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MONTANA INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY

PROPOSED DECISION

Miles City and Lewistown Bureau of Land Management Districts

United States Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

Montana State Office
222 North 32nd Street
P.O. Box 30157
Billings, Mt. 59107

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Library
Denver Service Center

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

ERRATA

Proposed decision for Miles City and Lewistown BLM Districts.

Page I - Lewistown District summary should read:

> Twenty two inventory units totalling 392,306 acres are proposed to become wilderness study areas. Another fifty eight inventory units consisting of 903,639 acres are proposed to be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Page XII - The following correction should be made:

	Recommended for WSA	Not Recommended for WSA
Crow Creek 358		7,054
Subtotal	107,764 (4)	351,274 (18)
Grand Total	392,306 (22)	903,639 (58)

Page 165 - Summary of Recommendation should read:

> This unit is not recommended for WSA status on the basis of lacking outstanding opportunities for solitude.

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Introduction

This document announces the proposed final wilderness study area decisions for Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands under wilderness review within the Lewistown and Miles City Districts.

The proposed decision is based on a field inventory of BLM lands remaining in wilderness inventory after the final initial inventory decision (first cut) announcement was made in August 1979.

Proposed Decision

On the basis of the intensive field inventory work conducted by BLM during the summer and fall months of 1979, the following is proposed:

Lewistown District

Twenty-three inventory units totalling 399,360 acres are proposed to become wilderness study areas. Another 58 inventory units consisting of 901,011 acres are proposed to be dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Miles City District

Twelve inventory units totalling 82,688 acres are proposed to become wilderness study areas. Another 45 inventory units containing 453,030 acres in Montana and 4,600 acres in South Dakota are proposed to be dropped from the wilderness inventory.

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Public Involvement

This announcement is followed by a 90-day public comment period, beginning March 30 and ending June 30, 1980. Open houses will be scheduled throughout the Lewistown and Miles City Districts to discuss inventory findings. Meeting dates and places will be announced later. All public comments will be carefully analyzed and considered before a final decision is reached. The final decision affecting these lands will be announced by September 1, 1980.

The inventory phase of wilderness review is based upon wilderness characteristics criteria only. Only those lands containing wilderness characteristics will be designated wilderness study areas. Analysis of conflicts with, and impacts on, other resource uses such as grazing and mineral development will occur in the study phase. This is the phase which follows the final wilderness study area decision to be made in September 1980. Therefore, the most helpful comments to be made during the 90-day public comment period should address the wilderness characteristics of a particular unit, and the accuracy of the inventory reports.

The comment sheets which follow are designed for your convenience in preparing your response. You may use them, or any other format you select, to submit your comments.

Comments should be submitted to:

Lewistown District BLM Office
Airport Road
P.O. Drawer 1160
Lewistown, Montana 59457

or

Miles City District BLM Office
P.O. Box 940
Miles City, Montana 59301

PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET

NAME ______________________________ INVENTORY NUMBER ___________________

(Unit on which you are commenting)

ADDRESS ___________________________

____

___________________________ DATE ________________________________

An inventory unit will be designated a wilderness study area if, in addition to being roadless and of adequate size (this was determined for the initial or first cut inventory decision), it has wilderness characteristics as defined in Section 2(c) of the 1964 Wilderness Act. These characteristics are listed below with a space provided for your comments. Additional information concerning these characteristics is provided in the Bureau of Land Management Wilderness Inventory Handbook (dated September 27, 1978) which is available at any Bureau of Land Management office.

Naturalness - Does the area generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of man's work substancially unnoticeable?

Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or a Primitive and Unconfined Type of Recreation - Do outstanding opportunities for either exist?

Supplemental Values - Does the inventory unit contain ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historic value?

Possibility of Certain Areas Returning to a Natural Condition - Can the imprints of man be returned to a substantially unnoticeable level either by natural processes or by hand labor?

It should be noted that the last two characteristics, Supplemental Values and Possibility of Certain Areas Returning to a Natural Condition, are not required to qualify a unit as a Wilderness Study Area.

PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET

NAME ______________________________

INVENTORY NUMBER ____________________
(Unit on which you are commenting)

ADDRESS __________________________

____

____

DATE ______________________________

An inventory unit will be designated a wilderness study area if, in addition to being roadless and of adequate size (this was determined for the initial or first cut inventory decision), it has wilderness characteristics as defined in Section 2(c) of the 1964 Wilderness Act. These characteristics are listed below with a space provided for your comments. Additional information concerning these characteristics is provided in the Bureau of Land Management Wilderness Inventory Handbook (dated September 27, 1978) which is available at any Bureau of Land Management office.

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PUBLIC COMMENT SHEET

NAME ______________________ INVENTORY NUMBER ______________
(Unit on which you are commenting)

ADDRESS ____________________

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____________________ DATE ______________________

An inventory unit will be designated a wilderness study area if, in addition to being roadless and of adequate size (this was determined for the initial or first cut inventory decision), it has wilderness characteristics as defined in Section 2(c) of the 1964 Wilderness Act. These characteristics are listed below with a space provided for your comments. Additional information concerning these characteristics is provided in the Bureau of Land Management Wilderness Inventory Handbook (dated September 27, 1978) which is available at any Bureau of Land Management office.

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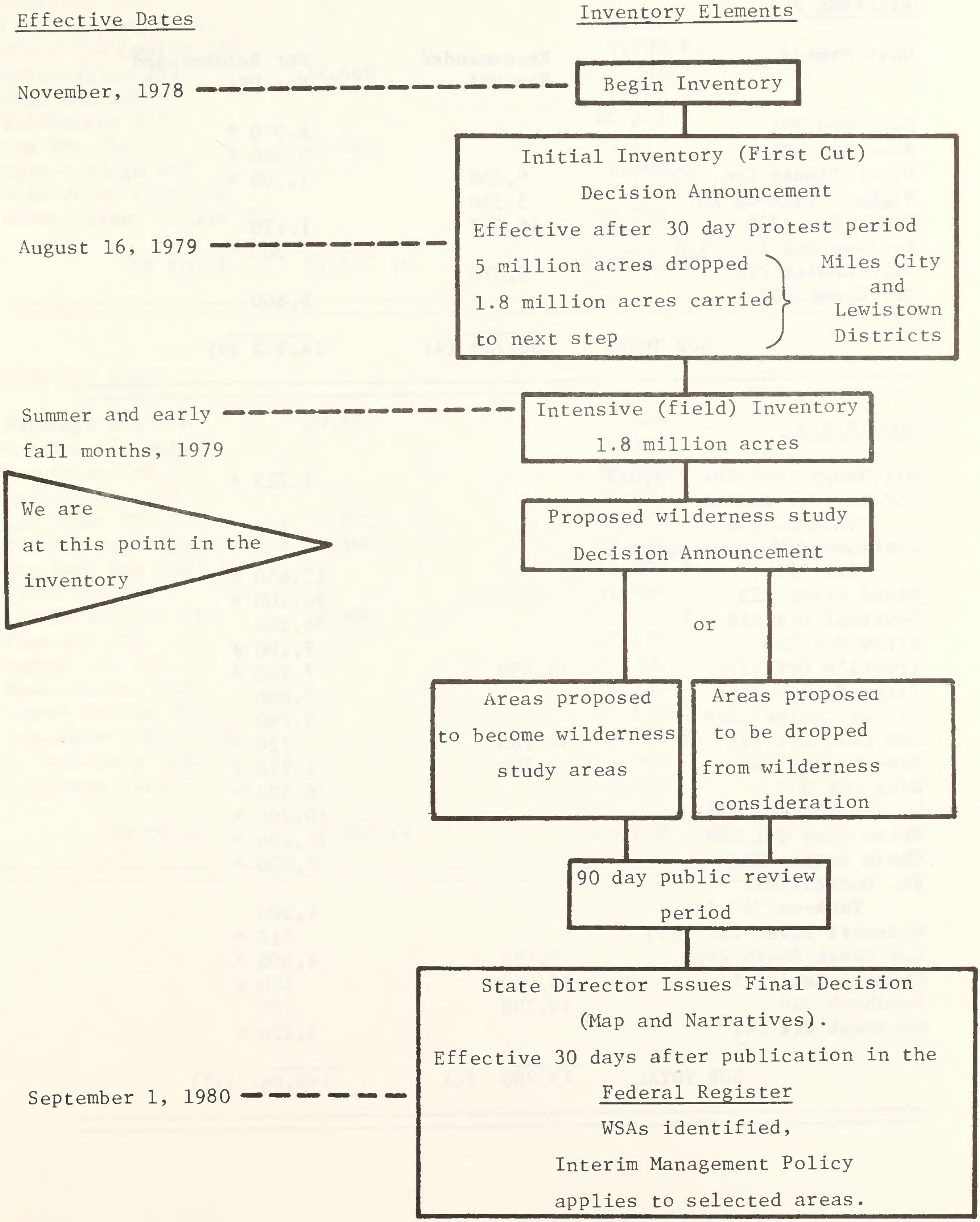
Montana BLM Wilderness Inventory

Miles City and Lewistown Districts


Effective Dates
Inventory Elements
November, 1978
Begin Inventory
Initial Inventory (First Cut)
Decision Announcement
Effective after 30 day protest period
August 16, 1979
5 million acres dropped
1.8 million acres carried
to next step
Miles City and Lewistown Districts
Summer and early fall months, 1979
Intensive (field) Inventory
1.8 million acres
We are at this point in the inventory
Proposed wilderness study
Decision Announcement
or
Areas proposed to become wilderness study areas
Areas proposed to be dropped from wilderness consideration
90 day public review period
State Director Issues Final Decision
(Map and Narratives).
Effective 30 days after publication in the Federal Register
WSAs identified,
Interim Management Policy applies to selected areas.
September 1, 1980

Inventory Unit and Acreage Summaries

Lewistown District

BILLINGS R.A.

Unit Name/#	Recommended For WSA	Not Recommended For WSA
Deer Mtn 201		6,970 *
Bear Cr. 204		9,500 *
Burnt Timber Cyn. 205	9,358	1,200 *
Bighorn Tack-On 207	5,550	
Pryor Mtn. 206	16,947	1,120
Yellowstone Isl. 210		302 *
Twin Coulee 212	6,870	
Dry Creek 200		5,860
SUB TOTAL	38,725 (4)	24,952 (4)

JUDITH R.A.

Unit Name/#	Recommended For WSA	Not Recommended For WSA
Big Snowy Tack-Ons 211/217		1,725 #
Middle Fork Judith Tack-On 216		145
Cottonwood/W. Cottonwood 221/222		12,650 #
Blood Creek 223		20,100 *
Dovetail Crk 224		24,380
Arrow Crk 225		9,100 #
Armell's Crk 227	11,490	7,260 #
Fargo Coulee 228		5,000
Carter Coulee 229		5,760
Two Calf Crk 231	14,280	720 *
Reed Coulee 232	8,700	1,730 #
Drag Crk 233		16,500 *
W. Crooked Crk 236		10,700 *
Horse Camp Trl 237		11,200 *
Chain Buttes 238		7,200 *
Ft. Musselshell Tack-on "A" 240		1,200
Missouri River Isl. 243		917 *
Dog Creek South 244	7,150	4,600 *
Chimney Bend 245	16,060	640 #
Woodhawk 246	16,300	700
Woodhawk Crk 247		5,820 *
SUB TOTAL	73,980 (6)	148,047 (17)

HAVRE R.A.

Unit Name/#	Recommended	Not Recommended
The Wall 249	12,200	
Stafford 250	7,177	
Cummings Bench 251		6,280
Black Elk Coulee 252		9,700 #
Ervin Ridge 253	22,480	47
Sand Crk 254		12,087 #
Bullwacker 255		40,851
Cow Crk 256	50,000	21,113
Timber Ridge 258		8,000
Wild Horse Lake 261		11,453
Woody Island Coulee 264		23,035
SUB TOTAL	91,857 (4)	132,566 (7)

PHILLIPS R.A.

Unit Name/#	Recommended	Not Recommended
Antelope Crk 266	20,600	900
Cyprian Crk 268		6,900
Beauchamp Crk 274		30,400
Indian Lake 275		20,600
Box Elder Crk 277	4,080	11,420
Burnt Lodge/Sage Crk 278	48,400	16,460
Dry Fork Crk 280		16,000 *
Third Crk 282		31,860
Little Rockies 286	6,900	#
Flat Crk 290		29,760
Beaver Crk 297		19,700
Black Coulee 303		8,360
Lamere Coulee 304		37,100
Frenchman Crk W. 320		13,700 #
E. Beauchamp Tack-On 365		960
Beauchamp Tack-On 366		2,680
SUB TOTAL	79,980 (4)	246,800 (12)

VALLEY R.A.

Unit Name/#	Recommended For WSA	Not Recommended For WAS
Square Creek 323	10,800	
Carpenter Creek 326		10,000
Wagon Coulee Tack-On 325		560 *
Duck Creek 328		6,400
Gumbo Plateau 329		18,200 *
Caravan 330	5,580	
South Fork Willow Crk 331		10,840 *
Marsh Hawk Hills 336	71,940	6,400
Grant Coulee 337		66,980 #
Pearson Coulee 338		23,840
Hurricane 340		6,680 #
Coyote Creek 342		22,430
Moss Coulee 343		20,160
Sage Hen 346		7,540
Seventh Parallel 347		6,660
North Fork Brazil Crk 348		7,960
S. Fork Antelope Crk 350		6,160
Antelope Creek 352		15,840
Willow Creek 357		39,040
Crow Creek 358	7,054	4,426
Frenchman Creek-East 359	19,444	29,650 *
E. Fork Crow Creek 360		24,940 *
Little Flat 361		13,940
SUB TOTAL	114,818 (5)	348,646 (18)
GRAND TOTAL	399,360 (23)	901,011 (58)

( ) = Units

* = Acreage Increased From Situation Evaluation

# = Acreage Decreased From Situation Evaluation

MILES CITY DISTRICT

Unit Name/#	Recommended For WSA	Not Recommended For WSA
Yellowstone Island 610		5
Yellowstone Island 611		4
Yellowstone Island 612		2
Yellowstone Island - Cheyenne Islands 613	132	
Yellowstone Island 614	31	
Yellowstone Island 615	147	
Yellowstone Island - Seven Sisters 616	83	
Missouri River Island 617		617
East Bridge Coulee 632		7,300
Billy Creek 633	3,480	
Cabin South 634		7,030
Timber Creek 635		6,500
Lone Tree-Ash 642		19,040
Sand Arroyo 643		6,990
Jack Creek 645		9,720
McGuire Creek 646		13,440
Germaine Coulee 648		5,065
S. Fork, Little Squaw Creek 649		16,400
Jack Lane Coulee 650		8,540
Lodgepole Creek 652		7,580
North Squaw Creek 653		6,840
Squaw Creek 654		7,070
Seven Blackfoot 657	19,800	
Maloney Hill 661		17,120
Crooked Creek 662		6,530
Woody Flat 665		9,800
Cairn Butte 671		5,270
Bridge Coulee 675	5,650	
Newhouse Coulee 676		9,000
Musselshell Breaks 677	8,050	
Lisk-Cherry 679		6,150
Brakett Creek 685		7,130
Stellar Creek 691		5,100
E. Hell Creek-Crooked Creek 699		160
Zook Creek 701	9,720	
Buffalo Creek 702	7,940	
Buck Creek 703		7,280
Rough Creek 704		5,280 #
Dry Creek 709		9,200 *
Spring Creek 710		9,960
Lone Tree 711		43,870 *
Corral Creek 712		37,480
Muskrat 714		7,480
Deadhorse Badlands 715 (previously Cottonwood)	25,890	250

Unit Name/#	Recommended For WSA	Not Recommended For WSA
Prairie Dog 716		40,025 *
Beaver Dam 717		MT 10,040 SD 4,000
Indian Creek 718		MT 16,540 SD 600
Owl Creek 719		MT 12,667 WY 2,000
Fence Creek 721		MT 4,220 WY 1,900
Cottonwood 723		6,520 #
Dixon-Deep 728		5,760
Willow Creek 729		9,100 *
Whitetail 730		5,120
Crow 732		20,860
Deadman Creek 733		MT 6,476 WY 3,064
Whitetail Creek 734		6,250
Tongue R. Breaks Contiguity 736	1,765	239
TOTALS	82,688	MT453,030 WY 6,964 SD 4,600

* = Acreage increased from Situation Evaluation
# = Acreage decreased from Situation Evaluation

Inventory Highlights

None of the inventory proposals presented in this document are conclusive. That is the reason for a 90-day public comment period before the Montana State BLM Director presents his final decision. The Bureau of Land Management needs your assistance in arriving at decisions which best serve the public interest in this important process. With that thought in mind, we hope that you will carefully review each inventory proposal and provide us with your comments.

We would also like to "highlight" the following inventory recommendations where public assistance is needed in arriving at a final decision:

Lewistown District

1. Do outstanding opportunities for solitude exist in the Caravan (MT-064-330) and Marsh Hawk Hills (MT-064-336) Units?

2. The Drag Creek Unit (MT-068-233) is recommended to be dropped from further wilderness consideration along with all of the other units in the "Musselshell Breaks" area. On the basis of the wilderness characteristics definitions, do you believe that any of these units qualify for further wilderness study?

3. The Lewistown District proposes to drop all of the public land islands in both the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers from further wilderness consideration. The Miles City District has proposed that four islands in the Yellowstone River become wilderness study areas. There is a difference in professional opinion as to whether or not the islands provide an outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Again, based upon the wilderness criteria, what do you think?

Miles City District

1. Do outstanding opportunities for solitude exist in the Deadhorse Badlands Unit MT-027-715 (formerly Cottonwood)?

LEWISTOWN DISTRICT

INVENTORY UNITS RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY STATUS

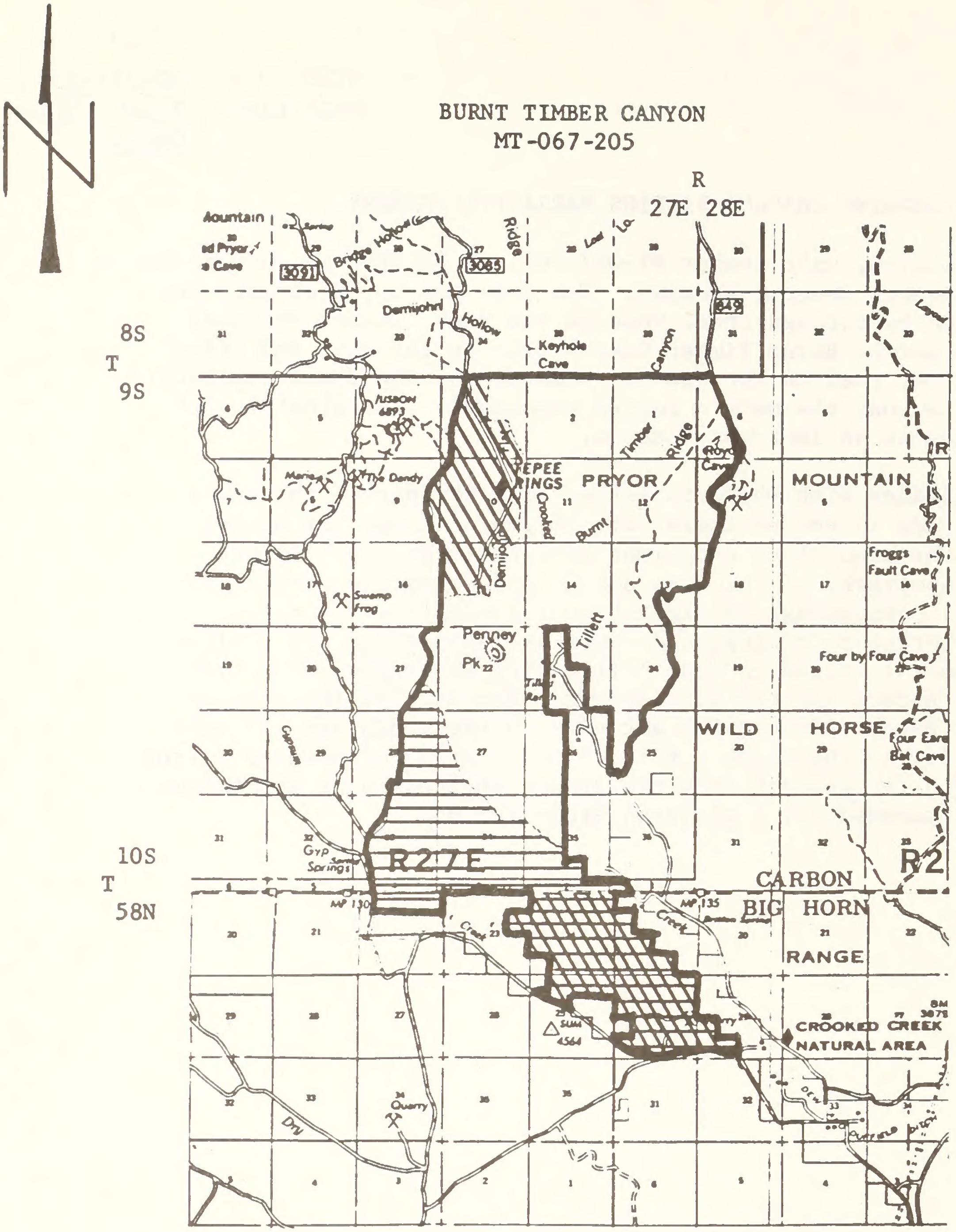
UNIT NO.: MT-067-205
UNIT NAME: Burnt Timber Canyon

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Burnt Timber Canyon, unit number MT-067-205, is located in Carbon County, Montana and Bighorn County, Wyoming. The area has 9,358 acres. The unit is bounded by Crooked Creek road on the west, Custer National Forest on the north, Burnt Timber Canyon road on the east and private land and a county road to the south. Bisected by the deep, sculptured Burnt Timber Canyon, the unit's rugged topography and colorful rock formations present an impressive scene.

The major drainages with their radiating side drainages, the heavy forest vegetation in the northern part of the unit and the overall roughness of the area offer excellent opportunities for solitude. The scenery and topography of the area add to the primitive recreation opportunities. Archeological sightseeing, caving opportunities, hunting and fishing, horseback riding, and other activities are all avaliable. Noted supplemental values include interesting geological formations, scenery, wild horses and cultural values. The unit is in an essentially natural state except for uranium activity in the south and off site farming activity to the south. Both of these areas of adverse intrusion are recommended for removal from the area. The remaining Burnt Timber Canyon is recommended for Wilderness Study status.

BURNT TIMBER CANYON
MT-067-205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Crooked
Demijohn
Froggs Fault Cave
Swamp Frog
Penney Pk
Tillett
Tillett Ranch
Four by Four Cave
WILD
HORSE
Four Ears Bat Cave
Gypsum
Gyp Springs
R27E
R2
CARBON
BIG HORN
RANGE
MP 130
MP 135
Crooked Creek
SUM 4564
BM 3875
CROOKED CREEK NATURAL AREA
Quarry
Dry

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▧ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▒ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

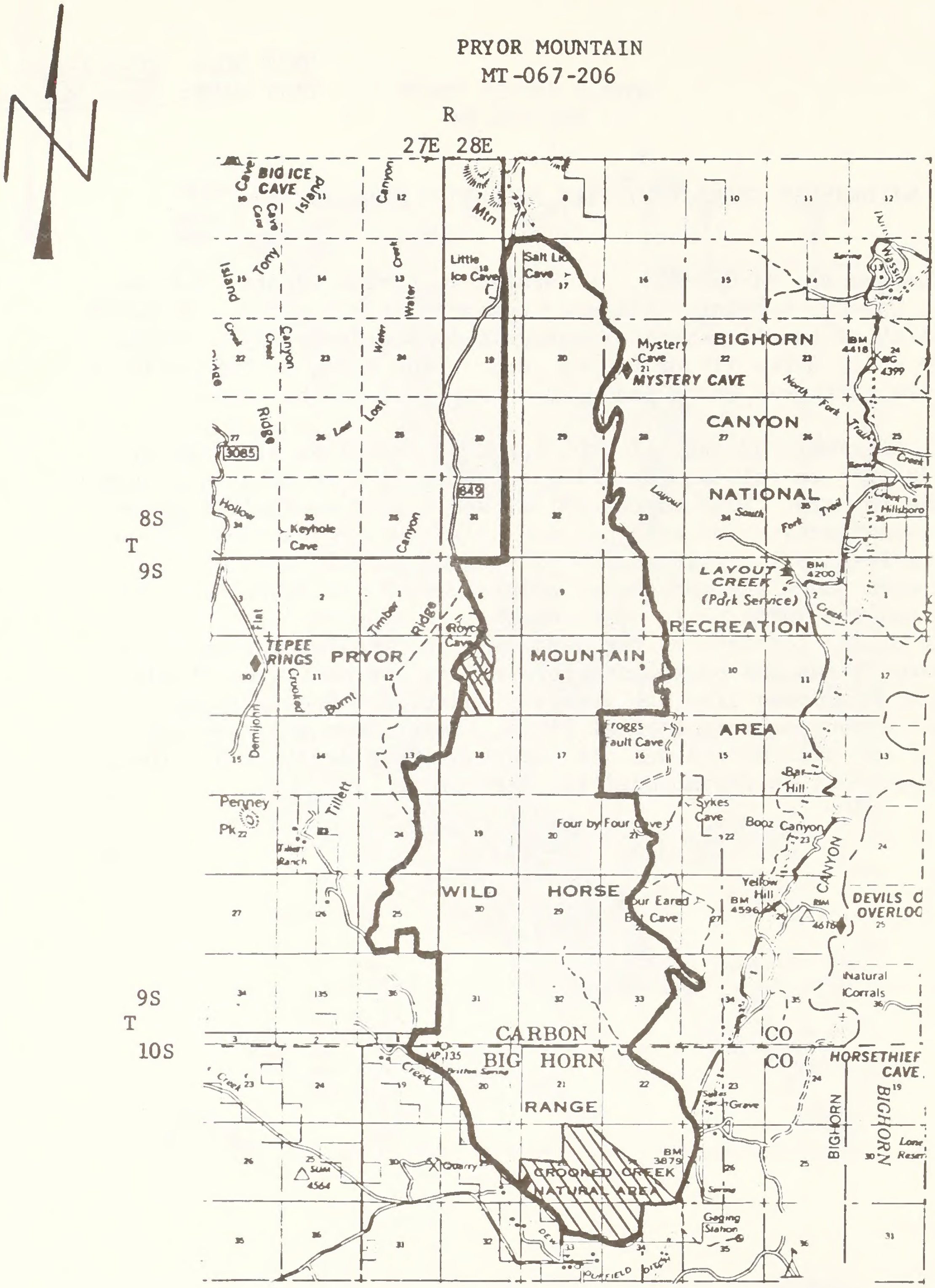
UNIT NO.: MT-067-206
UNIT NAME: Pryor Mountain

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Pryor Mountain unit, MT-067-206, is located in Carbon County, Montana and Bighorn County, Wyoming. The area contains 16,972 acres. Situated 15 miles north of Lovell, Wyoming, the unit is bounded by Sykes Ridge Road on the east, Burnt Timber Canyon road on the west, Custer National Forest on the northwest and a graveled county road to the south.

The unit is extremely varied. In the space of 13 miles, it rises from sagebrush desert, to rolling rock ridges vegetated with mountain mahogany, to subalpine forests. This topographical and scenic variation provides excellent opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. One of the prime recreational opportunities is viewing wild horses, protected within the area under the management guidleines of the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range. The area is quite natural in appearance except for old uranium mining workings on the west side and trails, mining scars, off site power lines and heavy interior vehicle use on the south side. These have been removed from the area's boundaries. Spectactular scenery, vertebrate paleontological sites, limestone caves, and the existence of the wild horses are all important supplementary attributes. Pryor Mountain unit is recommended for further study.

PRYOR MOUNTAIN
MT-067-206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BIG ICE CAVE
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Canyon
Water
Little Ice Cave
Salt Lick Cave
Mtn
Mystery Cave
MYSTERY CAVE
BIGHORN
CANYON
NATIONAL
RECREATION
AREA
North Fork Trail
South Fork Trail
Layout
Crooked
Ridge
Lost
Keyhole Cave
Canyon
3085
849
Hollow
Hillsboro
BM 4418
BM 4399
LAYOUT CREEK (Park Service)
BM 4200
Creek
Flat
TEPEE RINGS
PRYOR
MOUNTAIN
Timber
Ridge
Royce Cave
Burnt
Crooked
Demijohn
Froggs Fault Cave
Bar Hill
Sykes Cave
Booz Canyon
Penney Pk
Tillett
Tillett Ranch
Four by Four Cave
CANYON
WILD
HORSE
Four Eared Bat Cave
Yellow Hill
BM 4596
BM 4618
DEVILS C
OVERLOO
Natural Corrals
CARBON
CO
BIG HORN
CO
RANGE
HORSETHIEF CAVE
BIGHORN
BIGHORN
Lone Reser
MP 135
Britton Spring
Creek
Sykes Spring Grave
Quarry
SUMM 4564
BM 3879
CROOKED CREEK NATURAL AREA
Spring
Gaging Station
PURFIELD DITCH

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▨ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▩ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

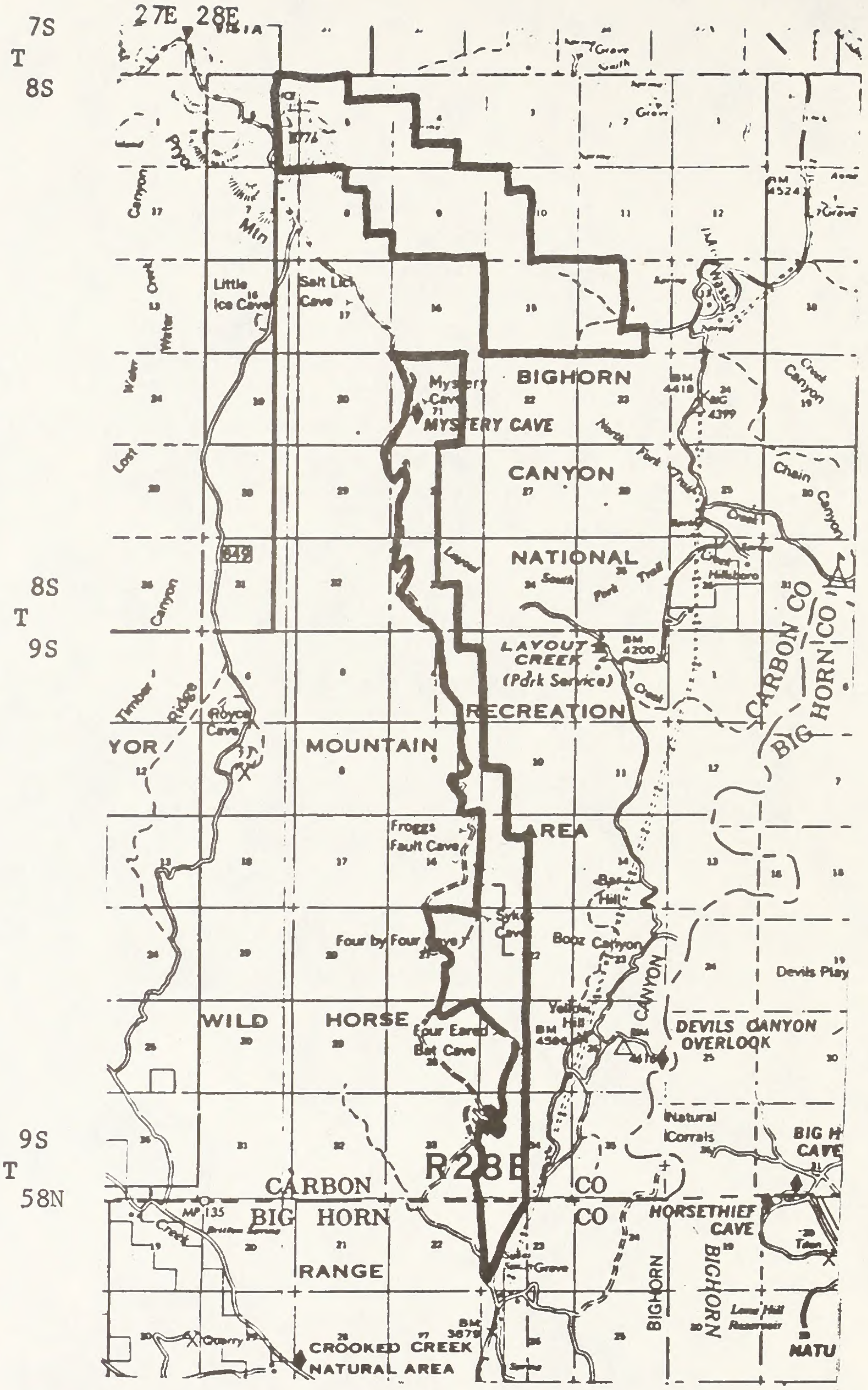
UNIT NO.: MT-067-207
UNIT NAME: The Bighorn Tack-on

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

The Bighorn Tack-on, unit number MT-067-207, is composed of two parcels of land located in Carbon County, Montana and Bighorn County, Wyoming. The two portions contain 5,500 acres. Situated 17 miles north of Lovell, Wyoming the unit is sandwiched between the Sykes Ridge road and Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area administered by the National Park Service. The contiguous Park Service lands were identified as Wilderness Study Areas in 1977.

Both of these areas are steep, timber covered lands which are in an essentially natural condition. As both areas lie on the crest of Sykes Ridge, off-site impacts such as traffic on the Bad-pass Highway or the Forest Service's Dryhead Overlook are visible, but are so distant that their effect is dissipated. Within the units, themselves, heavy forestation makes for excellent solitude. A variety of recreational forms are possible within the areas. Numerous caves, paleontological and cultural remains and outstanding scenery offer not only recreational opportunities but are also important supplemental features. Hiking, climbing on the somewhat loose limestone rock, viewing the game animals and wild horses and hunting opportunities combine to make these small sections attractive for outdoor recreation. These two units of the Bighorn Tack-on are recommended for wilderness study status.

BIG HORN TACK-ON
MT-067-207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MYSTERY CAVE
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RECREATION
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MOUNTAIN
Royce Cave
Froggs Fault Cave
Four by Four Cave
Sykes Cave
Booz Canyon
Bear Hill
Yellow Hill
Four Eared Bat Cave
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DEVILS CANYON OVERLOOK
Natural Corrals
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BIG HORN
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HORSETHIEF CAVE
BIG HORN
RANGE
CROOKED CREEK NATURAL AREA
CARBON CO
BIG HORN CO
Devils Play
Lost Water Canyon
Timber Ridge
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SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▨ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▩ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

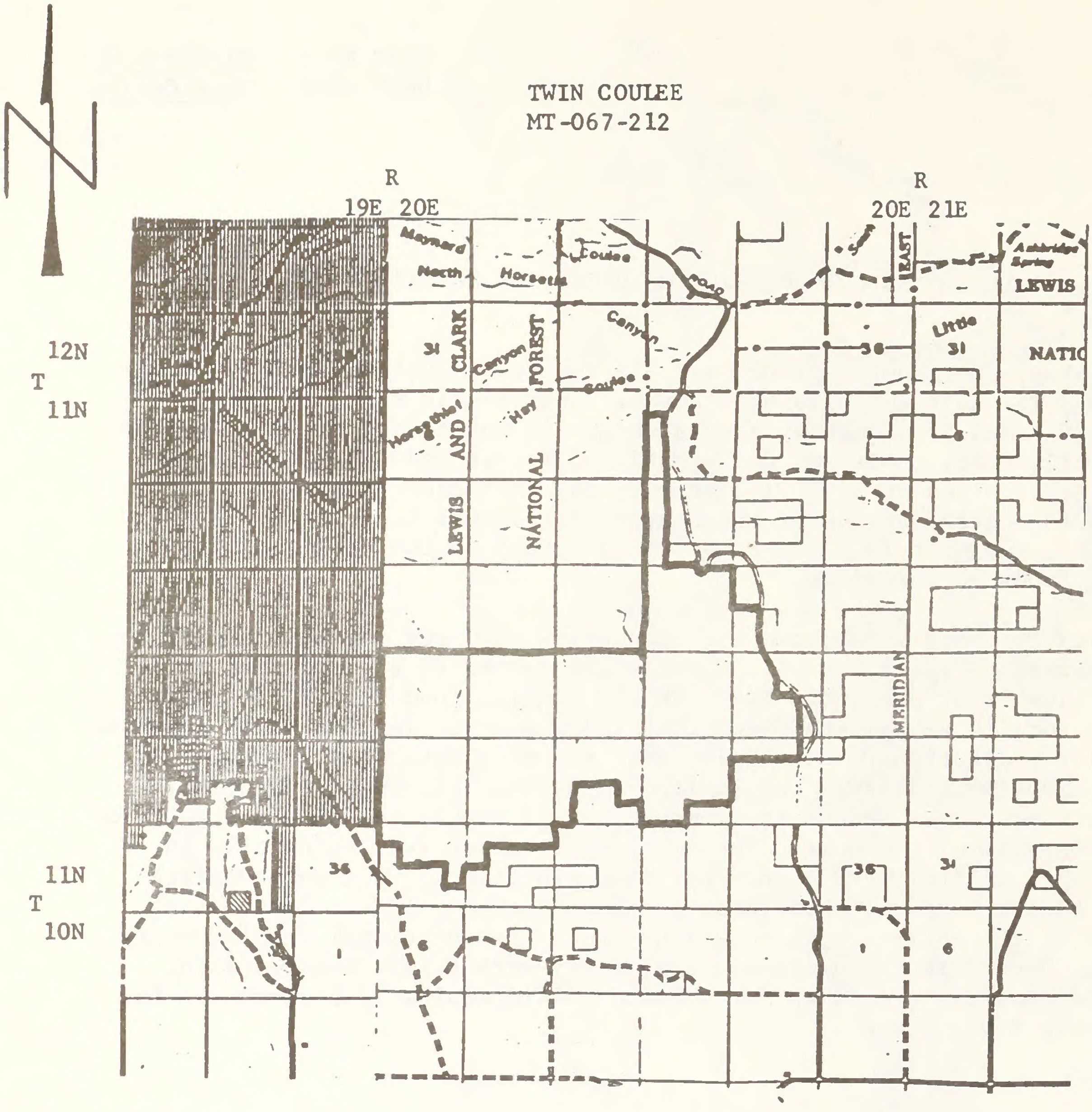
UNIT NO.: MT-067-212
UNIT NAME: Twin Coulee

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Twin Coulee, unit number MT-067-212, is located in Golden Valley County, Montana. The unit contains 6870 acres. The area is sited on the southeast flank of the Snowy Mountains and is surrounded on two sides by heavily timbered, Lewis and Clark National Forest lands. The adjacent Forest Service lands, RARE II number 1-739, are being studied for wilderness suitability under the Montana Wilderness Study Bill (1977). Elsewhere, the unit is bounded by Red Hill Road on the east and by private lands on the south.

This area is densely forested with ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. Some minor partial logging has been done in the center of the unit but is not very noticable at present. Even the old logging road into the harvest area is totally revegetated such that it is a minor impact on naturalness. The thick vegetation, when coupled with the parallel, deep drainage, offers excellent solitude but limits recreational activity. Hunting, hiking, camping and nature study would all be restricted by the vegetation and topography of the unit. The scenery is attractive, especially in spring when wild flowers bloom, but is again blocked from some vantage points by the forests. Prehistoric cultural sites and the interesting geology of the entire Snowy Mountains group are additional supplementary values. Due to its naturalness, contiguity with Forest Service lands and excellent opportunities for solitude, Twin Coulee is recommended for Wilderness Study Status.

TWIN COULEE
MT-067-212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LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL FOREST
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NATIO
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SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▧ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▩ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

UNIT NO.: MT-068-227
UNIT NAME: Armell's Creek

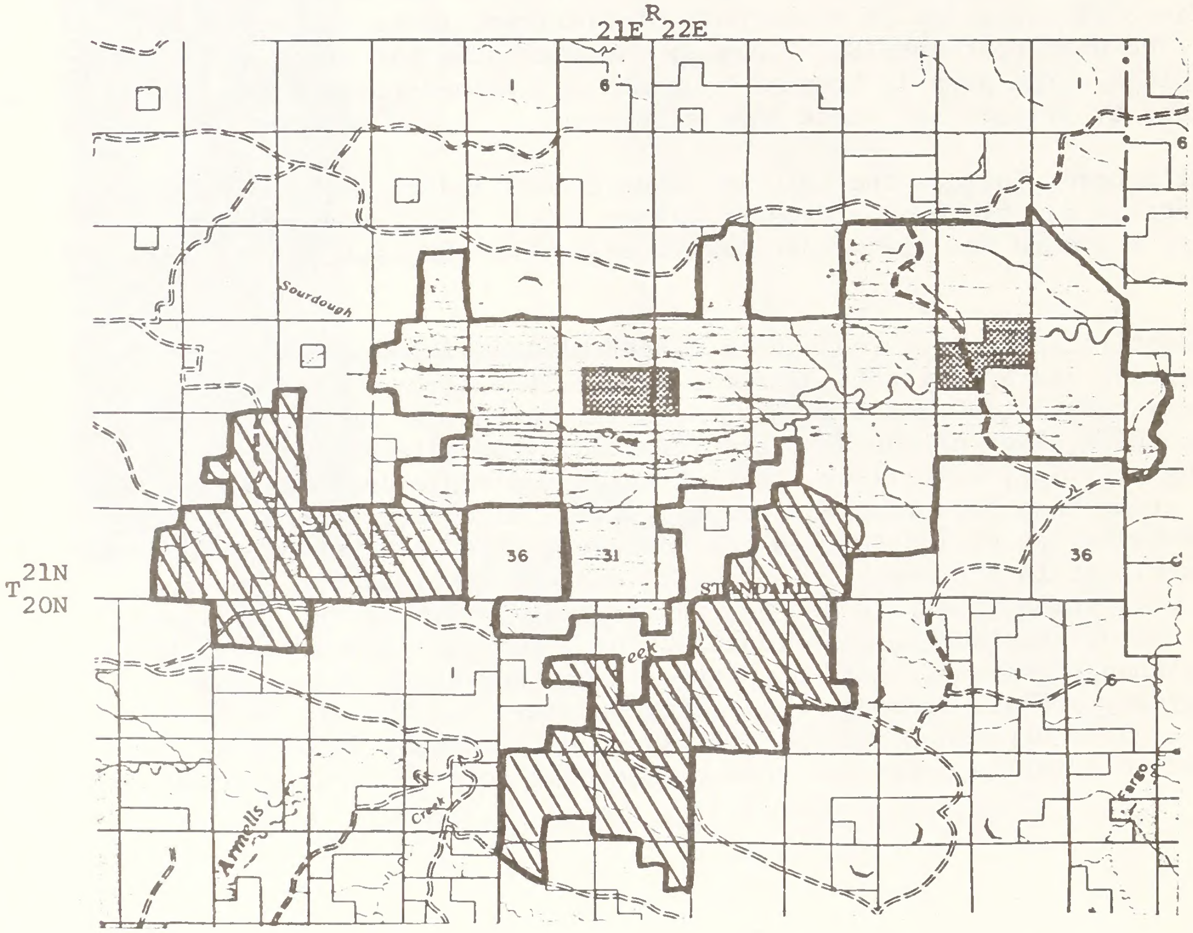
WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Armell's Creek, unit number MT-068-227, is located ten miles south of the Missouri River and 18 miles east of Winifred, Fergus County, Montana. The unit contains 18,750 acres, not including 640 acres of private inholdings. The area is bounded by a BLM maintained road on the northeast and by private and state land elsewhere.

Armell's Creek follows the path of three creeks and includes the drainage bottoms and timbered ridges on either side. The topography is rougher and more heavily wooded on the east than the west side of the unit.

The identification of a road and a finger of land which doesn't meet the outstanding characteristics criteria changes the acreage figure to approximately 11,490 acres within the unit. Areas on the far western and southern sides of the unit are impacted by on-site and off-site farming activity, powerlines, trails, roads and range improvements. These areas have been removed from the unit. Elsewhere scattered range improvements are well dispersed and screened. The solitude opportunities are excellent in the northern and north eastern portions but less good where vegetation is less dense and the drainage patterns are more open. There are no outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation in the unit although camping, hunting, nature study, horseback riding and photography are all present. Attractive scenery and the area's importance as a watershed are the only known supplemental values. A portion of Armell's Creek has been recommended as a wilderness study area.

ARMELLS CREEK
MT-068-227


R
21E
22E
T
21N
20N
Sourdough
1
6
6
36
31
36
STANDARD
Creek
Armells
Creek
6
1
6
Fargo

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▨ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▩ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

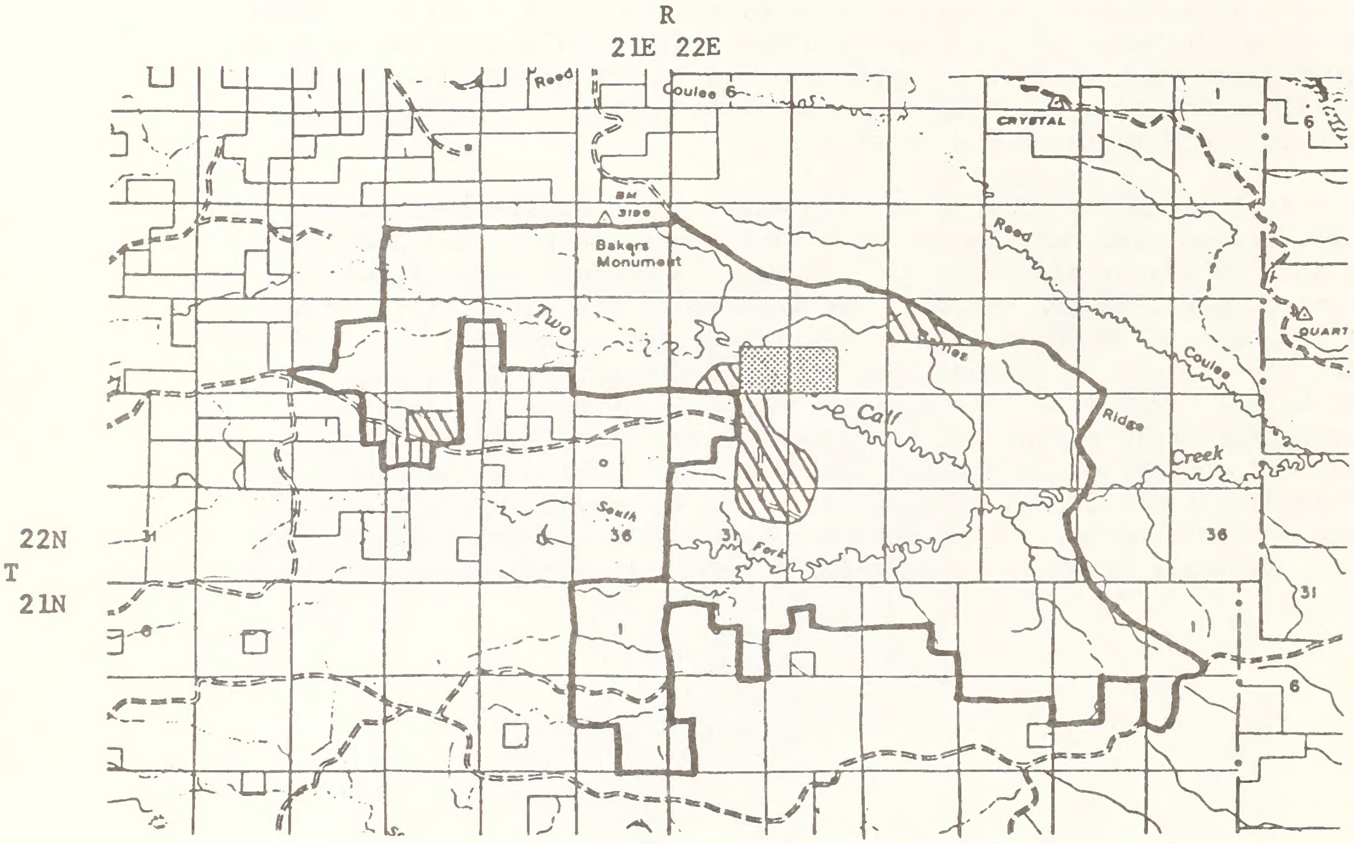
UNIT NO.: MT-068-231
UNIT NAME: Two Calf Creek

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Two Calf Creek, unit number MT-068-231, is in Fergus County, Montana. The unit is situated five miles south of the Missouri River and twenty-two miles northeast of Winifred, Montana. The area's original size of 15,000 acres was cut down to approximately 14,280 acres, due to the identification of a road and the removal of several peripheral areas which lacked wilderness characteristics.

The unit follows the line of two drainages and encloses an area of rough, broken land heavily forested with ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. The unit is essentially natural. Various range improvements, wells, watering tanks, fences, trails, and reservoirs are either recommended for exclusion from the area's boundaries or are adequately screened such that they are not an obvious sign of man's presence. The area's topography and vegetation offers excellent opportunities for solitude. Hunting for deer, hiking and horsepacking are all possible. However, there are no special attributes within the unit which would create an outstanding recreational opportunity. The scenery within the unit, while not noteworthy, is the only supplemental attribute known in the area. Two Calf Creek is recommended for further wilderness evaluation.

TWO CALF CREEK
MT-068-231


R
21E 22E
22N
T
21N
Reed
Coulee 6
CRYSTAL
BM 3190
Bakers Monument
Two
Calf
Creek
Reed
Coulee
Ridge
QUART
South Fork
36
31
1
6
36
31
6

LEGEND

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

- ▨ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)
- ▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
- ▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
- ▒ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

UNIT NO.: MT-068-232
UNIT NAME: Reed Coulee

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Reed Coulee, unit number MT-068-232, is located in Fergus County, Montana. The area consists of 8,700 acres. This acreage is the result of boundary modification for lack of wilderness characteristics in two portions of the unit. These modifications removed 1,730 acres from the original 10,130 acres.

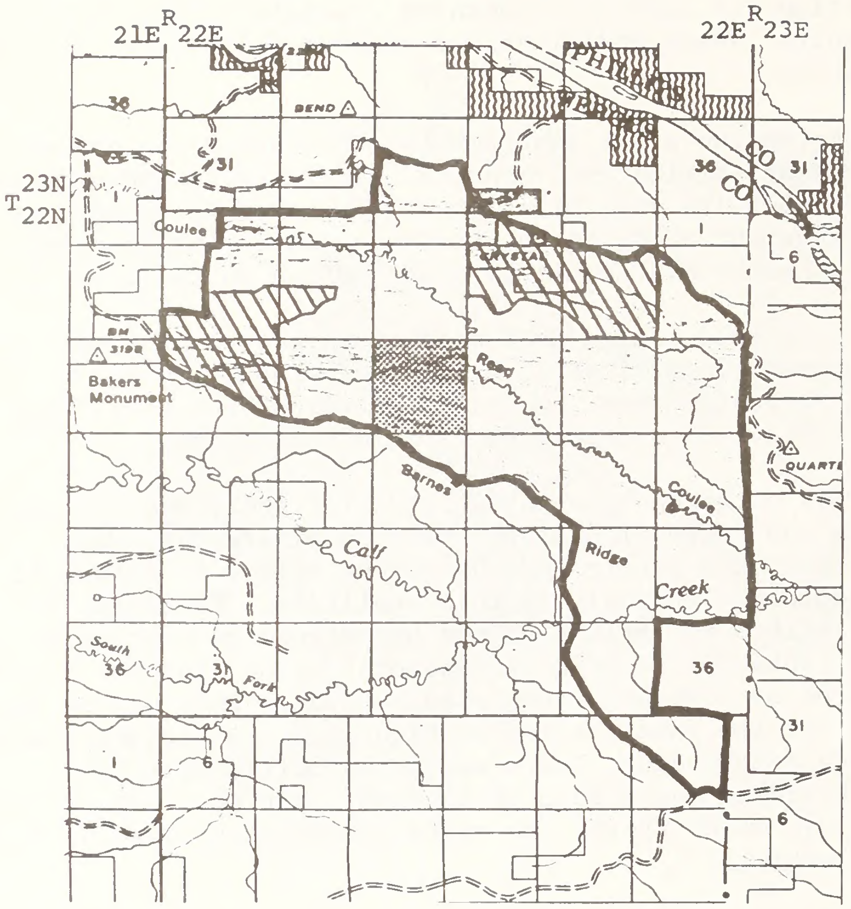
Reed Coulee is located two miles south of the Missouri River and about thirty miles northeast of Winifred, Montana. The unit is approximately two miles in width over its five mile length. The area is bounded by Bureau of Land Management roads on the north and south, private land on the west, and the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge on the east.

The major portions of Reed Coulee that are not in a natural condition have not been recommended for further wilderness study. There are several low grade vehicular ways, several reservoirs, and some fence in the unit, but the effect on naturalness is mainly site specific.

This unit does offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. Densely timbered drainages run perpendicular to the predominate east-west drainages. There is not a particular channeling effect in this unit and several parties could use the unit in total solitude. There are no outstanding opportunites for primitive and unconfined recreation in the unit. Hunting is probably the best recreational value, but the entire Missouri Breaks area of Montana offers good hunting. Reed Coulee is not known to have any special game species or high game populations which would make the area outstanding. There are opportunities for hiking, camping, horseback riding and scenic photography, but the deep erosion and variety of colors which typify the units immediately adjacent to the Missouri River is lacking.

The scenery, some remnants of former Indian occupation, and the existence of vertebrate fossils are the only known supplemental values in the unit. Reed Coulee is recommended for further wilderness study.

REED COULEE
MT-068-232


21E R 22E
22E R 23E
T 23N
22N
BEND
PHILLIPS CO
PETROLEUM CO
Coulee
Reed
Coulee
Barnes
Ridge
Creek
Calf
South
Fork
Bakers
Monument
BM 3198
QUARTZ
36
31
6
1
36
31
6
1
36
31
6
1

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▧ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▒ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

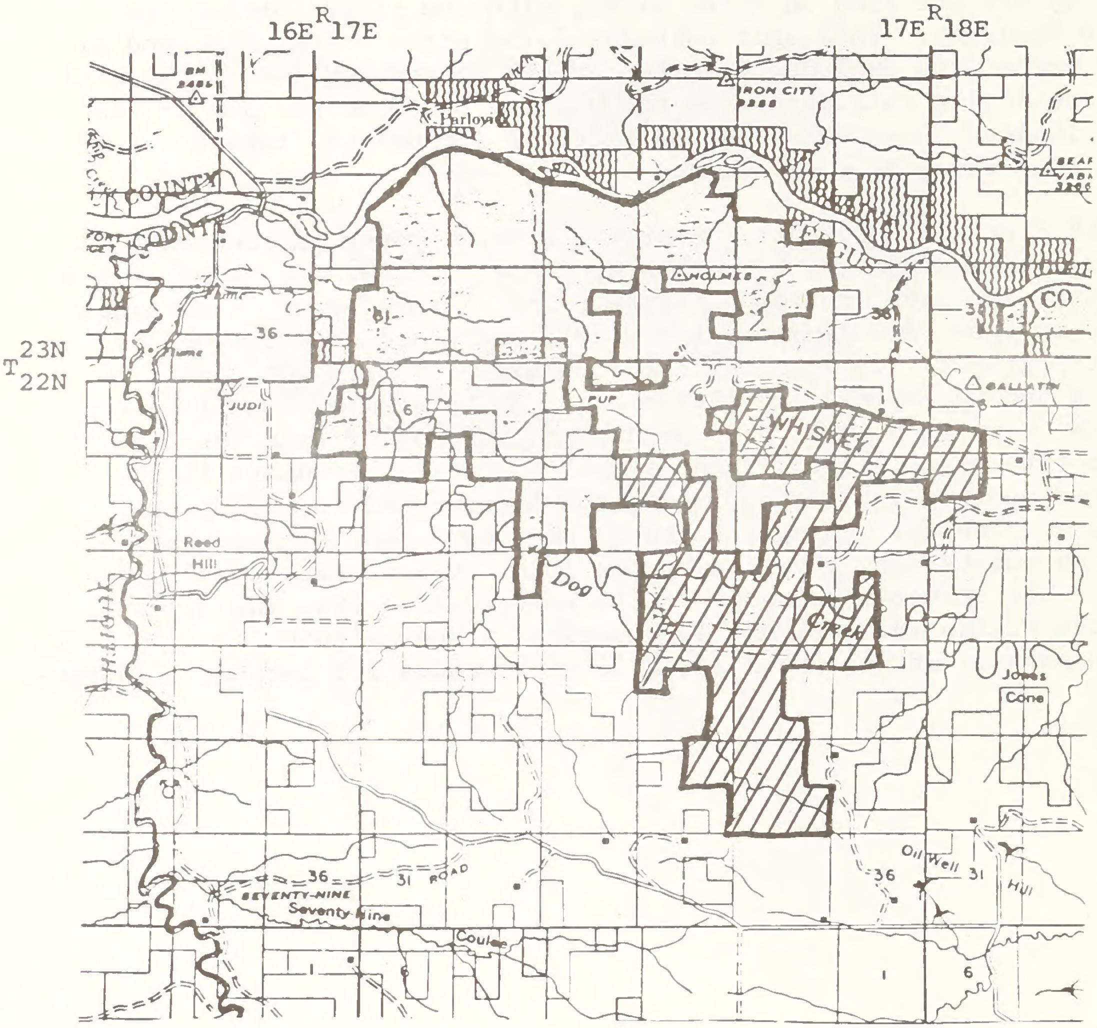
UNIT NO.: MT-068-244
UNIT NAME: Dog Creek South

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Dog Creek South, unit Number MT-068-244, is located in Fergus County, Montana. The area is located adjacent to the Missouri River, and is bounded by private land on three sides, with the river forming the northern boundary. This unit contains 7,150 acres. Four thousand six hundred acres were excluded from the area's boundaries due to the narrow finger connecting this parcel to the bulk of the unit and due to the adverse impacts from the close proximity of intensively farmed private land on both sides of the land neck.

Dog Creek South is apparently natural. Several range improvements including six reservoirs, two miles of fence, and several miles of low grade vehicular ways are found in the unit. Their impact is marginal, however, as these developments are widely dispersed and screened by the rugged topography. Outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation exist in this unit. Deeply eroded drainages, some with pockets of ponderosa pine, offer excellent screening from both offsite activities as well as from other users in the unit. Good hunting and fishing along the Missouri River, exemplary scenery, and unusual geologic features to view or photograph combine to provide an outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation. The scenery, remnants of the homesteading era, and signs of use by the Plains Indians, are supplemental values within the unit. The northern portion of Dog Creek South is recommended for further wilderness study.

DOG CREEK SOUTH
MT-068-244


R
16E 17E
R
17E 18E
T
23N
22N
BIRD
EAGLE
IRON CITY
PASS
Farlow
COUNTY
COUNTY
HOLMES
BEAR
VABN
CO
36
36
31
6
PUP
JUDI
GALLATIN
WHISKEY
Reed
Hill
Dog
Creek
Jones
Cone
Oil Well
Hill
36
31
SEVENTY-NINE
Seventy-Nine
Coulee
36
31
ROAD
1
6
1
6

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▧	UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)
▥	AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
▤	AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
░	PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

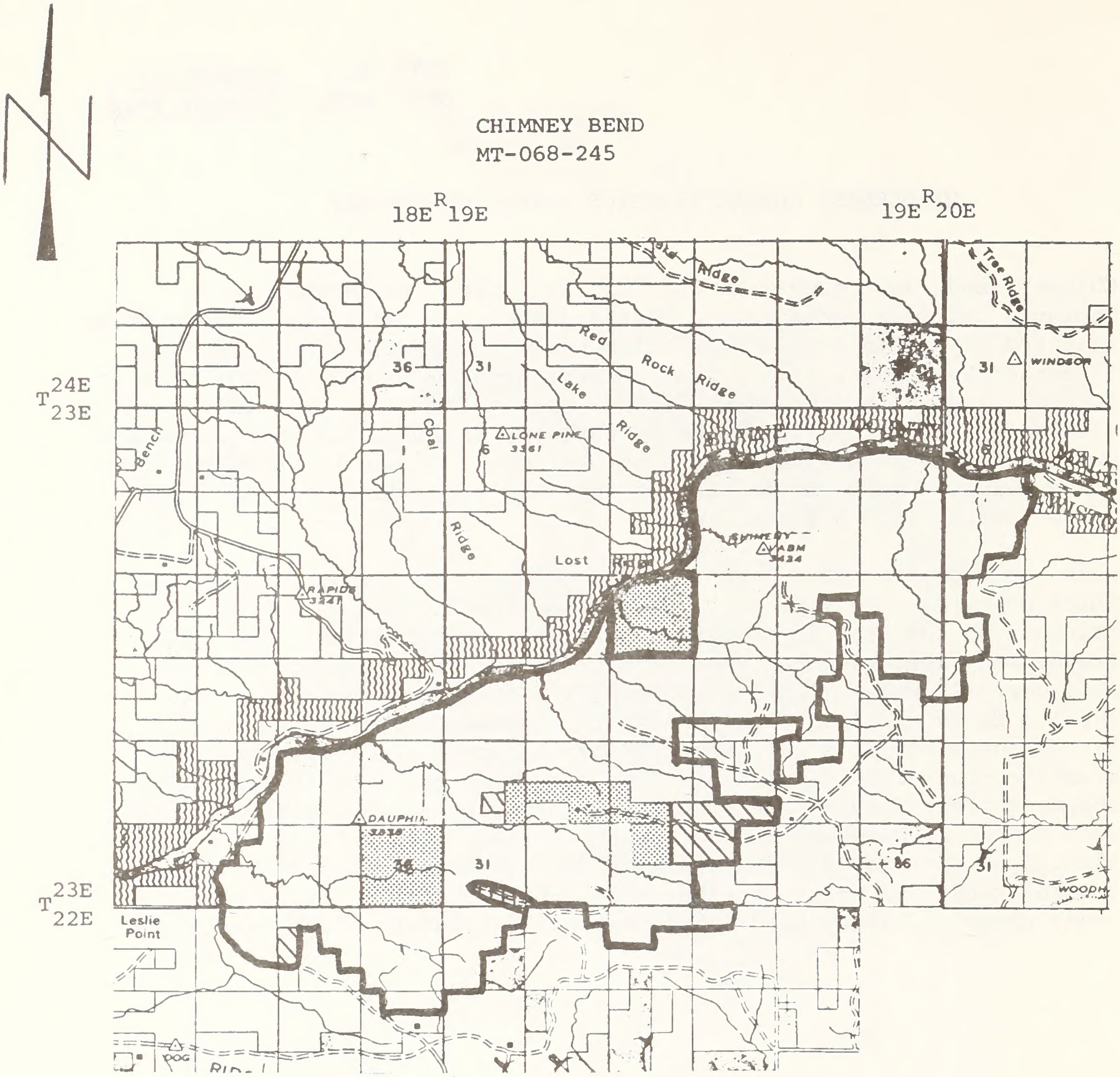
UNIT NO.: MT-068-245
UNIT NAME: Chimney Bend

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Chimney Bend, unit number MT-068-245, is located in Fergus County, Montana, and is bounded by the Missouri River on the north. The unit is situated approximately fifteen miles north of Winifred, Montana. The Situation Evaluation stated that Chimney Bend contained 16,600 acres of Federal land, with 640 acres of state and 640 acres of privately owned inholdings. The identification of three roads and three portions which were judged to be no longer in a natural conditon due to range improvements resulted in an alteration of the unit's boundaries to enclose approximately 16,060 acres.

With the exception of oil and gas developments and range improvements which were, for the most part, removed by restructuring the unit's boundaries, the area is essentially natural in condition. The topography and vegetation patterns permit outstanding opportunities for solitude. A number of good opportunities for primitive recreation results in an excellent opportunity for non-motorized recreation. Recreation activities are augmented by the excellent scenery and the area's context within the historical steamboat era. On the east, the boundary identified in the situation evaluation did not meet the Wilderness Inventory Handbook definition for a road. As there is no boundary, then, between this unit and Woodhawk (MT-068-246), the possiblity of joining these two units together should be explored in the wilderness study phase. Chimney Bend is recommended for future Wilderness Study.

CHIMNEY BEND
MT-068-245


18E R 19E
19E R 20E
T 24E 23E
T 23E 22E
Red Rock Ridge
Lake Ridge
Coal Ridge
Ridge
Tree Ridge
Lost
Bench
LONE PINE 3361
RAPIDS 3241
DAUPHIN 3838
CHIMNEY ABM 3434
WINDSOR
WOODH
Leslie Point
DOG
36
31
6
36
31
31
36
31

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▨ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▒ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

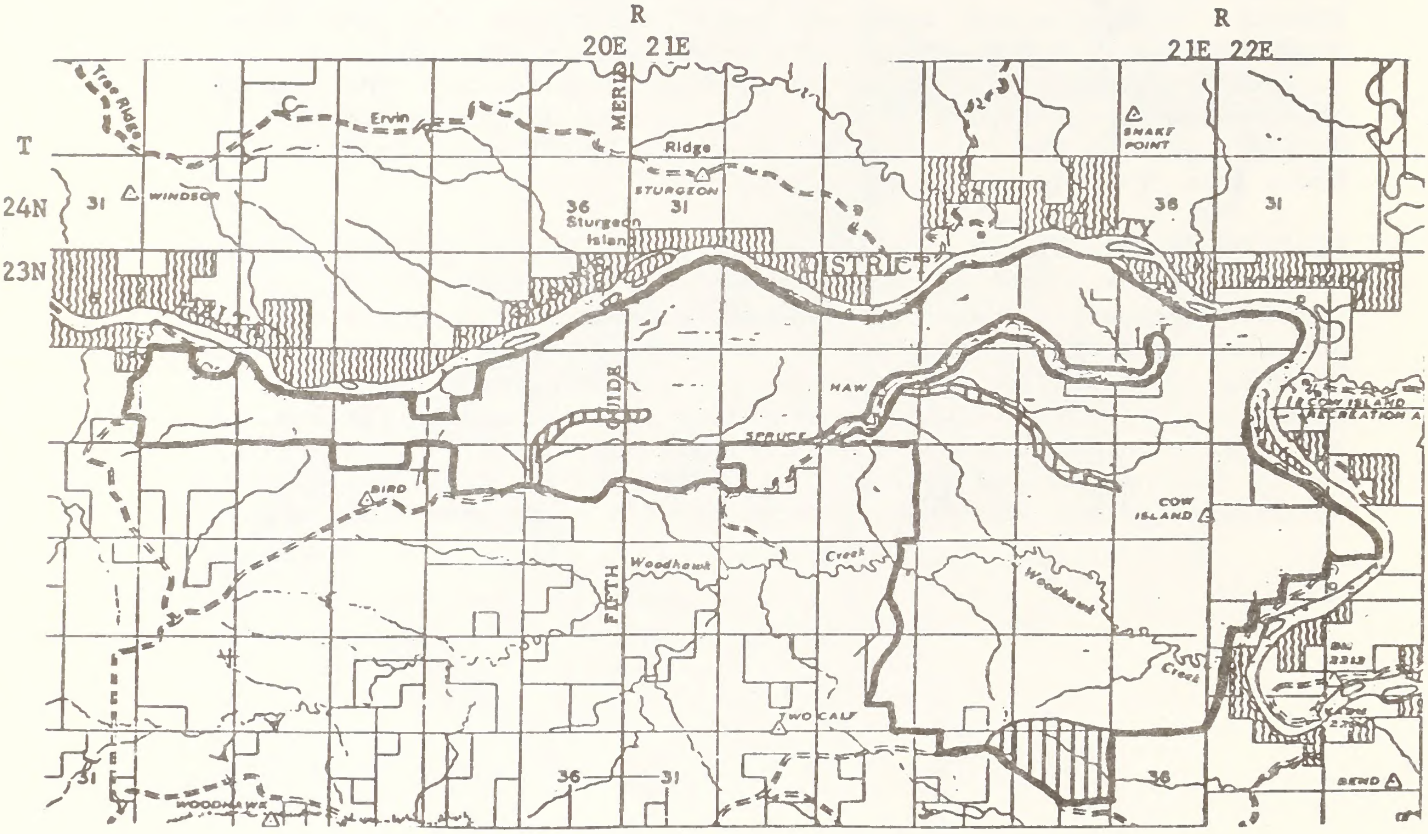
UNIT NO.: MT-068-246
UNIT NAME: Woodhawk

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Woodhawk, unit number MT-068-246, is located in Fergus County, Montana. The area is situated adjacent to the Missouri River approximately thirty-five miles northeast of Winifred, Montana. Overlooking the Missouri River, the unit surrounds one of the rivers major drainages, Woodhawk Creek. Topography is very rough, with steep breaks and extensive forestation with ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. The size of the area is approximately 16,300 acres. A road identified in the southern part of the unit required an exclusion of approximately 700 acres from the original 17,000 acres.

Woodhawk is essentially natural, in spite of a number of range improvements and roads. Most of these improvements are linear and follow narrow ridgetops or are screened by the rough topography and vegetation. Screening landforms also permit an excellent sense of isolation. Outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation exist because of the number of activities which are possible within the unit. The scenery, geologic features, density of game animals and history of the area all add to the enjoyment of recreational activities in the area. Woodhawk is recommended for further consideration as a wilderness study area.

WOODHAWK
MT-068-246


R
20E 21E
R
21E 22E
T
24N
23N
Tree Ridge
Ervin
MERID
Ridge
SNAKE POINT
WINDSOR
31
36
Sturgeon Island
STURGEON
31
36
31
DISTRICT
GUIDE
HAW
SPRUCE
BIRD
COW ISLAND
COW ISLAND RECREATION A
Woodhawk
Creek
Woodhawk
Creek
FIFTH
TWO CALF
36
31
36
WOODHAWK
BEND
31

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▧	UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)
▥	AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
▤	AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
▒	PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

AREA NAME: The Wall

UNIT NUMBER: MT-066-249

SUMMARY:

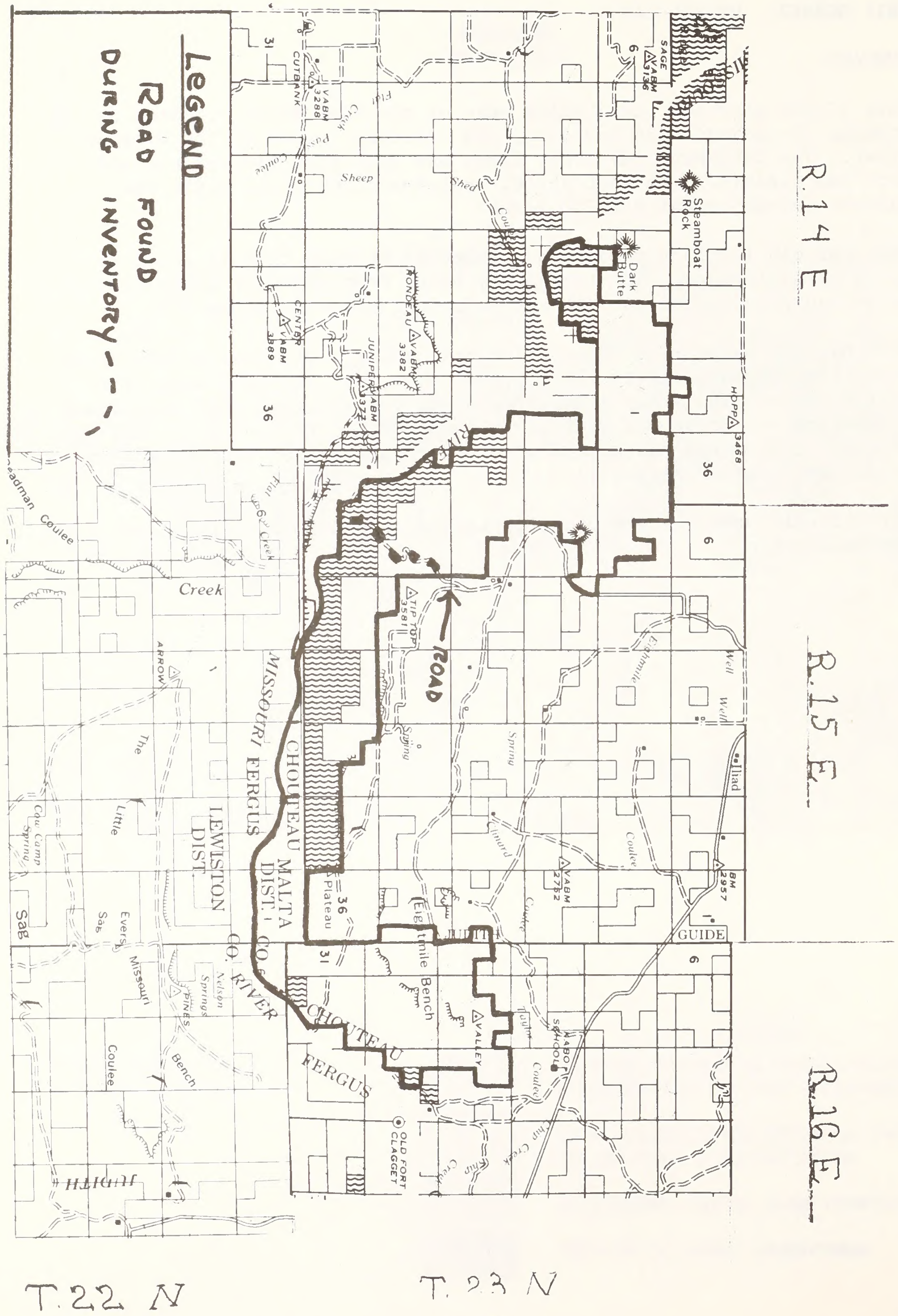
This 12,200 acre unit is 5 miles west of the P.N. Ferry crossing on Montana State Road #236 and along the northern shores of the Missouri River. The intensive inventory found one road that divides the unit into two parcels. The west parcel contains 5,500 acres while the eastern parcel contains 6,700 acres.

Both parcels lie in a rugged and dissected terrain that is in an apparently natural state. The topography hides most signs of man's developments and provides an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

Both parcels border the "Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River". Boat floating enthusiasts often travel the river and camp along this unit's shore. The areas also offer other recreational activities such as hunting and horseback riding. Because of their quality and the diversity, the area has outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Both parcels have all the characteristics necessary for wilderness study recommendation.

"the Wall" Unit No. Mt-066-249.


Legend
Road Found During Inventory - - -
ROAD
R.14 E
R.15 E
R.16 E
T.22 N
T.23 N
Steamboat Rock
Dark Butte
Sage Ridge
VABM 3136
Cutbank
VABM 3288
Flat Creek
Sheep Shed Coulee
Center VABM 3389
Rondeau VABM 3382
Juniper VABM 3372
Hoppe 3468
Tip Top 3581
Missouri River
Chouteau Fergus
Chouteau Malta Dist.
Lewiston Dist.
Co. River
Eightmile Bench
Eightmile Coulee
Spring Coulee
Valley
Plateau
Guide
BM 2957
VABM 2762
Iliad
Well
Mabon School
Old Fort Claggett
Arrow
Deadman Coulee
Creek
The Little
Cow Camp Spring
Evers
Sag
Nelson Springs
Pines
Bench
Coulee
Judith
31
36
6

UNIT NAME: Stafford

UNIT NUMBER; MT-066-250

SUMMARY:

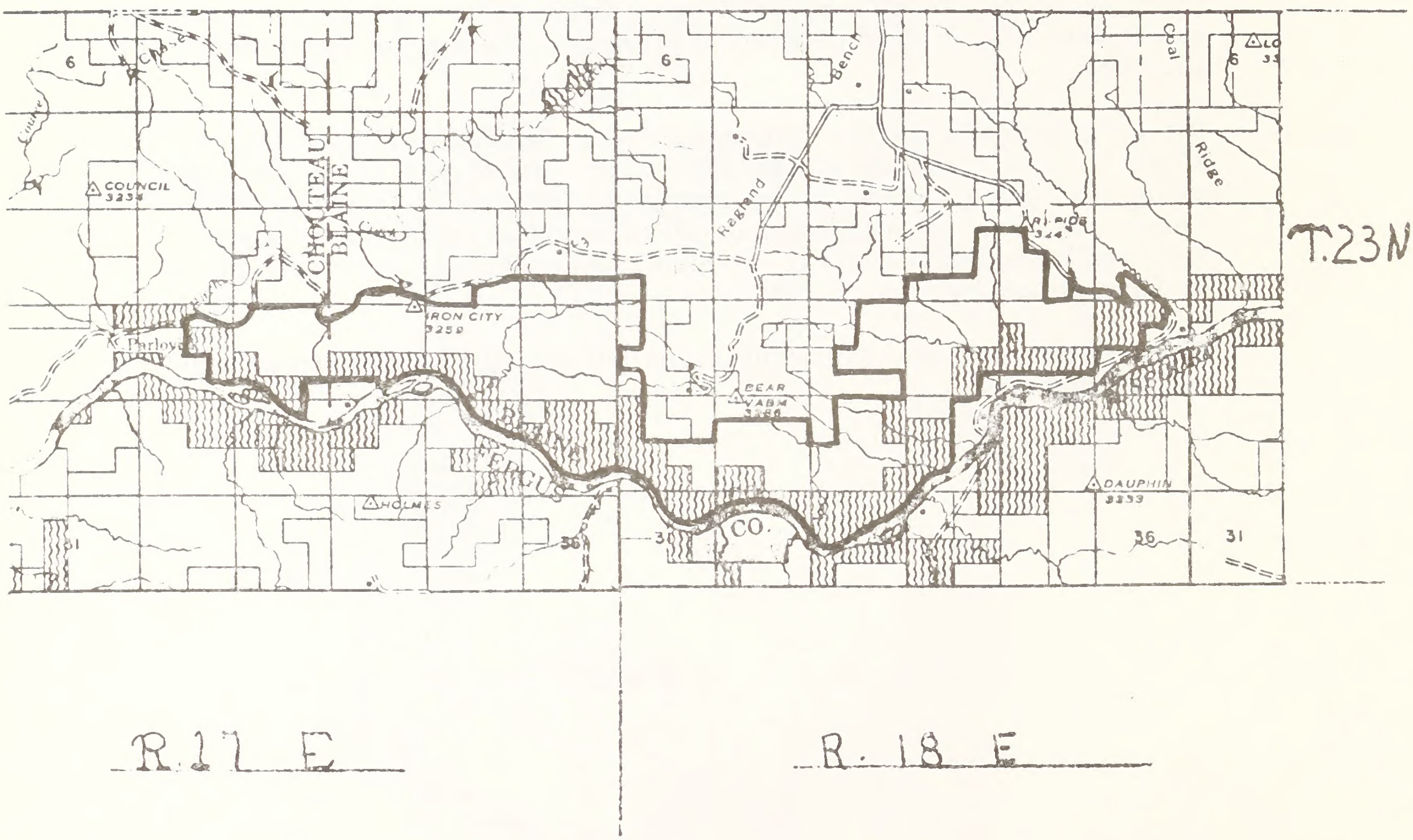
This 7,177 acre unit lies due west of the Stafford Ferry crossing in south Blaine County. It is 70 miles south of Havre and parallels the shores of the Missouri River.

The unit is an extension of the Missouri breaks with a topography of flat ridge tops that steeply descend towards the Missouri River. The steep slopes are often at grades of 90% or more and are too eroded to support vegetation. The remainder of the area sustains prairie grasses and low growing forbs interspersed with small groves of conifers. Only 10-20% of the area is timbered and this is normally along the sides of coulees. Because the area has a rugged and dissected terrain, little human development has taken place. The few improvements within the unit are well hidden by the terrain and have allowed the area to retain it's natural appearance. The topography also gives sufficient visual screening to provide an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

The unit lies within the "Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River." Boat floating enthusiasts often travel the river and camp along the unit's shores. The area along the river has outstanding scenic and pristine values that offer an outstanding experience. The area also has potential for other recreational activities such as hunting and horseback riding.

The area has all the characteristics necessary for wilderness study recommendation.

Stafford Unit No. MT-066-250


6
COUNCIL 3235
CHOUTEAU
BLAINE
IRON CITY 3259
Parlow
6
Bench
Regland
BEAR VABM 3366
Coal
Ridge
6
Ri. Ride
T.23N
FERGUS
CO.
HOLMES
DAUPHIN 3333
31
36
31
36
31
R.17 E
R.18 E

UNIT NAME: Ervin Ridge

UNIT NUMBER: MT-066-253

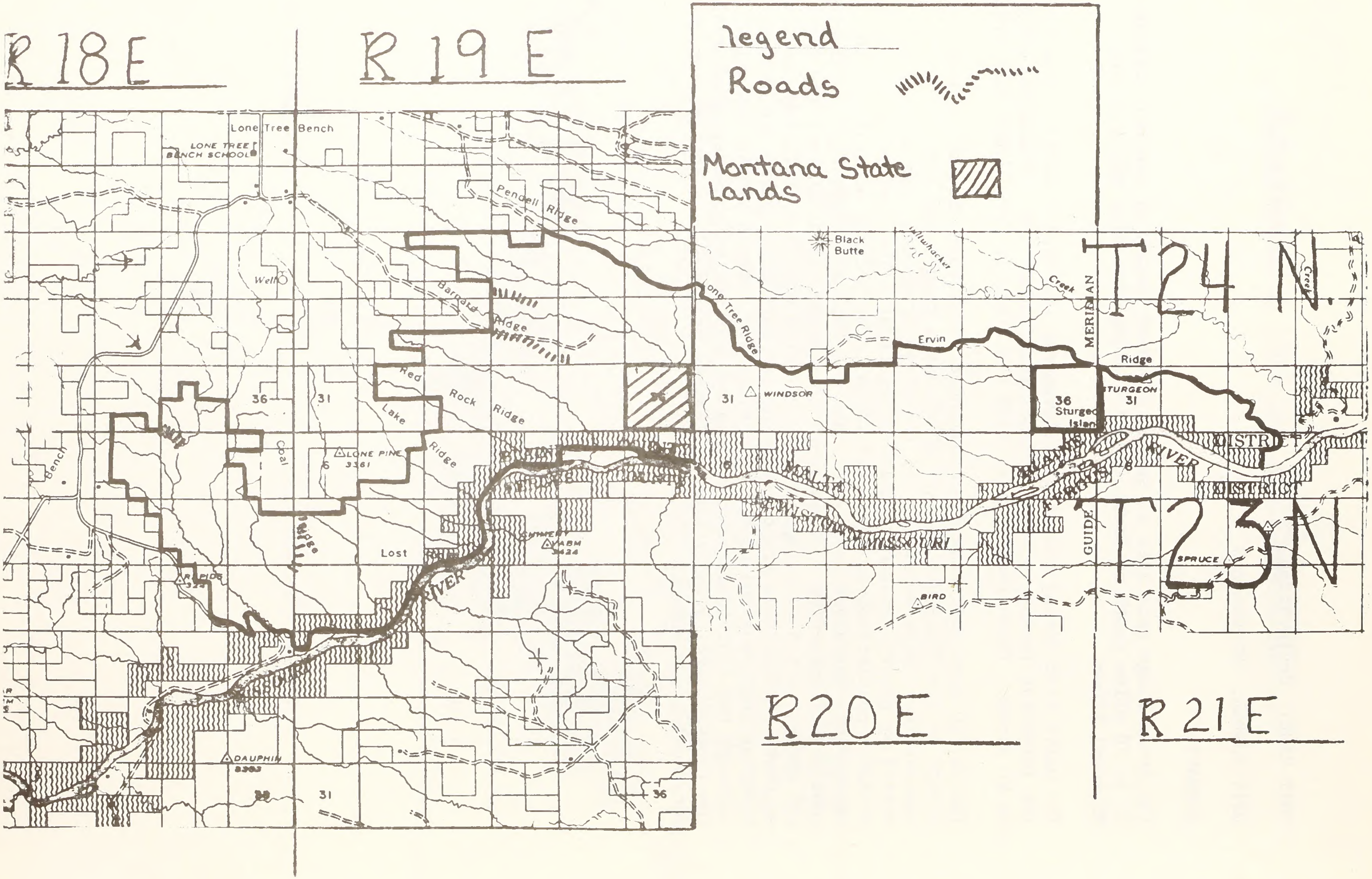
SUMMARY:

The Ervin Ridge unit lies in southern Blaine County of central Montana. It is 70 miles south of Havre and lies along the north shore of the Missouri River.

The units size during the initial inventory was 22,527 acres. However, the intensive inventory found 4 roads that reduce the recommended acreage by 47 acres. These roads finger into the area from the units west sides.

The 22,480 acre unit that is recommended for future wilderness study is a part of the "Missouri Breaks" which has a rugged and dissected appearance. Where soils are not too steep or eroded, the terrain is matted by prairie grasses and low lying brush. The terrain also supports sizeable populations of conifer forests. The pockets of tall growing vegetation, the areas large size, and the "breaks" topography provide good visual screening. It shelters from sight the areas very few impacts and preserves a natural appearance. It also provides sufficient screening so that opportunities are outstanding for solitude. There are several forms of primitive and unconfined recreation offered within the unit. Although the individual activities alone can not be considered outstanding, the large diversity and their quality can provide opportunities for an outstanding experience.

Ervin Ridge Unit No. MT-066-253


legend
Roads
Montana State Lands
R18E
R19E
R20E
R21E
T24N.
T23N
Lone Tree Bench
LONE TREE BENCH SCHOOL
Pendell Ridge
Barnard Ridge
Red Rock Ridge
Lake Ridge
Coal
Lost
Well
LONE PINE 3361
Black Butte
Whitewhacker
Lone Tree Ridge
Ervin Ridge
Creek
MERIDIAN
GUIDE
WINDSOR
STURGEON 31
36 Sturgeon Island
MALTA
LEWISTOWN
MISSOURI
RIVER
DISTRICT
SPRUCE
BIRD
DAUPHIN 3303
RAPIDS
Bench
36
31
6
8

UNIT NAME: Cow Creek

UNIT NUMBER: MT-066-256

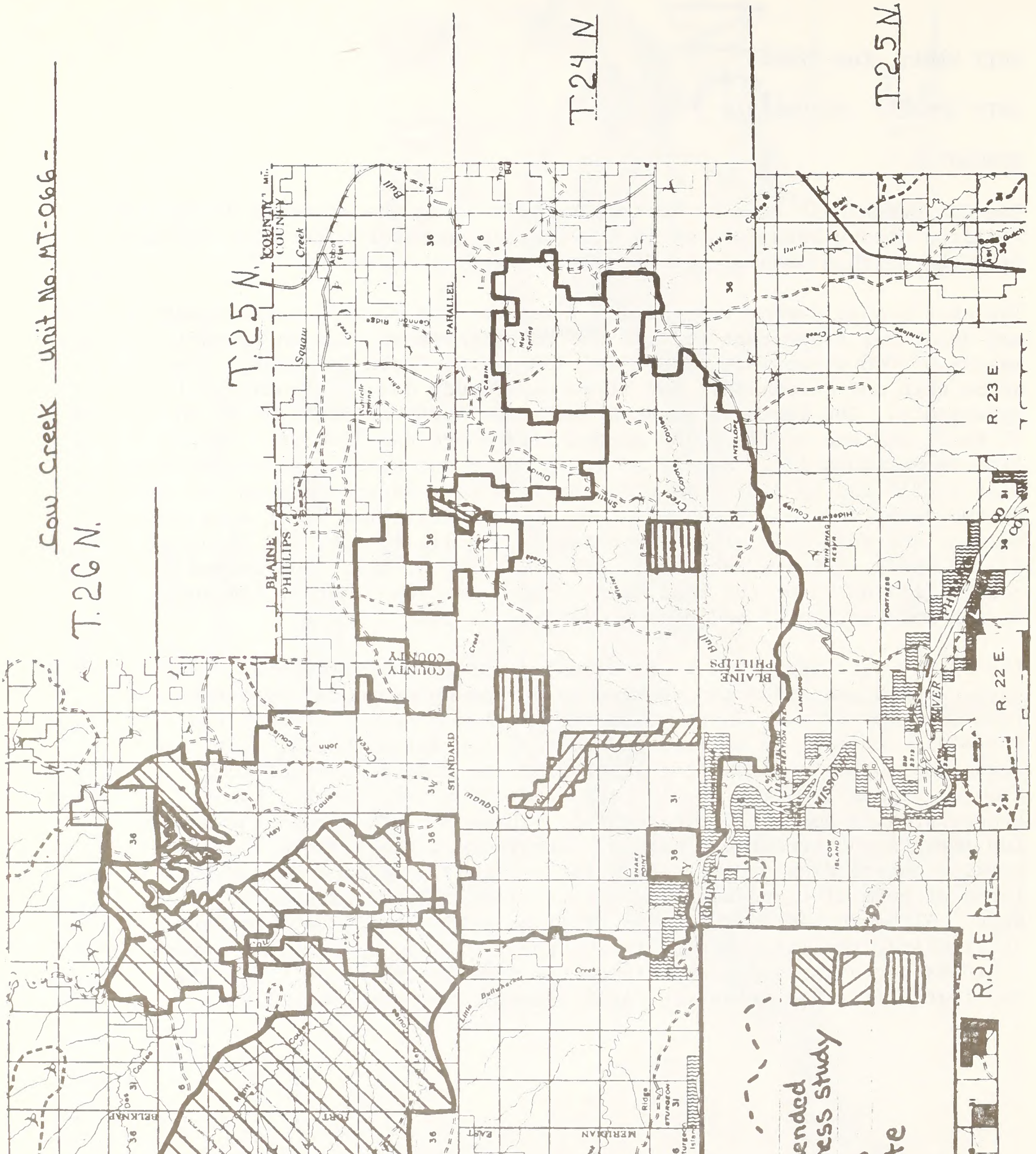
SUMMARY:

The Cow Creek unit lies in Central Montana along the southern Blaine and Phillips County borders. It is 60-70 miles south of Harlem and extends from the north shores of the Missouri River.

The unit's size during the initial inventory was 71,113 acres. Roads and unnatural areas that reduced the recommended acreage to approximately 50,000 acres were identified during the field inventory. Two areas were not recommended for Wilderness Study due to an unnatural appearance. The first is an area that lies north of Sections 10 and 11 in T. 24N and R. 21E. The second lies above the 3200 ft. contour line in Sections 1, 2, and 12 of T. 25 North and R. 21 East and Section 6 of T. 25N and R. 22E. Two other parcels were separated from the unit by two roads and both have less than 5,000 acres. The first area lies west of the road that crosses Sections 2, 3, 11, 13, 24, and 25 of T. 25N and R. 21E and Section 34 of T. 26N and R. 21E. The second parcel lies north of the road that crosses Section 31 of T. 25N and R. 23E and Sections 5 and 6 of T. 24N and R. 23E.

The 50,000 acre area that is recommended for future wilderness study has a rugged and dissected appearance formed by many drainages that feed into Cow Creek. Where soils are not too steep or eroded, the terrain is covered by prairie grasses and low lying shrubs. The terrain also supports sizeable conifer forests. The pockets of tall growing vegetation, the area's large size, and the "breaks" topography provide good visual screening. These factors screen the area's few impacts and preserve a natural appearance. These factors also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. There are several forms of primitive and unconfined recreation offered within the unit. Although the individual activities alone cannot be considered outstanding, the large diversity and their quality can provide opportunities for outstanding experience. A portion of the unit has all of the characteristics necessary for wilderness study recommendation.

Cow Creek Unit No. MT-066-


T.26N.
T.25N.
T24N
T25N
R.20E
R21E
R. 22 E.
R. 23 E.
BLAINE
PHILLIPS
COUNTY
STANDARD PARALLEL
SIXTH
FORT BELKNAP
EAST
MERIDIAN
MISSOURI
RIVER
Cow Creek
Squaw Creek
Bull Hill
Antelope
Snake Point
Cow Island
Black Butte
Legend
Roads
Areas not Recommended for further Wilderness Study
Private Lands
Montana State Lands

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-266

NAME OF AREA Antelope Creek

1. Summary

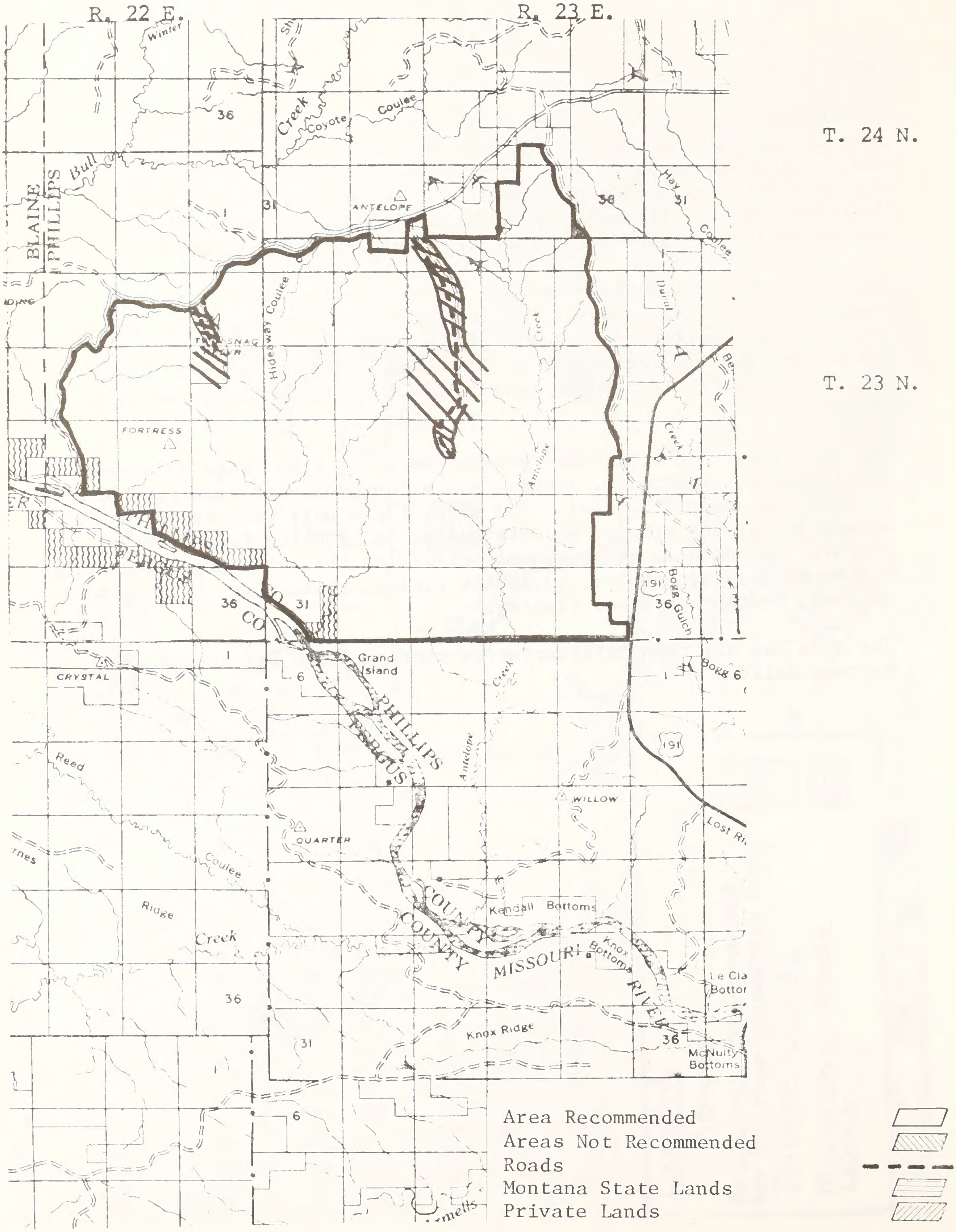
The 20,600 acre Antelope Creek unit is located in the southeastern part of the Phillips Resource Area. The unit is west of Highway 191 and is partly bounded by the "Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River". The unit also borders on the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge's "Antelope Creek" wilderness study area of 5,062 acres which was recommended as wilderness by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Two boundary adjustments were made after studying this unit. The road in Sections 4, 9, and 16 of Township 23 North, Range 23 East and the state section to which it leads have been dropped from the unit. The road in Section 12 of Township 23 North, Range 22 East and the 160 acres of private land to which it leads have also been dropped.

The unit lies in the Missouri Breaks and aside from range management developments (reservoirs, fences, and a few vehicular ways) the area is still apparently natural. The size of the unit combined with the breaks topography provide an outstanding opportunity for solitude. The area has diverse recreational activities that provides outstanding opportunities for hunting, horseback riding, exploratory hiking, backpacking, photography, and fishing.

The area has all the characteristics necessary for wilderness study recommendation.

Antelope Creek #266


R. 22 E.
R. 23 E.
T. 24 N.
T. 23 N.
BLAINE
PHILLIPS
Winter
Coyote
Coulee
Creek
Bull
ANTELOPE
Hay
Coulee
Hideaway Coulee
SNAG
FORTRESS
Antelope
Creek
Dural
Bogg Gulch
191
36
31
1
6
Grand Island
PHILLIPS
FERGUS
COUNTY
COUNTY
CRYSTAL
Reed
WILLOW
Lost Ri
QUARTER
Coulee
Ridge
Creek
Kendall Bottoms
Knox Bottoms
MISSOURI
RIVER
Le Cla Bottor
Knox Ridge
McNulty Bottoms
Area Recommended ▭
Areas Not Recommended ▨
Roads – – –
Montana State Lands ▤
Private Lands ▨

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-277

NAME OF AREA Box Elder Creek

1. Summary

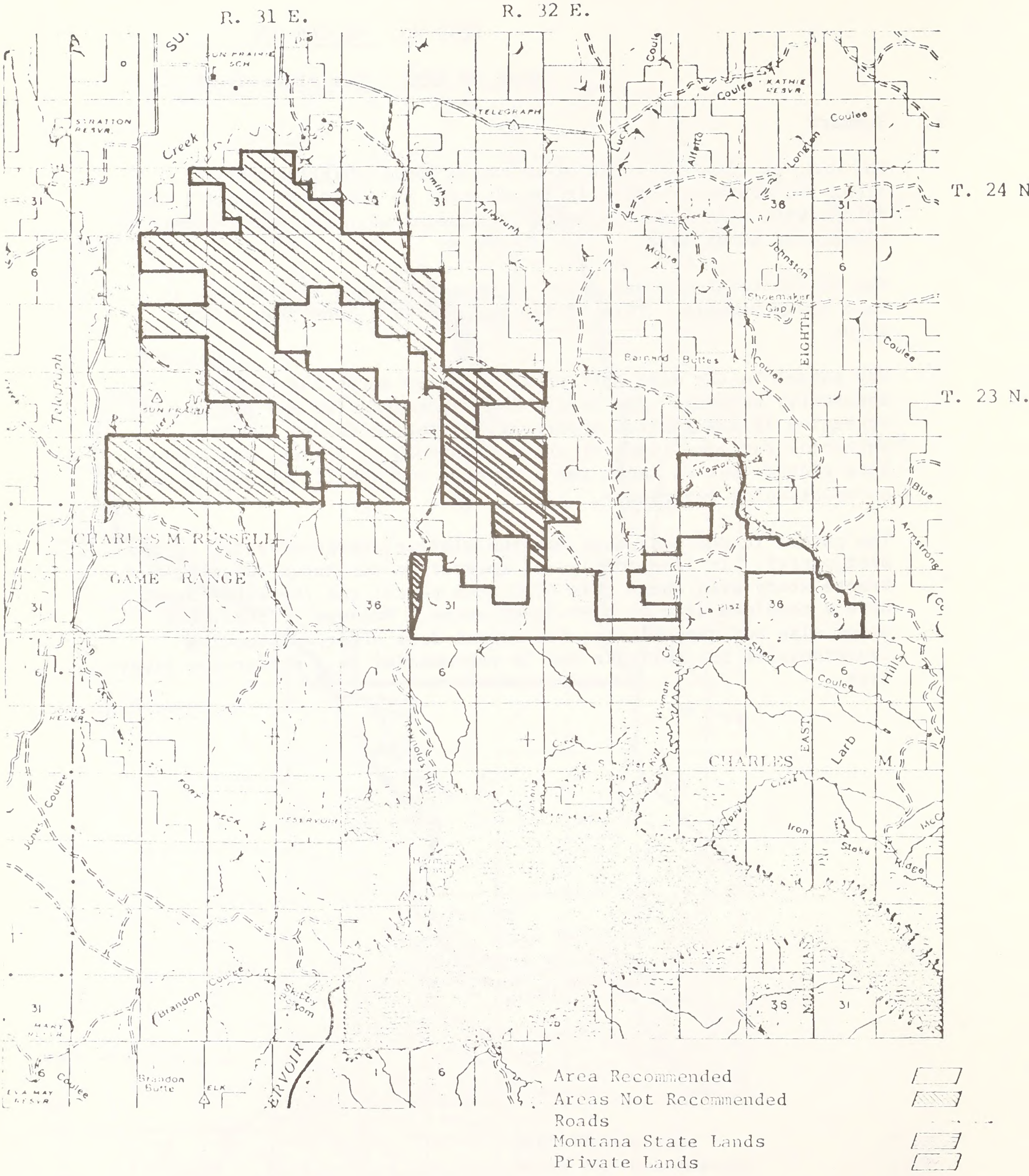
The unit is 60 miles south of Malta in south Phillips County. Along its southern border it is adjacent to the C. M. Russell Game Refuge with some portions being contiguous with the Burnt Lodge wilderness study area.

The 19,440 acre unit was found to have two roads that divide it into seven parcels. Five of the parcels have less than 5,000 acres.

The parcel in the west half contains 6,890 acres and is still apparently natural. Due to its lack of vegetative and topographic screening it has limited opportunities for solitude. It has potential for some types of recreation such as hiking, and horseback riding, but it lacks the diversity and quality necessary for an outstanding experience.

The parcel in the east half has the similar characteristics to the west parcel. It lies contiguous however to the Burnt Lodge wilderness study area where this 4080 acre parcel and the study area have a combined size of over 5,000 acres. Because of their combined size and naturalness, the parcel does offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and is recommended as a wilderness study area.

Box Elder Creek #277


R. 31 E.
R. 32 E.
T. 24 N
T. 23 N.
SUN PRAIRIE SCH
STRATTON RESVR.
Creek
TELEGRAPH
Smith
Telegraph
Coulee
KATHIE RESVR
Coulee
Alfetto
Longton
Moore
Johnston
Shoemaker Gap
Barnard Buttes
EIGHTH
Coulee
SUN PRAIRIE
CHARLES M. RUSSELL
GAME RANGE
Blue
Woman
Armstrong
Coulee
La Plaz
Shed
Coulee
Hills
Woman
Creek
CHARLES
EAST
Larb
M.
Iron
Ridge
Jones Coulee
FORT PECK RESERVOIR
Holmes Point
Brandon Coulee
Sibby Bottom
Brandon Butte
ELK
ERVOIR
Coulee
EVA MAY RESVR
MARY RESVR
31
36
6
Area Recommended ▭
Areas Not Recommended ▨
Roads
Montana State Lands ▨
Private Lands ▨

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-278

NAME OF AREA Burnt Lodge/Sage Creek

1. Summary

The 64,860 acre Burnt Lodge/Sage Creek unit lies two miles north of the Missouri River in south Phillips and Valley counties. It lies adjacent to the Charles M. Russell Game Refuge and 50 miles southeast of Malta. The Burnt Lodge wilderness study unit is adjacent to this unit's southern border.

Four roads that divide the unit into five parcels were found during the intensive field inventory. All the roads are constructed, apparently maintained, and well used, especially during hunting season. Two of the resultant parcels that lie near Castle Coulee have less than 5,000 acres and do not meet the necessary size criteria. The remaining areas that have over 5,000 acres are:

- The 9,000 acre area that lies west of the Wilson Coulee road.
- The 35,000 acre area that lies along the Sage Creek drainage.
- The 15,000 acre Burnt Lodge parcel that lies south of the Plum Creek road.

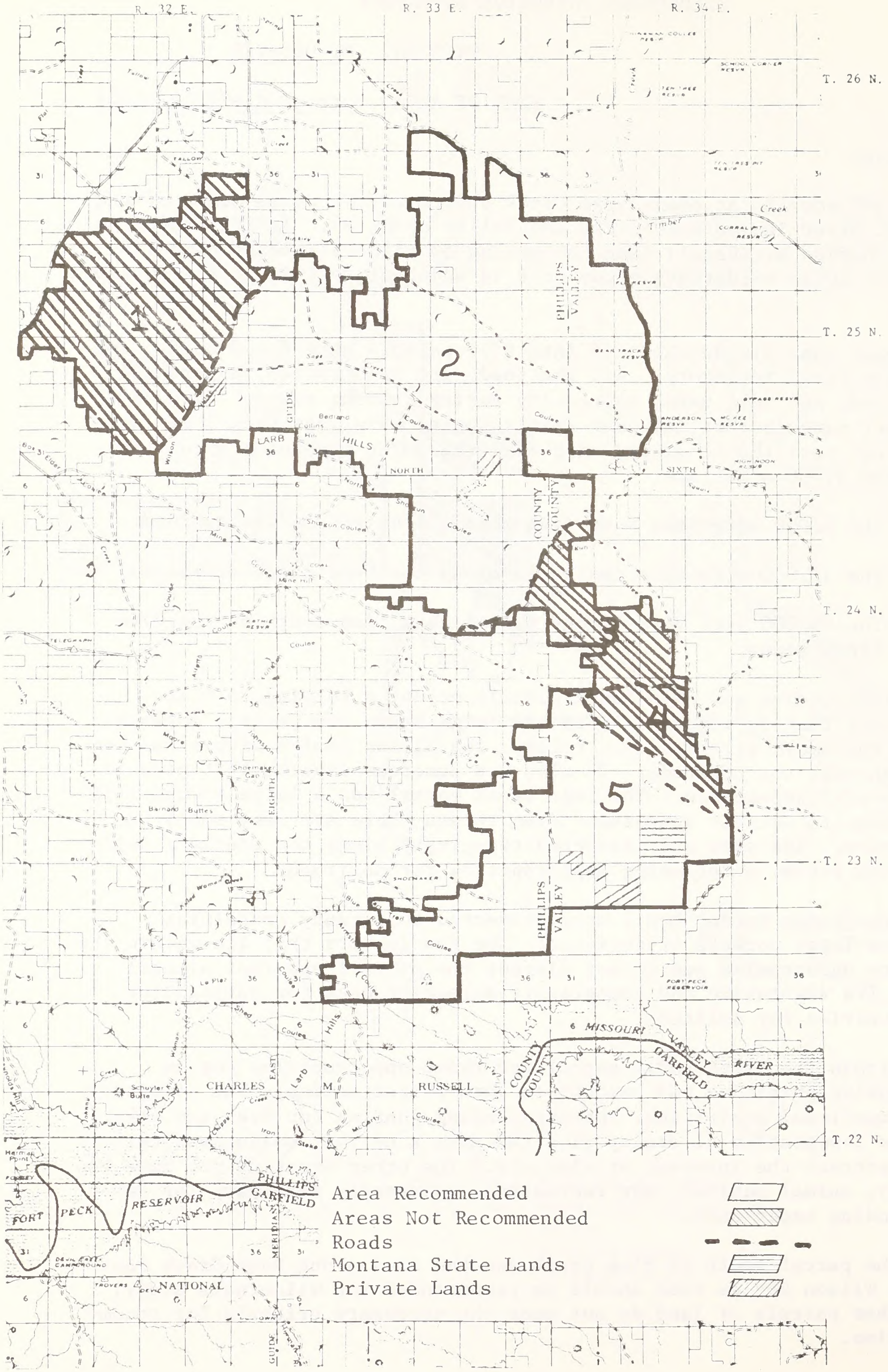
The Wilson Coulee and Sage Creek parcels occupy a rolling to flat topography that is vegetated with low lying brush and prairie grasses. Due to the small size and flat relief, the Wilson Coulee parcel has few opportunities for solitude. It also has numerous impacts that give it an unnatural appearance. The Sage Creek parcel has a large enough size to retain its natural appearance even though there are many small reservoirs. Its size and dissected topography along the southern half gives the parcel outstanding opportunities for solitude.

The Burnt Lodge parcel has a more dissected topography containing numerous large pockets of conifers. The few impacts that lie within the area are unobtrusive and do not disrupt the overall apparent naturalness. Its vegetative and topographic screening make for outstanding opportunities for solitude.

Only within the Burnt Lodge parcel are there opportunities for an outstanding primitive and unconfined form of recreation. The diversity of recreational activities, the outstanding hunting for deer and elk, and the topographic diversity give the area a certain uniqueness that would attract the interest of visitors. The other ageas do not have the quality, animal habitat, nor recreational diversity necessary for an outstanding experience.

Only the parcel south of Plum Creek and the area along Sage Creek east of the Wilson Coulee road should be recommended for wilderness study. All other parcels of land do not meet the necessary criteria for recommendation.

Burnt Lodge / Sage Creek #278


R. 32 E.
R. 33 E.
R. 34 E.
T. 26 N.
T. 25 N.
T. 24 N.
T. 23 N.
T.22 N.
1
2
4
5
PHILLIPS VALLEY
GUIDE
LARB HILLS
NORTH
SIXTH
COUNTY
EIGHTH
Timber Creek
Sage Creek
Shotgun Coulee
Coal Mine Hill
Barnard Buttes
Shoemaker Gap
MISSOURI RIVER
VALLEY
GARFIELD
CHARLES M. RUSSELL NATIONAL
FORT PECK RESERVOIR
PHILLIPS
GARFIELD
MERIDIAN
Area Recommended
Areas Not Recommended
Roads
Montana State Lands
Private Lands

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-286

NAME OF AREA Little Rockies

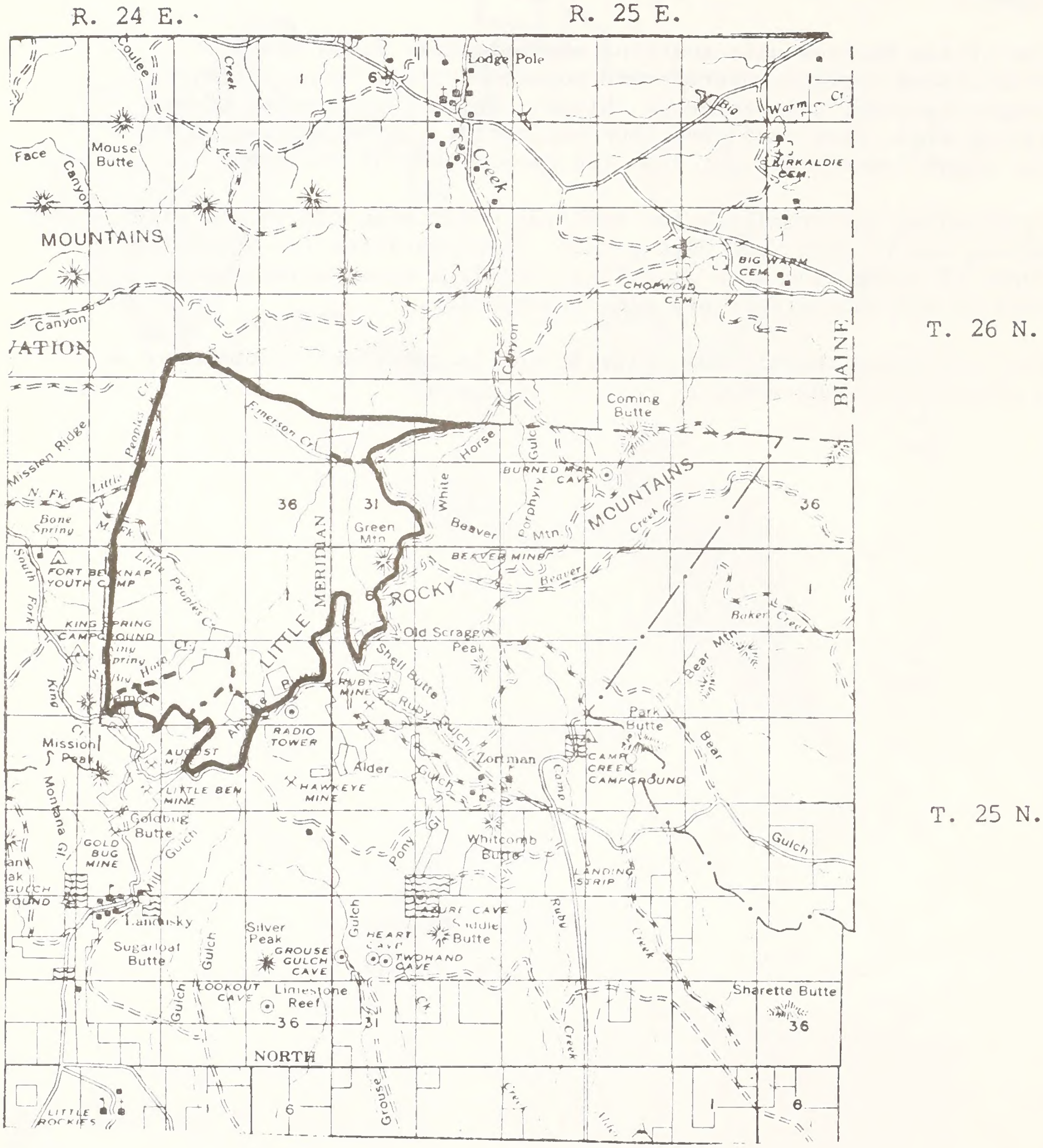
1. Summary

The Little Rockies unit contains approximately 6,900 acres of mountainous terrain covered with ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, and deciduous shrubs. Intrusions consist of old mining digs, five roads and four heliports. These intrusions do not significantly detract from the naturalness of the area.

Outstanding opportunities for solitude exist even though off site mining can be seen from high points. Opportunities for primitive forms of recreation such as hiking, wildlife observation, backpacking and photography are also outstanding.

The unit meets the minimum criteria and is therefore recommended as a wilderness study area.

Little Rockies #286


R. 24 E.
R. 25 E.
T. 26 N.
T. 25 N.
Lodge Pole
Mouse Butte
Face
Canyon
MOUNTAINS
Coulee
Creek
Warm Cr
KIRKALDIE CEM.
BIG WARM CEM.
CHOPWOOD CEM.
BLAINE
Canyon
Mission Ridge
Peoples Cr
Emerson Cr
Little
N. Fk.
Bone Spring
FORT BELKNAP YOUTH CAMP
KING SPRING CAMPGROUND
South Fork
King
Mission Peak
Montana Gl
36
31
Green Mtn
LITTLE MERIDIAN
ROCKY
MOUNTAINS
White Horse
Porphyry Gulch
BURNED MAN CAVE
Beaver Mtn.
Beaver Creek
BEAVER MINE
Coming Butte
Baker Creek
Bear Mtn
Bear
Old Scraggy Peak
Shell Butte
Ruby Gulch
RUBY MINE
RADIO TOWER
AUGUST MINE
Alder
Zortman
Park Butte
CAMP CREEK CAMPGROUND
Camp
Gulch
LITTLE BEN MINE
HAWKEYE MINE
Goldbug Butte
GOLD BUG MINE
Mill
Pony Gl
Whitcomb Butte
LANDING STRIP
Landusky
Sugarloaf Butte
Gulch
Silver Peak
GROUSE GULCH CAVE
HEART CAVE
TWOHAND CAVE
Saddle Butte
Ruby
Creek
LOOKOUT CAVE
Limestone Reef
36
31
Sharette Butte
36
NORTH
Grouse
6
1
6
LITTLE ROCKIES

Area Recommended ▭
Areas Not Recommended ▨
Roads — — —
Montana State Lands ▤
Private Lands ▨

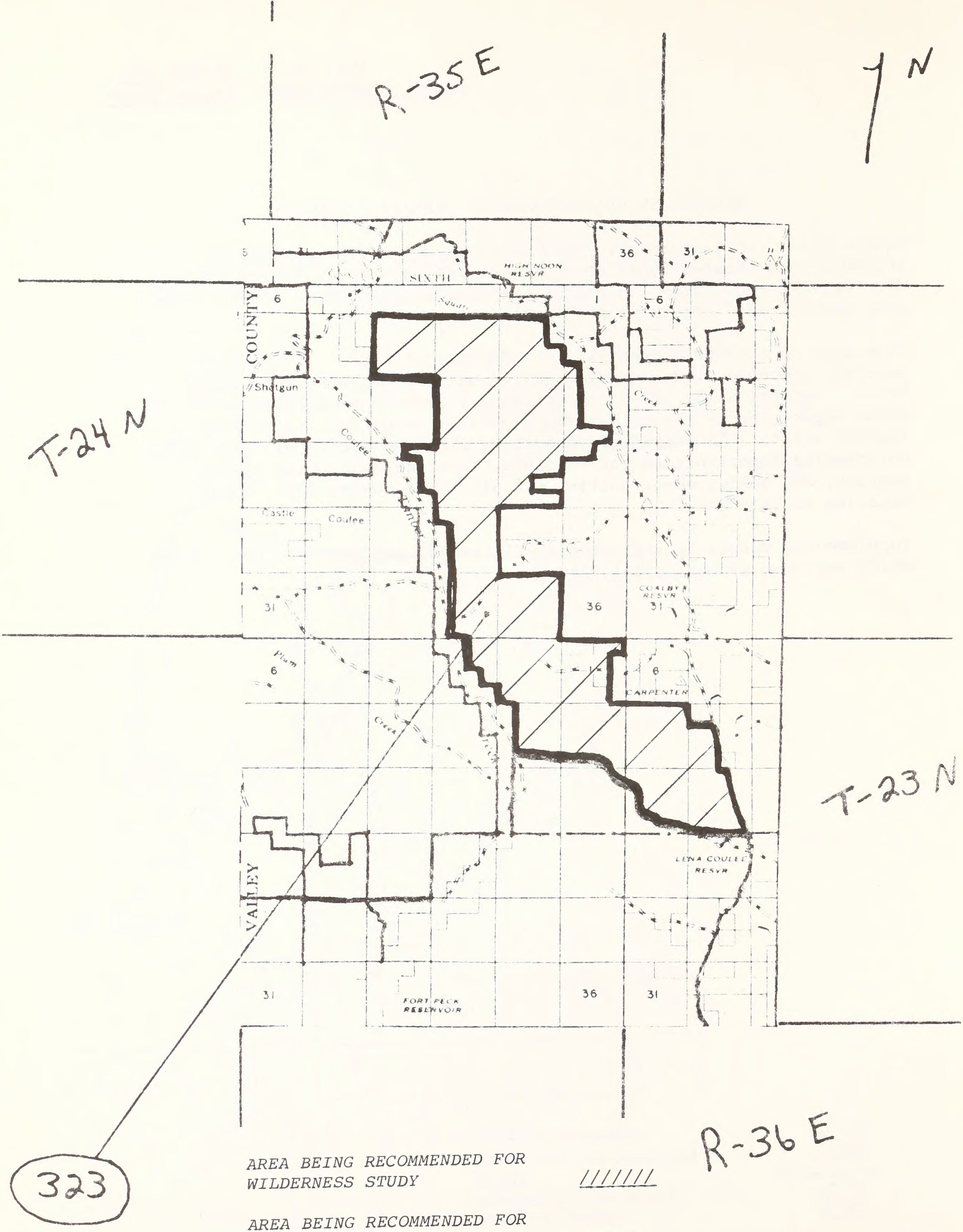
UNIT NO.: MT-064-323
UNIT NAME: Square Creek

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Square Creek, unit number MT-064-323, is an area of approximately 10,800 acres, located 45 miles south of Saco, a town in Valley County, MT. Private land forms the units irregular boundary on 3 sides, while a poor quality road serves on the south.

This unit is recommended for Wilderness Study status. It is almost entirely composed of deep rugged breaks which drain west into Timber Creek. Approximately 50% of these canyons contain some Ponderosa pine. Other vegetation of the area is in a natural condition, no serious impacts exist. The rugged canyons along with the scattered pines offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. Hunting, horseback riding, camping, and hiking opportunities are all valid recreational opportunities in this area.

Supplemental values include crucial Elk range, and numerous rock cairns which may have archeological value.


R-35 E
N
T-24 N
T-23 N
R-36 E
323
COUNTY
VALLEY
SIXTH
HIGH NOON RESVR
Squaw
Shotgun
Coulee
Castle
Coulee
Creek
Creek
COALBY RESVR
CARPENTER
Plum
Creek
LENA COULEE RESVR
FORT PECK RESERVOIR
5
31
36
31
6
6
31
36
31
6
6
31
36
31

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY	///////
AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY	XXXXXX

UNIT NO.: MT-064-330
UNIT NAME: Caravan

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

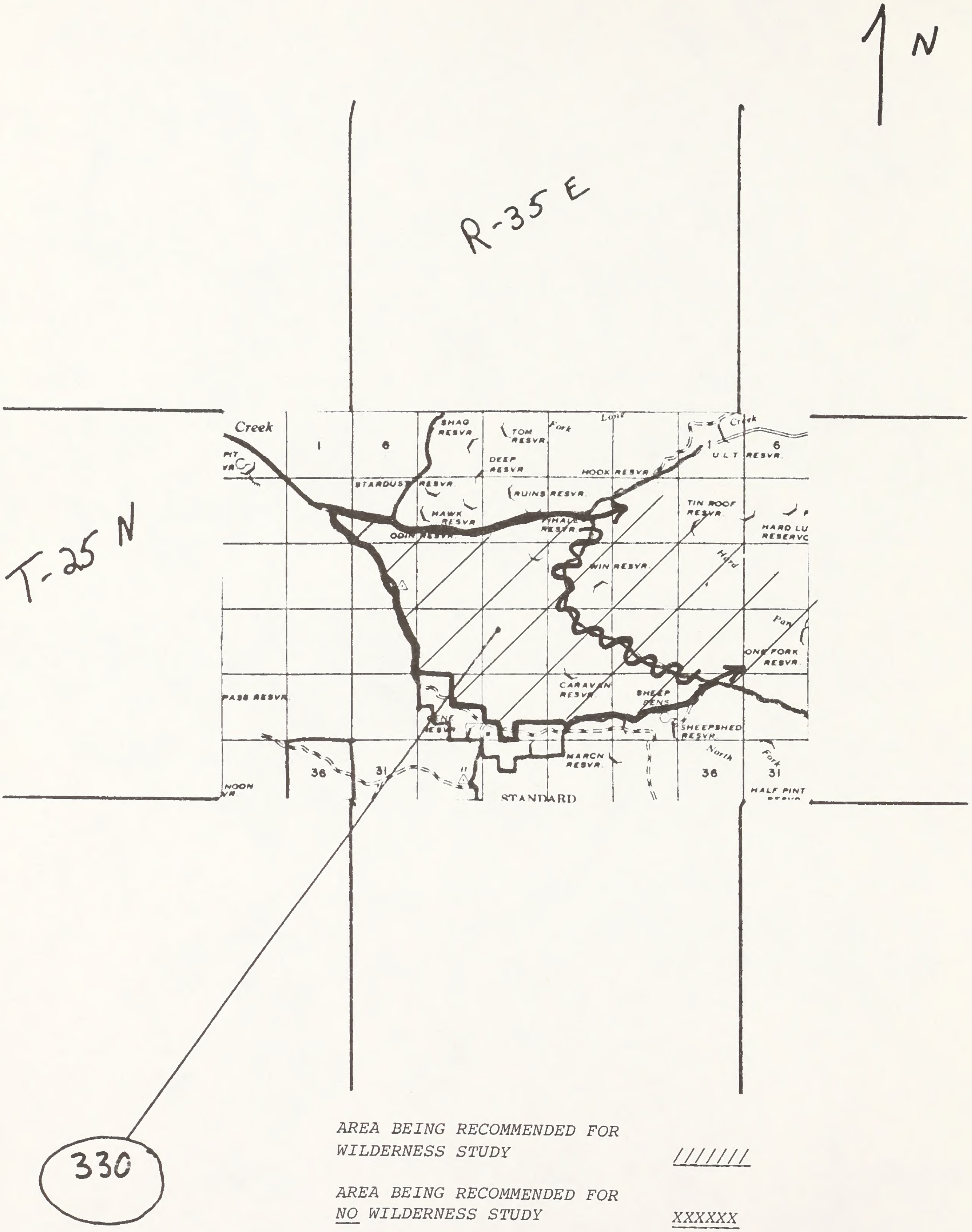
Caravan, unit number MT-064-330 is an area of approximately 5,580 acres located 40 miles south of Saco, a town on Highway #2 in Valley County, Montana. This unit is bounded on three sides by county roads, while the east adjoins the inventory unit Marsh Hawk Hills.

The unit is recommended to become a Wilderness Study Area. While only slightly over 5,000 acres, it is recommended that this unit be joined to Marsh Hawk Hills, because part of the initial inventory boundary did not meet the minimum requirements to be classified as a road, during field examination.

The unit has one rather large reservoir near the northern border, and one old road cut less than ½ mile from the western boundary. The area is however primarily natural.

Deep canyons, steep mountains, and well vegetated bottoms create a situation in which the opportunities for solitude are outstanding. The hunting is notable, though recreational opportunities overall are still less than outstanding.

There were no significant supplemental values identified.


N
R-35 E
T-25 N
Creek
1
6
SHAG RESVR
TOM RESVR
Fork
Lost
Creek
1
6
U.L.T. RESVR
DEEP RESVR
STARDUST RESVR
RUINS RESVR
HOOK RESVR
HAWK RESVR
ODIN RESVR
WHALE RESVR
TIN ROOF RESVR
HARD LU RESERVO
WIN RESVR
Hard
Pon
ONE FORK RESVR
CARAVAN RESVR
SHEEP PENS
SHEEPSHED RESVR
PASS RESVR
MARCN RESVR
North
Fork
36
31
36
31
NOON VR
STANDARD
HALF PINT
330

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY ///////

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY XXXXXX

UNIT NO.: MT-064-336
UNIT NAME: Marsh Hawk Hills

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Marsh Hawk Hills unit number MT-064-336, is an area of 71,940 acres located some 35 miles southwest of Glasgow, a town on Highway #2 in Valley County, Montana. With one small exception in the west, all of the boundary is provided by county roads. A small portion in the west is joined to Caravan, unit number 330.

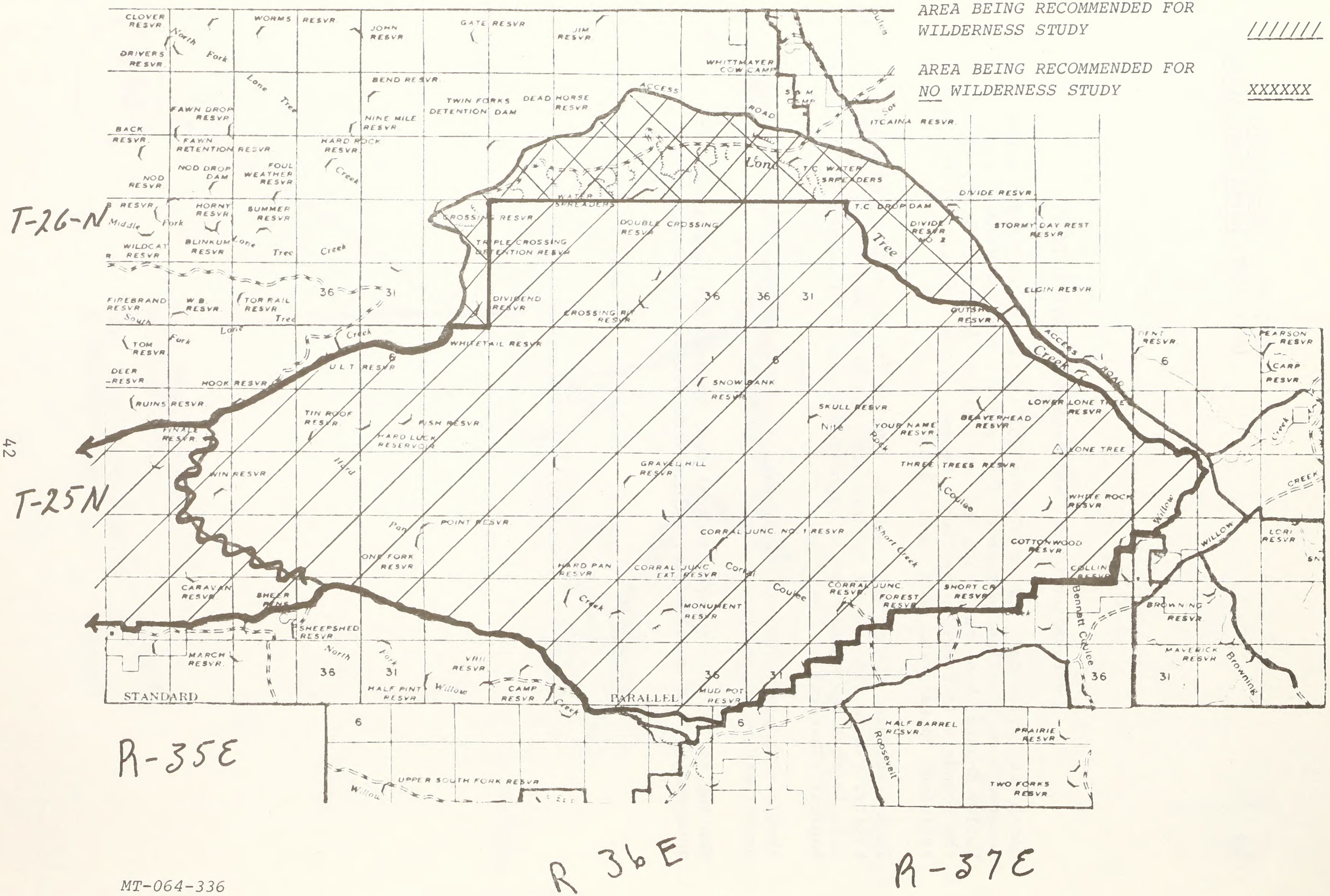
It is recommended that this unit be studied for its wilderness suitability. There are several vehicle ways and some reservoirs, but the unit is so large these make no significant impact on naturalness. It is basically natural.

Though sparcely vegetated the intricately carved hills offer outstanding opportunities for solitude.

Hunting is the only notable recreational opportunity, and it is not outstanding. No supplimental values were noted.

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY ///////

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY XXXXXX


T-26-N
T-25N
R-35E
R 36E
R-37E
STANDARD
PARALLEL
CLOVER RESVR
DRIVERS RESVR
North Fork
WORMS RESVR
JOHN RESVR
GATE RESVR
JIM RESVR
WHITTMAYER COW CAMP
BEND RESVR
TWIN FORKS DETENTION DAM
DEAD HORSE RESVR
ACCESS
ROAD
Lone Tree
FAWN DROP RESVR
NINE MILE RESVR
HARD ROCK RESVR
BACK RESVR
FAWN RETENTION RESVR
NOD DROP DAM
FOUL WEATHER RESVR
NOD RESVR
ITCAINA RESVR
T.C WATER SPREADERS
WATER SPREADERS
DIVIDE RESVR
HORNY RESVR
SUMMER RESVR
Middle Fork
BLINKUM RESVR
WILDCAT RESVR
CROSSING RESVR
DOUBLE CROSSING RESVR
T.C DROP DAM
DIVIDE RESVR NO 2
STORMY DAY REST RESVR
TRIPLE CROSSING DETENTION RESVR
Creek
FIREBRAND RESVR
W.B. RESVR
TOR RAIL RESVR
South Fork
DIVIDEND RESVR
CROSSING RIT RESVR
ELGIN RESVR
OUTSH RESVR
TOM RESVR
DEER RESVR
WHITETAIL RESVR
U.L.T RESVR
HOOK RESVR
SNOW BANK RESVR
DENT RESVR
PEARSON RESVR
CARP RESVR
RUINS RESVR
TIN ROOF RESVR
FISH RESVR
HARD LUCK RESERVOIR
SKULL RESVR
Nile Rock
YOUR NAME RESVR
BEAVERHEAD RESVR
LOWER LONE TREE RESVR
FINALE RESVR
WIN RESVR
Hard
GRAVEL HILL RESVR
THREE TREES RESVR
LONE TREE
Coulee
WHITE ROCK RESVR
Willow
CREEK
Pan
POINT RESVR
CORRAL JUNC NO 1 RESVR
Short Creek
COTTONWOOD RESVR
LCRI RESVR
WILLOW
ONE FORK RESVR
HARD PAN RESVR
CORRAL JUNC EXT RESVR
Corral Coulee
COLLIN RESVR
CARAVAN RESVR
SHEEP PENS
CORRAL JUNC RESVR
FOREST RESVR
SHORT CR RESVR
BROWNING RESVR
MONUMENT RESVR
SHEEPSHED RESVR
MARCH RESVR
North Fork
VRII RESVR
HALF PINT RESVR
CAMP RESVR
MUD POT RESVR
Bennett Coulee
MAVERICK RESVR
Browning
HALF BARREL RESVR
PRAIRIE RESVR
Roosevelt
UPPER SOUTH FORK RESVR
TWO FORKS RESVR
36
31
6

MT-064-336

UNIT NO.: MT-064-359
UNIT NAME: Frenchman Creek

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

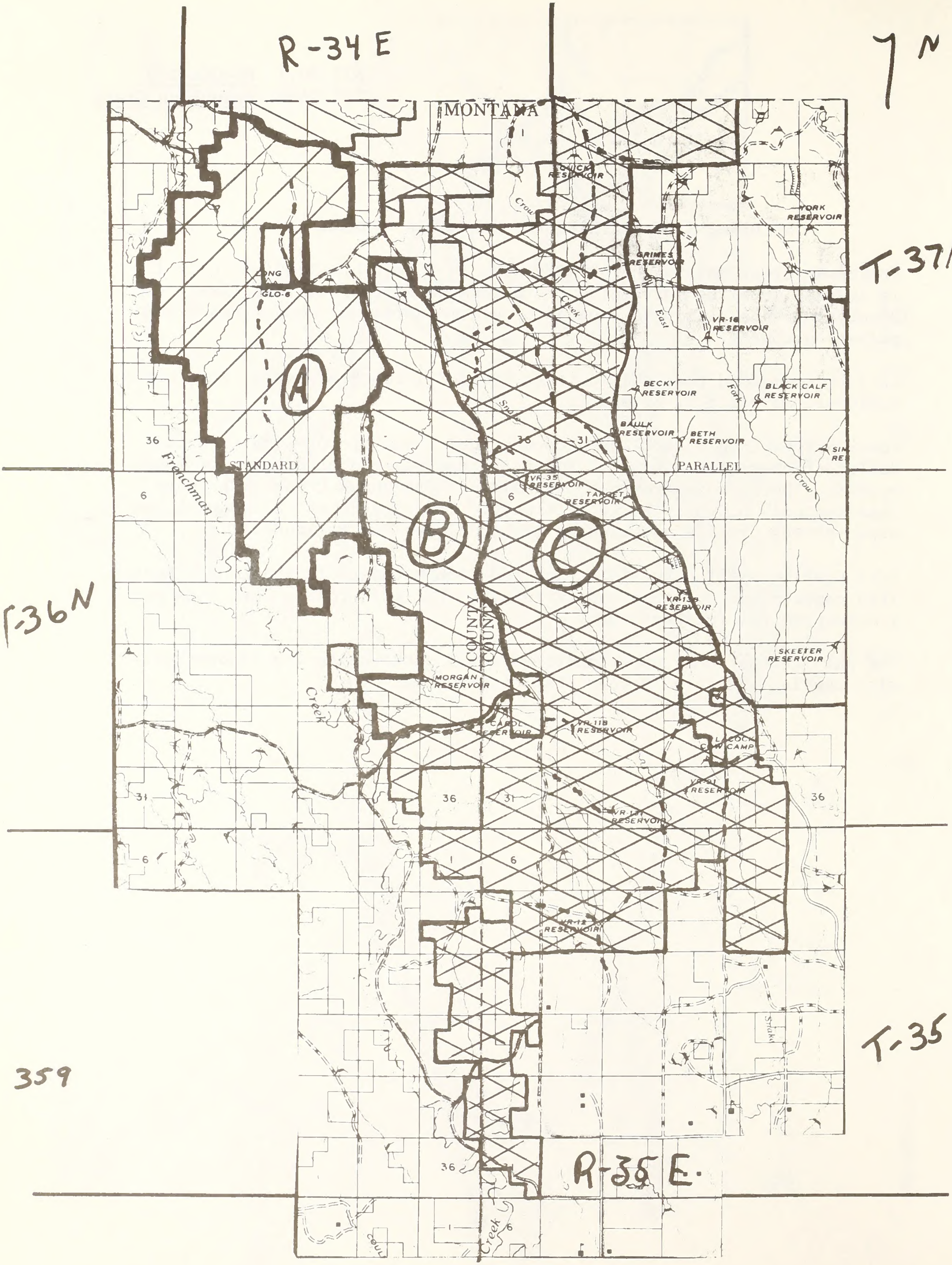
Frenchman Creek unit number MT-064-359, is a unit of 49,094 acres. It is located 40 miles north of Saco, a town on Highway #2 in Valley County, Montana. This is bounded by a combination of county roads and private property.

It is recommended that this unit be divided into three parts, here after indicated as parts A, B, and C.

These are divided by well used county roads, and are of significantly different character. Parts A and B are heavely timbered areas of rough breaks. These drain from the east side of Frenchman Creek. They are impacted only slightly by vehicle ways. The very dense, cottonwood and aspen groves provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

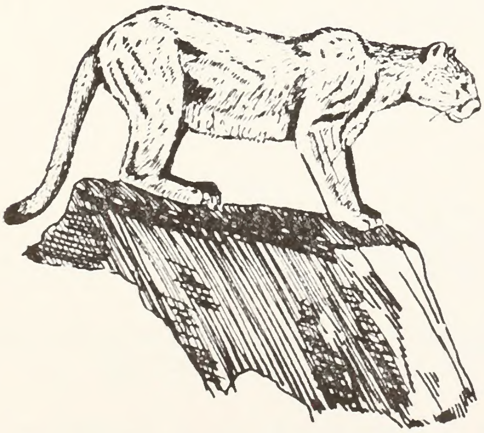
Part C while still natural is open and much more gentle than the others. This compromises solitude significantly. For this reason Part C is not recommended for further study.

The only recreational opportunities in all three units are associated with hunting and this is less than outstanding.


R-34 E
7 N
MONTANA
DUCK RESERVOIR
YORK RESERVOIR
T-37N
GRIMES RESERVOIR
LONG
GLO-6
Crow
Creek
East
Fork
VR-16 RESERVOIR
A
BECKY RESERVOIR
BLACK CALF RESERVOIR
Snake
BAULK RESERVOIR
BETH RESERVOIR
36
31
STANDARD
PARALLEL
VR-35 RESERVOIR
TARGET RESERVOIR
6
Frenchman
B
C
T-36N
VR-13 RESERVOIR
SKEETER RESERVOIR
COUNTY
COUNTY
MORGAN RESERVOIR
Creek
CAROL RESERVOIR
VR-11B RESERVOIR
LACOCK COW CAMP
VR-91 RESERVOIR
VR-137 RESERVOIR
VR-12 RESERVOIR
T-35 N
359
R-35 E.
Creek

LEWISTOWN DISTRICT

INVENTORY UNITS PROPOSED TO BE DROPPED FROM FURTHER WILDERNESS CONSIDERATION



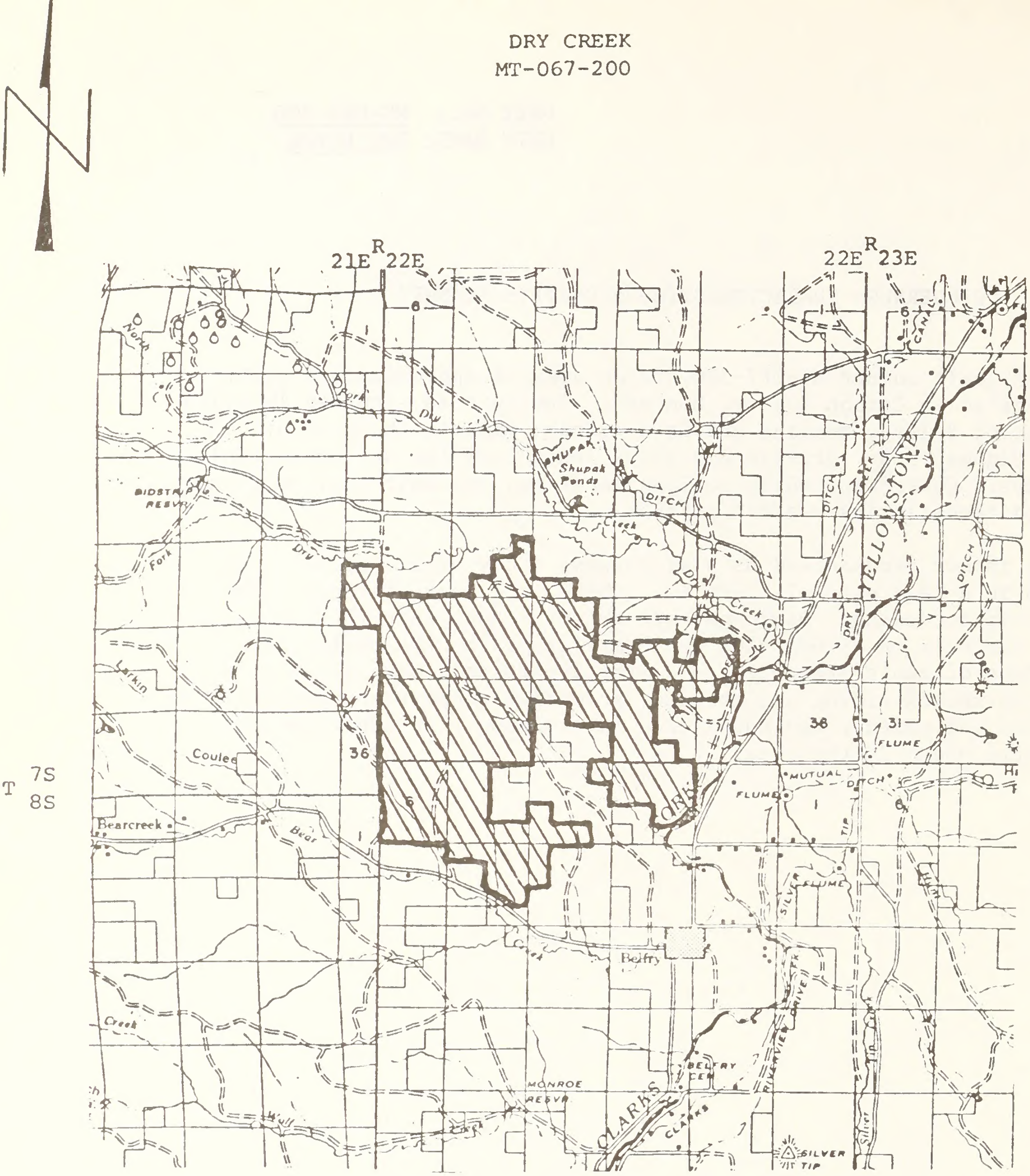
UNIT NO.: MT-067-200
UNIT NAME: Dry Creek

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Dry Creek, unit number MT-067-200, is an area of approximately 5,860 acres located in Carbon County, Montana. The unit is situated 1½ miles northwest of Belfry, Montana and is a quarter mile to the west of Montana Highway 308. Private and state lands form the unit's irregular boundaries. Characterized by rolling landform, the unit only contains scattered trees in its western portion.

The area is not recommended as a wilderness study area. Although Dry Creek is in a near natural condition, there is a lack of vegetative and topographic screening. Drainages are oriented such that the sounds of passing vehicles on Highway 308 penetrate deeply on the east side. These signs of man's presence are disruptive to solitude values. Hunting and horseback riding are the only primitive recreation opportunities identified and neither was considered outstanding. No supplementary values were noted in the area.

DRY CREEK
MT-067-200


R
21E 22E
R
22E 23E
T 7S
8S
North Fork
Dry
Shupak
Shupak Ponds
Ditch
Bidstrup Resvr
Fork
Dry
Creek
Dry
Creek
Yellowstone
Ditch
Ditch
Dry
Larkin
Coulee
36
31
6
1
36
31
Flume
Mutual Ditch
Flume
Tip
Bearcreek
Bear
Silver
Flume
Creek
Belfry
Creek
Monroe Resvr
Belfry Cem
Clarks
Clarks
Riverview Drive
Silver Tip
Silver
Creek
Deer
Hi
6

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▨ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▒ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

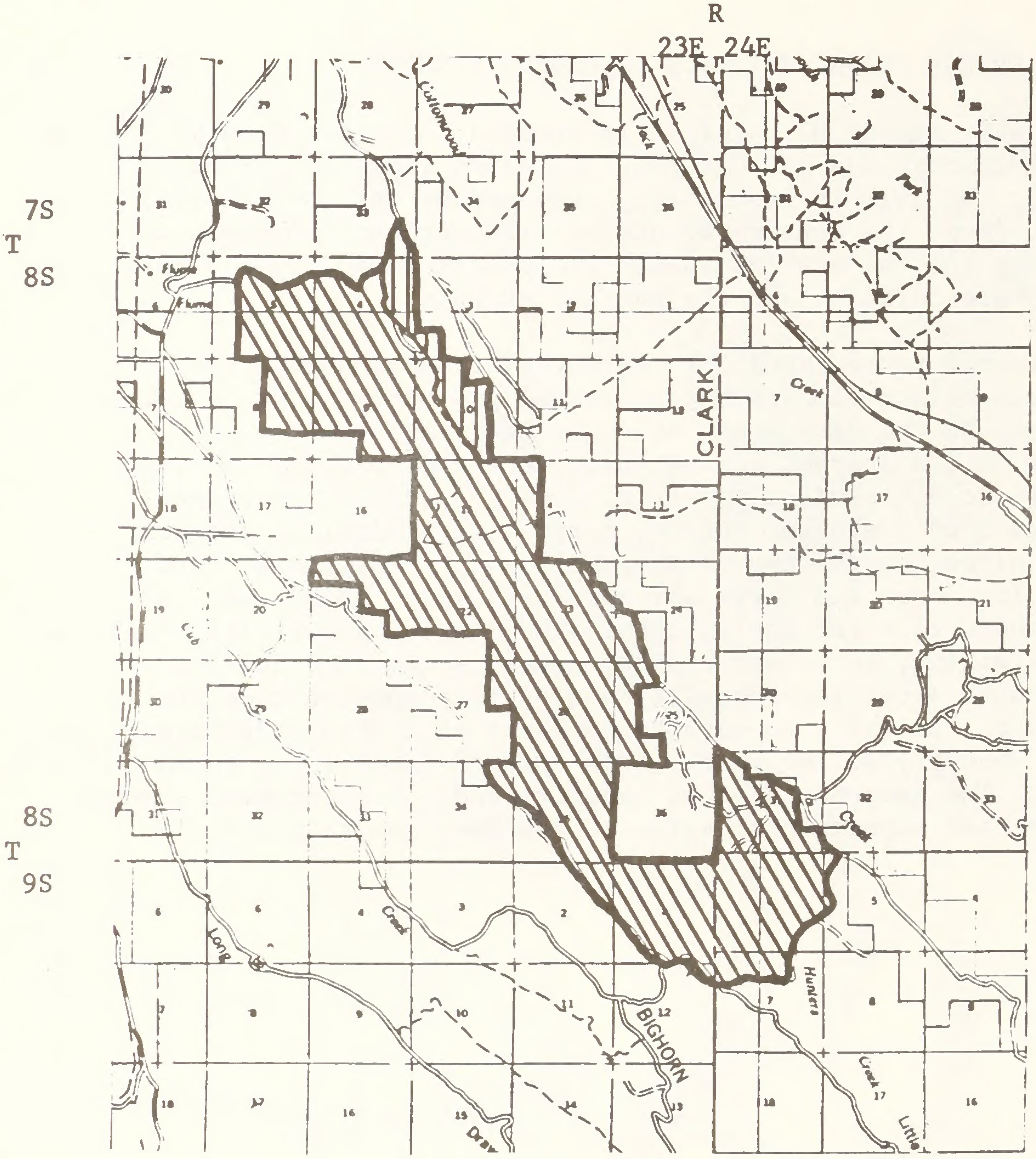
UNIT NO.: MT-067-201
UNIT NAME: Deer Mountain

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Deer Mountain, unit number MT-067-201, is located in Carbon County, Montana. The area contains 6,970 acres. Situated five miles east of Belfry, Montana, the unit is most easily accessed by Cottonwood Creek road which also forms its eastern boundary. The northern boundary is Hatcher Pass road and the west and south limits are formed by a combination of private holdings and the Hunt Creek road.

Deer Mountain is not recommended for further wilderness study. A scattering of range improvements and a natural gas pipeline are located within the area. Due to dispersion of the range improvements and revegetation of soil disturbed during construction of the gas pipeline, the improvements do not seriously detract from the area's naturalness. The unit is formed by a single, narrow, north-south ridgeline sparsely vegetated by conifers on the top of the ridge and in the draws. Due to this configuration, open and vertical, only very small areas are adequately screened to offer any solitude. Recreational pursuits available in the unit are hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and hunting. None of these is of exceptional quality and better opportunities are available nearby. The units topography consists of a high ridge line that drops off abruptly to the east. This type of landform is known as a cuesta scarp. The presence of this landform and the associated scenery is probably the best supplemental value of the Deer Mountain unit.

DEER MOUNTAIN
MT-067-201


R
23E 24E
7S
T
8S
8S
T
9S
CLARK
BIGHORN
Cottonwood
Jack
Flume
Cub
Creek
Long
Hunters
Creek
Little
Draw

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▨	UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)
▥	AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
▤	AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
░	PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

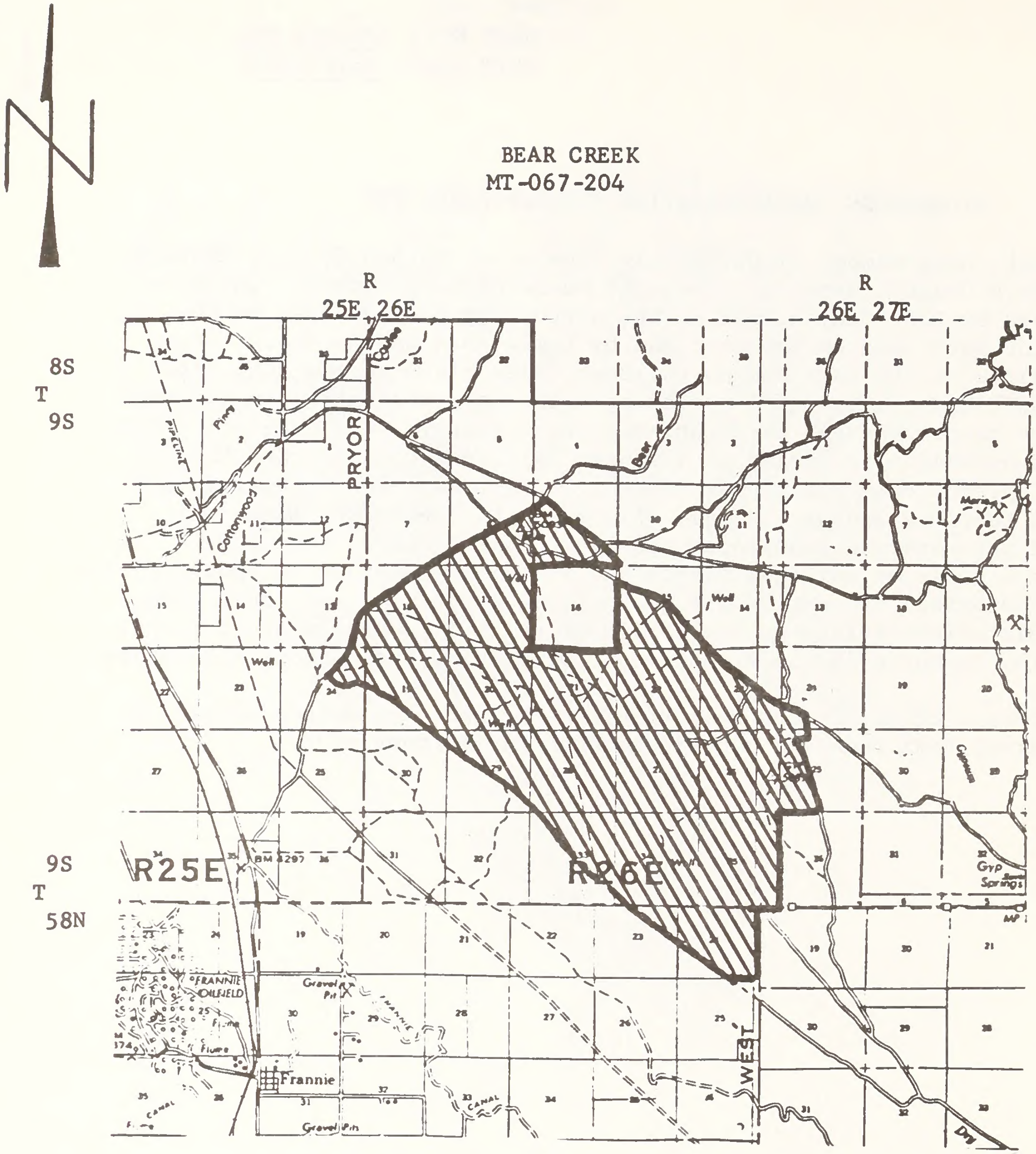
UNIT NO.: MT-067-204
UNIT NAME: Bear Creek

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY NARRATIVE

Bear Creek, unit number MT-067-204 is located in Carbon County, Montana, and Bighorn County, Wyoming. The unit contains 9,500 acres. The area is bounded by Bear Canyon Road on the north, Gyp Springs Road on the east, Blue Wash Road on the west and by Lewis Road on the south. From flat prairie on the west and north, Bear Creek rises to low bentonite domes and ridges in the center section. The only vegetation in the unit is sparse range grasses, sagebush, and scrub timber. The unit is heavily impacted by bentonite mining in its west half to such a degree that the western portion does not appear natural. Only the rougher central, and southern sections appear natural. Likewise, the heavy developmental work and the unvaried topography and lack of vegetative screening preclude a sense of solitude within the area. No outstanding opportunities for non-motorized recreation are to be found in this barren, open area. The prehistoric carvings on the cliffs of Petroglyph Canyon are the only noteworthy resource in the area except, of course, the bentonite deposits.

With the lack of wilderness values and the presence of extensive mining in the area, Bear Creek is not recommended for further study.

BEAR CREEK
MT-067-204


R
25E 26E
R
26E 27E
8S
T
9S
9S
T
58N
PRYOR
Pipeline
Cottonwood
Bear
Well
Marine
Gypsum
R25E
R26E
BM 4297
Gyp Springs
FRANNIE OILFIELD
Flume
Gravel Pit
Frannie
Canal
Gravel Pit
WEST
Dry

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▧ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▩ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

UNIT NO.: MT-067-210
UNIT NAME: Yellowstone Islands

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

The nine Yellowstone Islands, MT-067-210, are located in Sweet Grass, Stillwater and Yellowstone Counties, Montana. The islands range from six to ninety six acres in size.

Most islands are essentially in a natural condition. Typically, the western islands have willow, old growth vegetation with an understory of shrubs and grasses. As one progresses east, cottonwoods predominate, but willows, thick shrubs and even open meadows of range grasses are found. Due to extensive developments along the river banks, and the islands' small size, a sense of isolation from the works of man is impossible to find. Interstate highway 90 and a main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad both parallel the river. There is extensive agricultural development and residential housing immediately adjacent to most islands. None of the possible recreational activities are unique to the islands and, in fact, similar or better opportunities are found elsewhere along the river shoreline. Other than views of some of the region's major mountain ranges, no supplementary values were noted during inventory.

Due to lack of solitude and outstanding opportunities for recreation, none of the Yellowstone Islands were recommended for further wilderness study.

UNIT NO.: MT-067-211
UNIT NAME: The Big Snowie Tack-ons

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

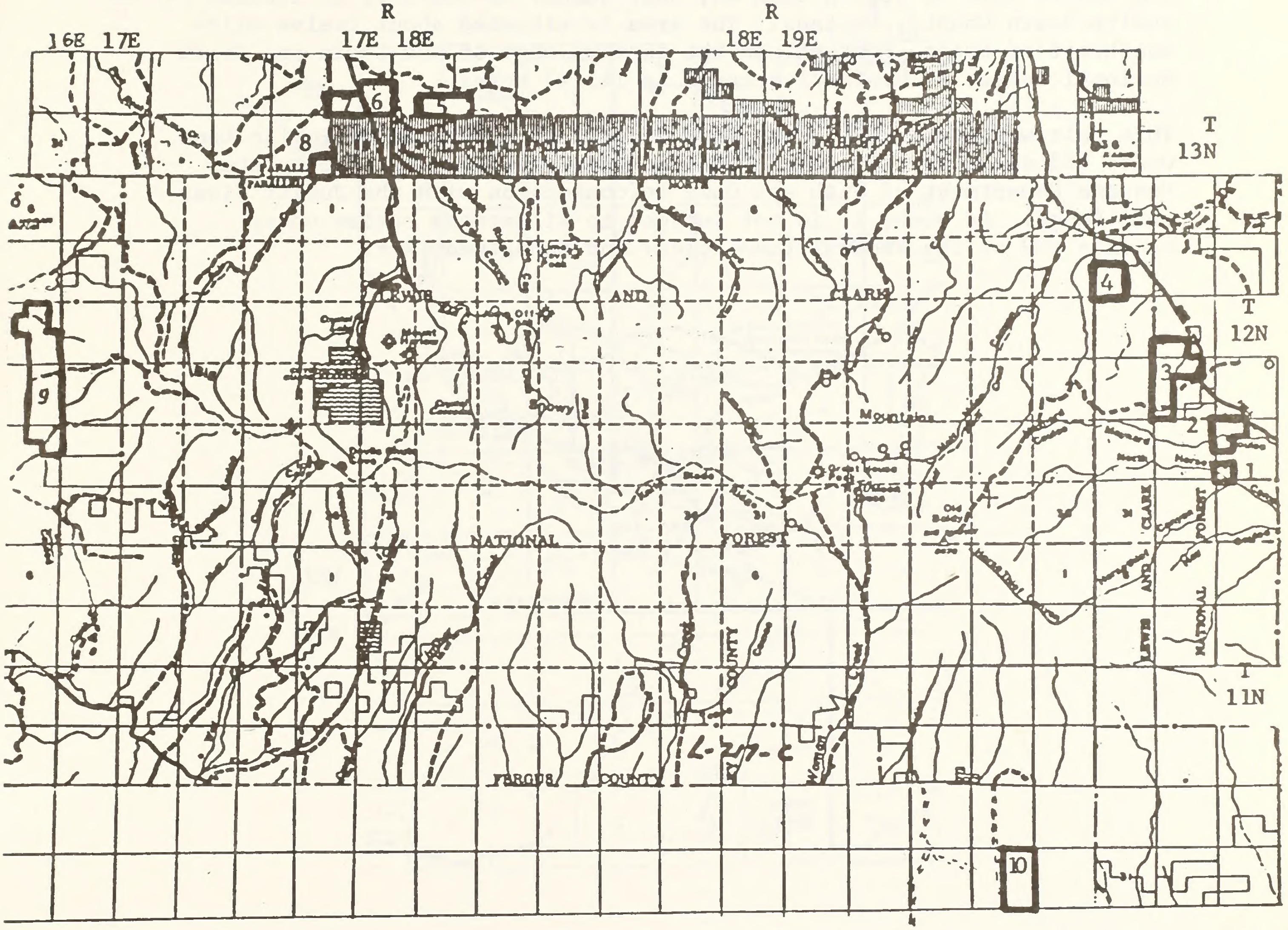
The Big Snowie Tack-ons, units number MT-067-211 and MT-068-217, are nine parcels of land adjacent to the Big Snowies in the Lewis and Clark National Forest. The nine parcels are located in Golden Valley and Fergus Counties, and contain a total of 1,725 acres. These areas are all considerably less than 5,000 acres, but meet the size criteria in conjunction with the larger Big Snowies Wilderness Study Area - RARE II-1-739.

Logging activities have adversely affected naturalness on five units. There are signs of man's former presence in these units in the form of vehicle trails originally used as haul roads, remaining stumps and some cut slash material. The presence of heavily traveled county roads on the borders of four units limits opportunities for solitude. In these units the downsloping topography combined with the small size maximizes the effects of these offside intrusions. Four units do contain some opportunities for solitude but it is not of outstanding quality and does not add to the opportunities for solitude available in the Forest Service Wilderness Study Area.

Hiking, primitive camping, nature study, rock scrambling, hunting, ski touring, and geologic study are all possible forms of recreation found in the units. Small size and difficult terrain limit the scope or number of the above activities available in a particular unit. None of the units offer an outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined outdoor recreation.

Other than scenery and an unusual stand of Englemann spruce in one unit, no other supplemental features are known to exist. The nine tack-ons are not recommended for further wilderness study.

BIG SNOWIES TACK-ONS
MT-068-217
MT-067-211


R
R
16E 17E
17E 18E
18E 19E
T
13N
T
12N
T
11N
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL FOREST
NORTH
LEWIS
AND
CLARK
Mountains
NATIONAL
FOREST
LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL FOREST
COUNTY
FERGUS COUNTY
L-27-C

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▨ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▒ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

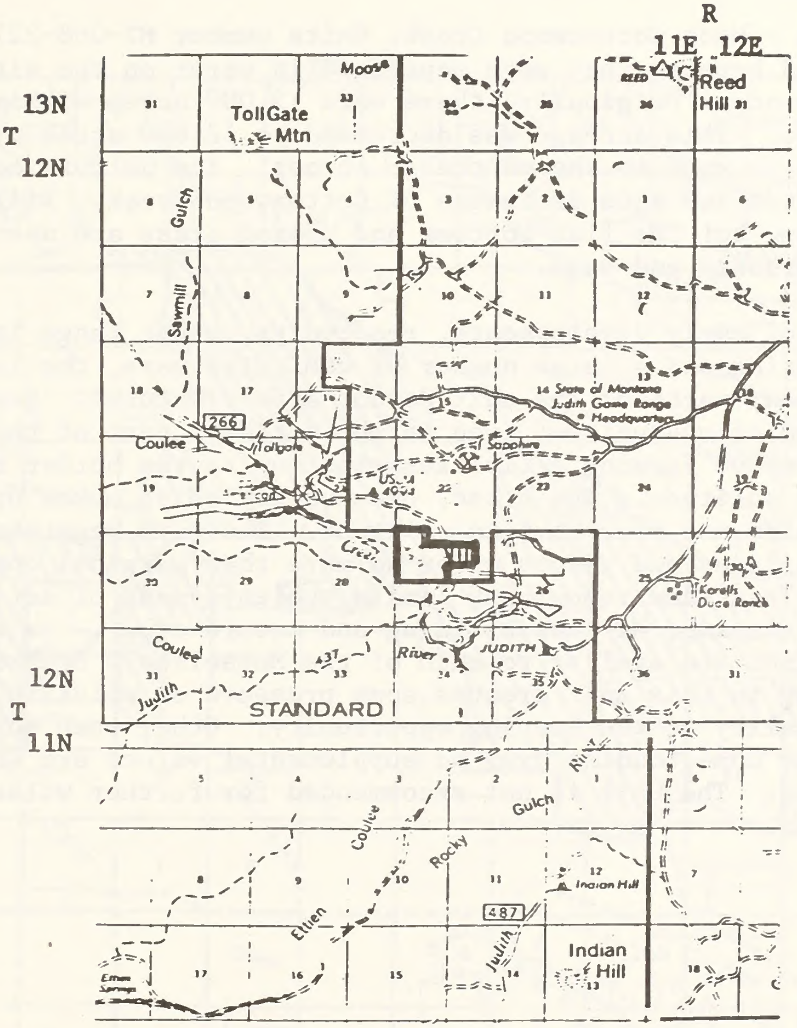
UNIT NO.: MT-068-216
UNIT NAME: The Middle Fork of Judith Tack-on

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

The Middle Fork of Judith Tack-on, unit number MT-068-216, is located in Judith Basin County, Montana. The area is situated about twelve miles southwest of Utica, Montana, on the eastern edge of the Lewis and Clark National Forest. The total acreage is 145.13 acres.

This unit was withdrawn to the Fish and Wildlife Service by Public Land Order 962 dated May 14, 1954. The land was withdrawn for use by the Montana Department of Fish and Game in connection with the Judith River Game Range. As such, it is not subject to wilderness review under section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

MIDDLE FORK OF THE JUDITH TACK-ON
MT-068-216


R
11E
12E
T
13N
12N
12N
T
11N
Moose
Toll Gate Mtn
Reed Hill
Sawmill
Gulch
266
Coulee
Tollgate
Sapphire
State of Montana Judith Game Range Headquarters
Creek
Coulee
Judith
River
JUDITH
STANDARD
Korells Duce Ranch
Rocky
Gulch
Coulee
Ellen
487
Judith
Indian Hill
Indian Hill
Ellen Springs

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▧	UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)
▥	AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
▤	AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
▒	PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

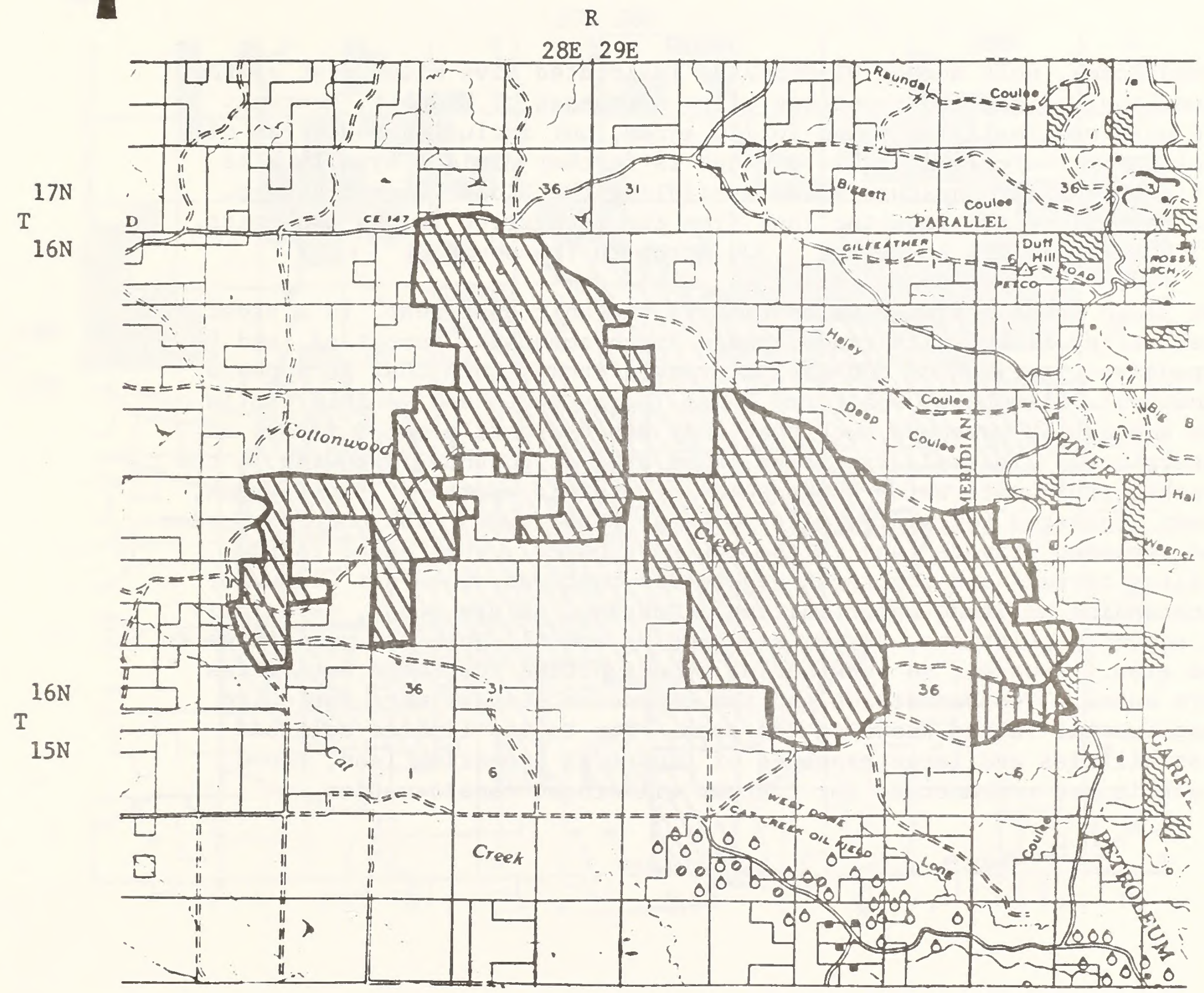
UNIT NO.: MT-068-221
UNIT NAME: Cottonwood Creek -
West Cottonwood Creek

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Cottonwood Creek - West Cottonwood Creek, units number MT-068-221 and 222, are combined because they were separated in error on the situation evaluation documents. Originally, there were 13,000 acres within the unit's boundaries. This acreage was decreased to 12,650 acres by the identification of a road in the southeast corner. The unit is composed of the broad bottom and side drainages of Cottonwood Creek. Ridges are topped with trees, but the flat bottoms and upland areas are open and vegetated with grasses and sage.

Due to remnants of early developments, reservoirs, other range improvements, heavy grazing and a large number of vehicular ways, the land is segregated and many parts of the unit do not appear natural. However, about 5,000 acres of undeveloped land in the northern part of the unit is natural. Intensive farming activities right up to the border of the unit will impact solitude. The broad, open valley which makes up much of the unit is also not conducive to solitude. The more vegetated and rolling side drainages and ridges offer no more than marginal opportunities for isolation. This same topography limits the enjoyment of activities such as hiking, camping, horseback riding and nature study. As a hunting area, opportunities are similar to much of the Musselshell Breaks, but extensive grazing in this unit creates some pressure on wildlife, and decreases the quality of the hunting opportunity. Other than some remnants from the homesteading era, no supplemental values are known to exist in the area. The unit is not recommended for further wilderness study.

COTTONWOOD CREEK/WEST COTTONWOOD CREEK
MT-068-221/222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16N
T
15N
D
CE 147
Raundal Coulee
Biggett Coulee
PARALLEL
GILFEATHER ROAD
Duff Hill
PETCO
ROSS RCH
Haley
Deep Coulee
Coulee
MERIDIAN
RIVER
Big
Hall
Wegner
Cottonwood
Creek
GARFI
PETROLEUM
Cat
Creek
WEST DOME CAT CREEK OIL FIELD
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31
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SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▨ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▩ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

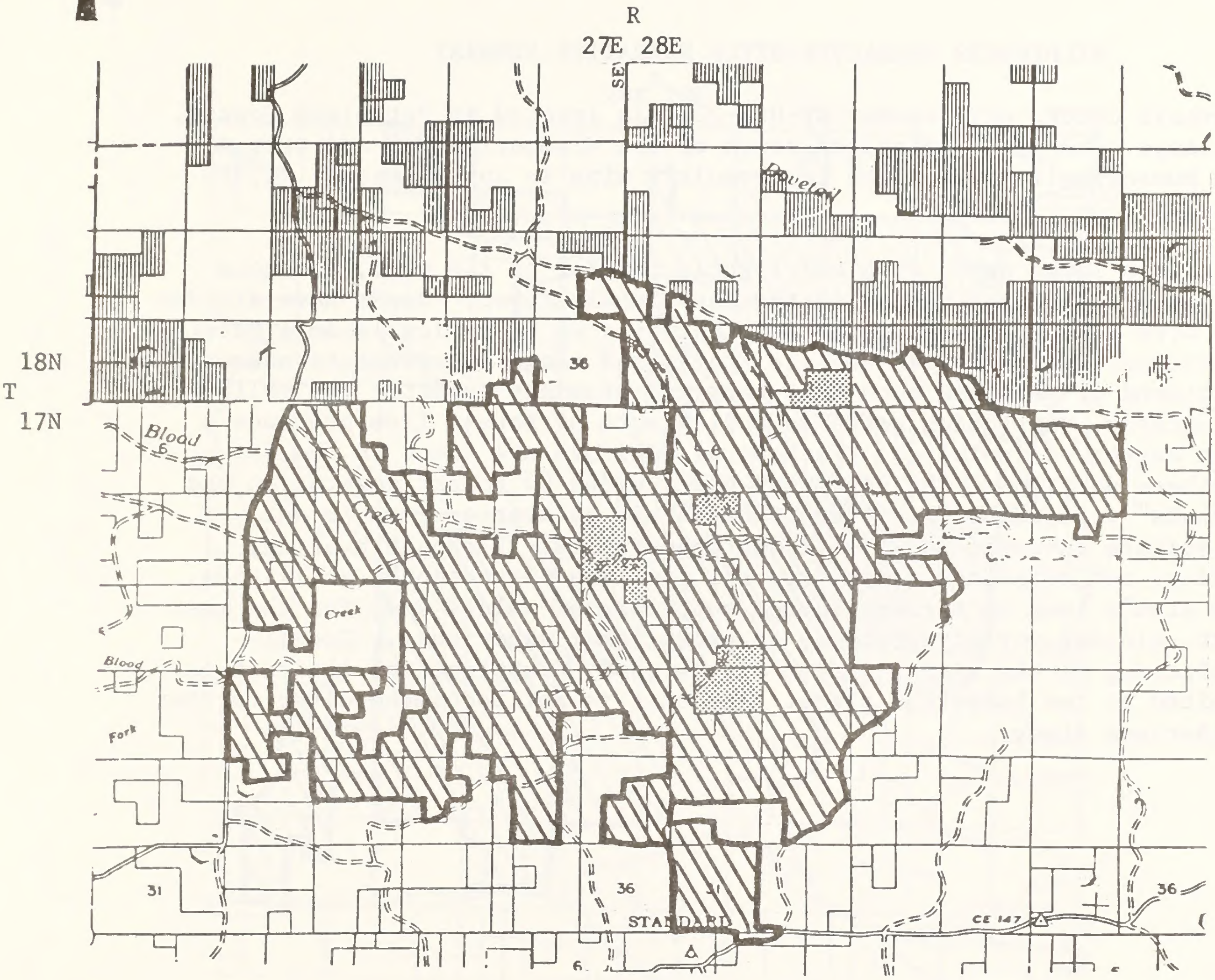
UNIT NO.: MT-068-223
UNIT NAME: Blood Creek

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Blood Creek, unit number MT-068-223, is located five miles west of the Musselshell River and seventeen miles northeast of Winnett, Montana. The unit originally totalled 20,100 acres, not including 940 acres of enclosed private land. This acreage is further divided by a 1½ mile strip of totally unnatural land straddling the Blood Creek drainage. The removal of the impacted land from the boundaries leaves two units, 4,300 acres to the north and 7,300 acres to the south.

The Blood Creek drainage which bisects the unit east-west, is a broad, flat valley filled with roads, range improvements, a homestead, and expansive plantings of non-native crested wheat, such that it appears unnatural. Elsewhere, scattered range improvements and vehicle trails are adequately screened such that they don't create a major impact on naturalness. The only exception is an area of contour furrowing in the south of the unit, which looks quite unnatural. North of Blood Creek, steep, forested terrain permits pockets of solitude. The complex border and enclosed private land in the southern parcel, when added to the rolling terrain and scattered vegetation patterns, does not allow for outstanding solitude opportunities. Hunting, nature study, especially of raptor populations, hiking and camping are all possible activities in the area. However, no outstanding opportunities for these activities were noted. Two homesteads and the expansive scenery were the only supplemental values known in the area. Due to its limited solitude possibilities and large expanses of unnatural appearing land, Blood Creek is not recommended for further wilderness consideration.

BLOOD CREEK
MT-068-223



R
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18N
T
17N
Blood
Creek
Creek
Blood
Fork
Dovetail
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6
31
36
31
36
STANDARD
CE 147
6

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▧ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▒ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

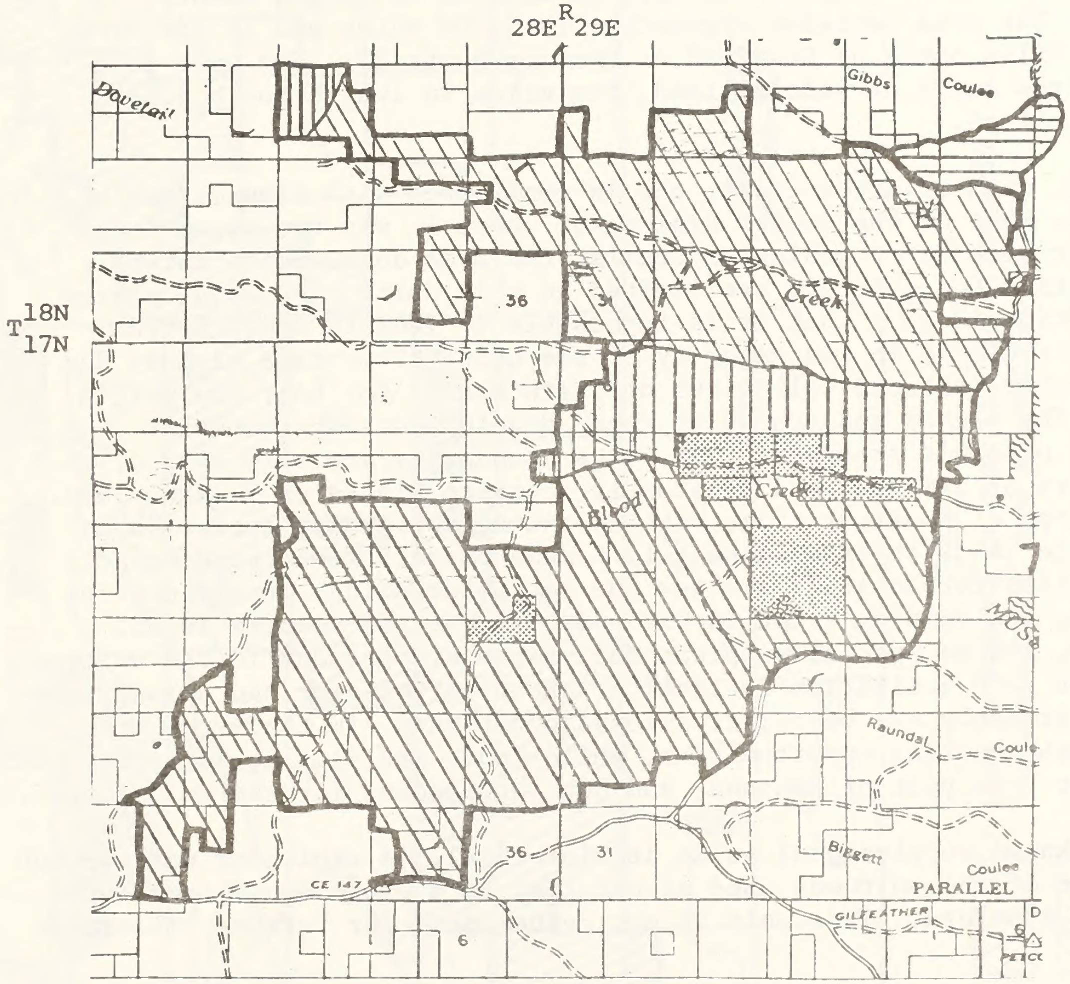
UNIT NO.: MT-068-224
UNIT NAME: Dovetail Creek

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Dovetail Creek, unit number MT-068-224, is located in Petroleum County, Montana. The unit is located south of the Missouri River and west of the Musselshell River. The total unit's size is approximately 24,380 acres.

This is a large unit, open and lightly rolling to the west, and more forested and rugged closer to the Musselshell River. Roads have divided the area into four sub-units. The entire area is basically in a natural condition, with assorted vehicle trails and range improvements adequately scattered or screened such that they are of minor impact. The rolling topography, vegetation patterns and effects of forest fire preclude a high degree of isolation. Pockets of solitude are found in the far northern portion of the north sub-unit, aided by forest vegetation and "breaks" topography, but these pockets are so scattered as to not constitute an outstanding solitude opportunity. Although hunting, hiking, and horseback riding are all possible recreational activities, the area's lack of scenery, other supplemental values and, for the most part, minimal variety preclude an exceptional experience. Fossil collecting on the higher ridges may be good. Supplemental interest is limited to two homestead sites. The unit is not recommended for further wilderness study.

DOVETAIL CREEK
MT-068-224



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Coulee
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Creek
Blood
Creek
Muss
Raundal
Coule
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CE 147
Biggett
Coulee
PARALLEL
GILFEATHER
6
D
PETCO

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▨	UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)
▥	AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
▤	AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
▒	PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

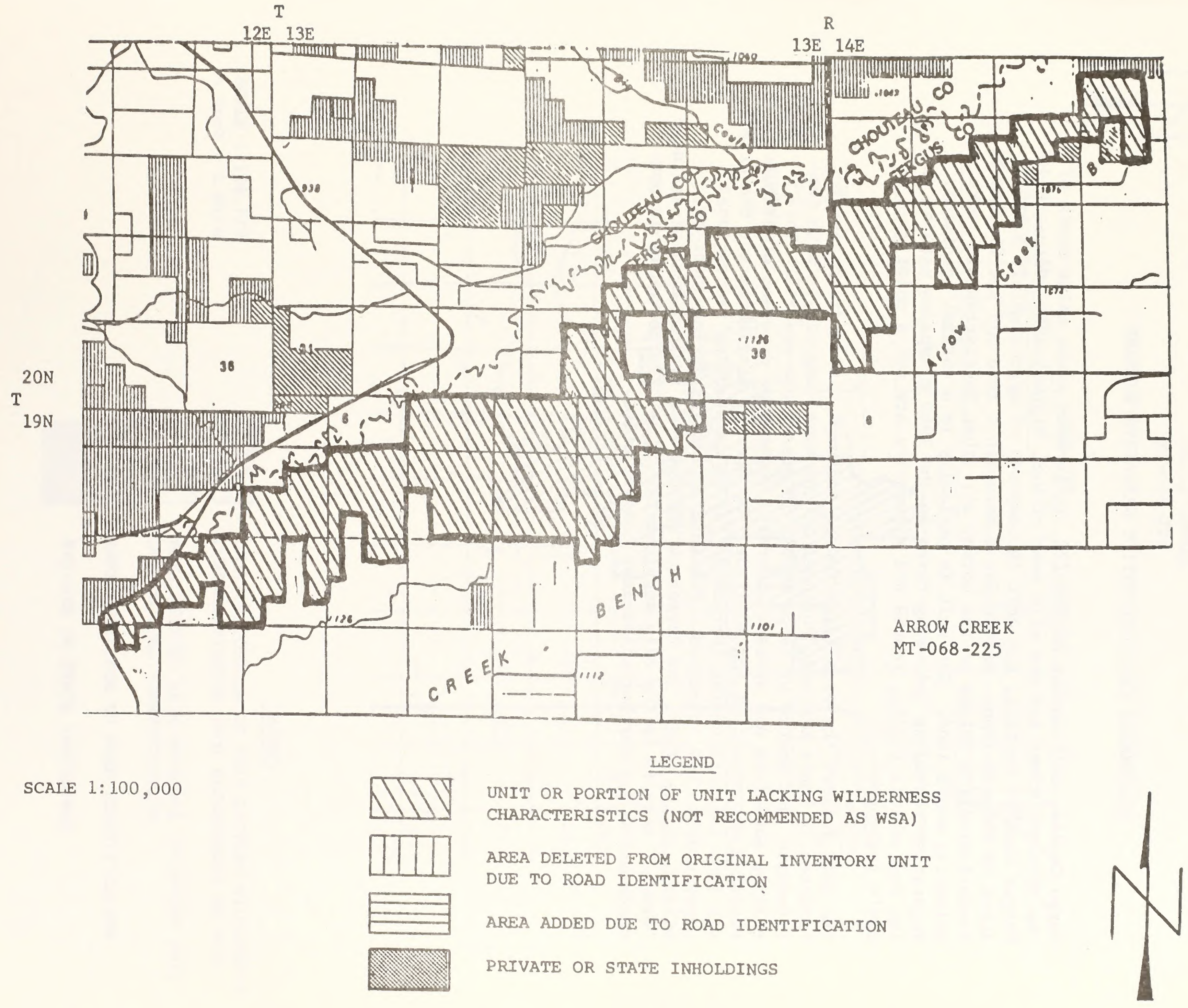
UNIT NO.: MT-068-225
UNIT NAME: Arrow Creek

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Arrow Creek, unit number MT-068-225, is located in Fergus County, Montana. The area contains approximately 9,100 acres and is situated about 20 miles north of Stanford on Montana Route 80. The unit is a long, narrow strip of Federal land, ten miles in length and bordered by private land.

Throughout much of Arrow Creek, one is confronted with sign of man's works. In some of the deeper drainages, where it was too steep for range improvements or vehicular trails, the area does remain natural. Opportunities for solitude are limited in this unit. The long, narrow configuration is such that it is impossible to isolate oneself from outside influences in the majority of the unit. The state highway and the Milwaukee Railroad follow the northern border for half the unit's length. The sights and sounds of these developments are constant reminders of man's presence. The units boundaries are step shaped, and fingers of private land constantly separate blocks of Federal land. In this type of configuration, with an extensive farming operation on the private land, it is difficult to screen oneself from these impacts. Opportunities for solitude are few and not outstanding. Opportunities for hiking and camping exist in the unit, but as the scenery is not exemplary, and no special supplemental values are present in the unit, a motive for such activities is lacking. Hunting for deer and upland game birds is probably the best recreational opportunity in the Arrow Creek area. These hunting opportunities, while good, are similar to opportunities throughout this part of Montana, and not outstanding for the unit itself.

The only known supplemental value is historical. A vehicular way through the center of the unit was used at one time as a stage route from Fort Benton to Stanford. This unit is not recommended for further wilderness study.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19N
CHOUTEAU CO
FERGUS CO
Coulee
Arrow Creek
BENCH
CREEK
38
36
31
6

ARROW CREEK
MT-068-225

SCALE 1:100,000

LEGEND

▨ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▩ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

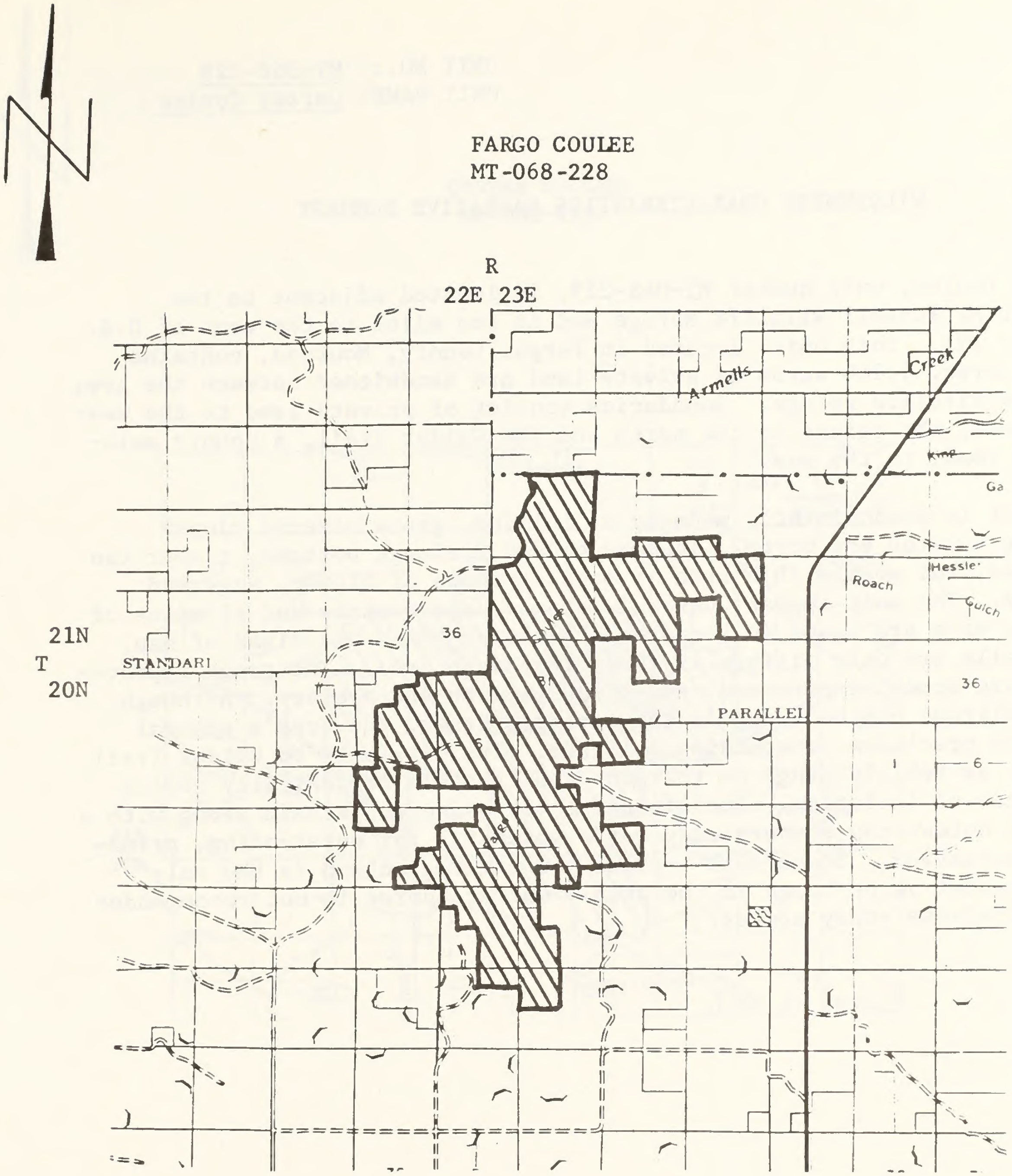
UNIT NO.: MT-068-228
UNIT NAME: Fargo Coulee

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Fargo Coulee, unit number MT-068-228, is located seven miles south of the Missouri River and one mile west of U.S. Highway 191. Situated in Fergus County, Montana, the unit is composed of approximately 5,000 acres of Federal land. Except for a maintained road and the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge to the north, all other boundaries are state and privately owned land. The unit is basically in a natural condition. Vegetative reseeding following fires in the 1960's appears natural and the few vehicle trails, fences and reservoirs are not a major sign of man's presence.

The unit follows the open Fargo Coulee drainage. Side drainages are forested in their bottoms, but most of the area, especially with the extensive land burned by range fires, is grass-sage prairie. This rolling land form and sparsely forested vegetation does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. No special attributes set the area off from the surrounding terrain as far as outstanding recreational opportunities are concerned. Possible activities include hunting, hiking, nature study, and horseback riding. The typical head-of-drainage "breaks" scenery is the only supplemental value. Fargo Coulee is not recommended for further wilderness consideration.

FARGO COULEE
MT-068-228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STANDARD
PARALLEL
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6
Armells Creek
King
Ga
Roach
Hessie
Gulch

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▨	UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)
▥	AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
▤	AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
░	PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

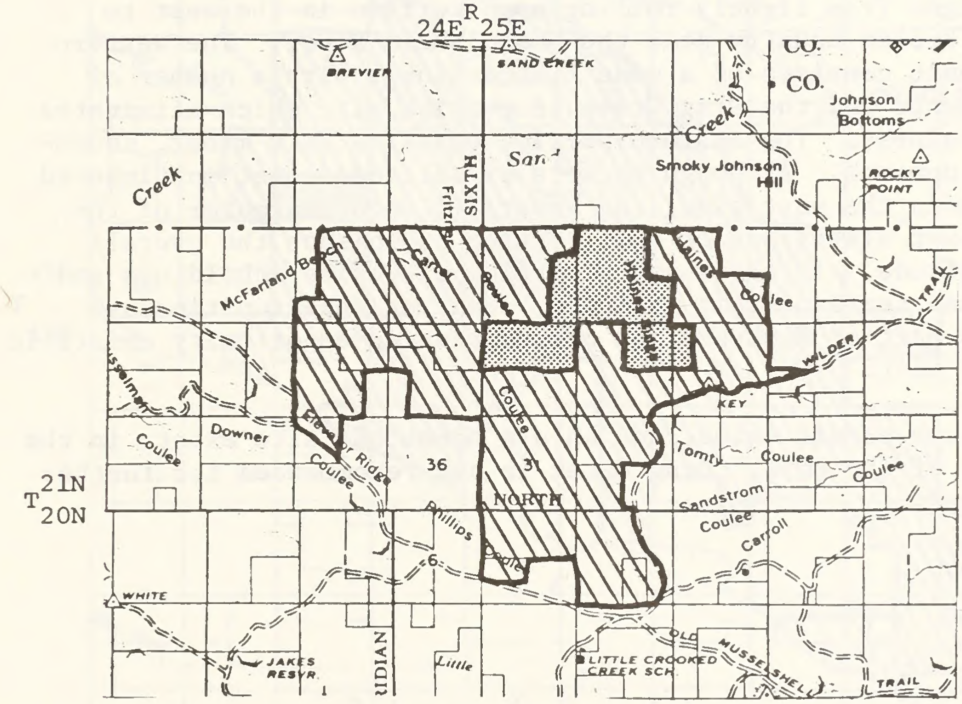
UNIT NO.: MT-068-229
UNIT NAME: Carter Coulee

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Carter Coulee, unit number MT-068-229, is located adjacent to the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge and is ten miles to the east of U.S. Highway 191. This unit, located in Fergus County, Montana, contains 5,760 acres. 1,240 acres of private land are sandwiched between the area and the wildlife refuge. Boundaries consist of private land to the west and south, the refuge on the north and the Wilder Trail, a county maintained road, to the east.

The unit is predominantly made up of rolling, grass covered slopes dipping towards the north. In more eroded drainage bottoms, timber can be found, but mostly this area is open expanses of clover, sage and juniper. The unit appears natural. Range improvements and 15 miles of vehicle ways are found in the area. Although these are signs of man, the trails are only visible in their immediate area. The range improvements are somewhat screened, and blend in with the scenery. Although some solitude can be found in the forested draws, the area's general openness precludes outstanding solitude. The proximity to Wilder Trail as well as vehicle usage on the many trails would periodically reduce the sense of isolation. The limited cover and open terrain along with a lack of noteworthy scenery reduce the potential for outstanding, primitive recreation. Scenery is typical for the region and is the only supplemental value known in the area. Carter Coulee is not recommended for wilderness study status.

CARTER COULEE
MT-068-229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Johnson
Bottoms
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Creek
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Hill
ROCKY
POINT
Fritzner
SIXTH
McFarland Bench
Carter
Bowler
Haines Bench
Haines
Coulee
WILDER
TRAIL
KEY
Tomty
Coulee
Coulee
Sandstrom
Coulee
Carroll
Lesselmen
Coulee
Downer
Elevator Ridge
Coulee
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31
Coulee
NORTH
Phillips
Coulee
6
WHITE
JAKES
RESVR.
1
RIDIAN
Little
LITTLE CROOKED
CREEK SCH.
OLD
MUSSELSHELL
TRAIL

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▨	UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)
▥	AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
▤	AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
▒	PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

UNIT NO.: MT-068-233
UNIT NAME: Drag Creek

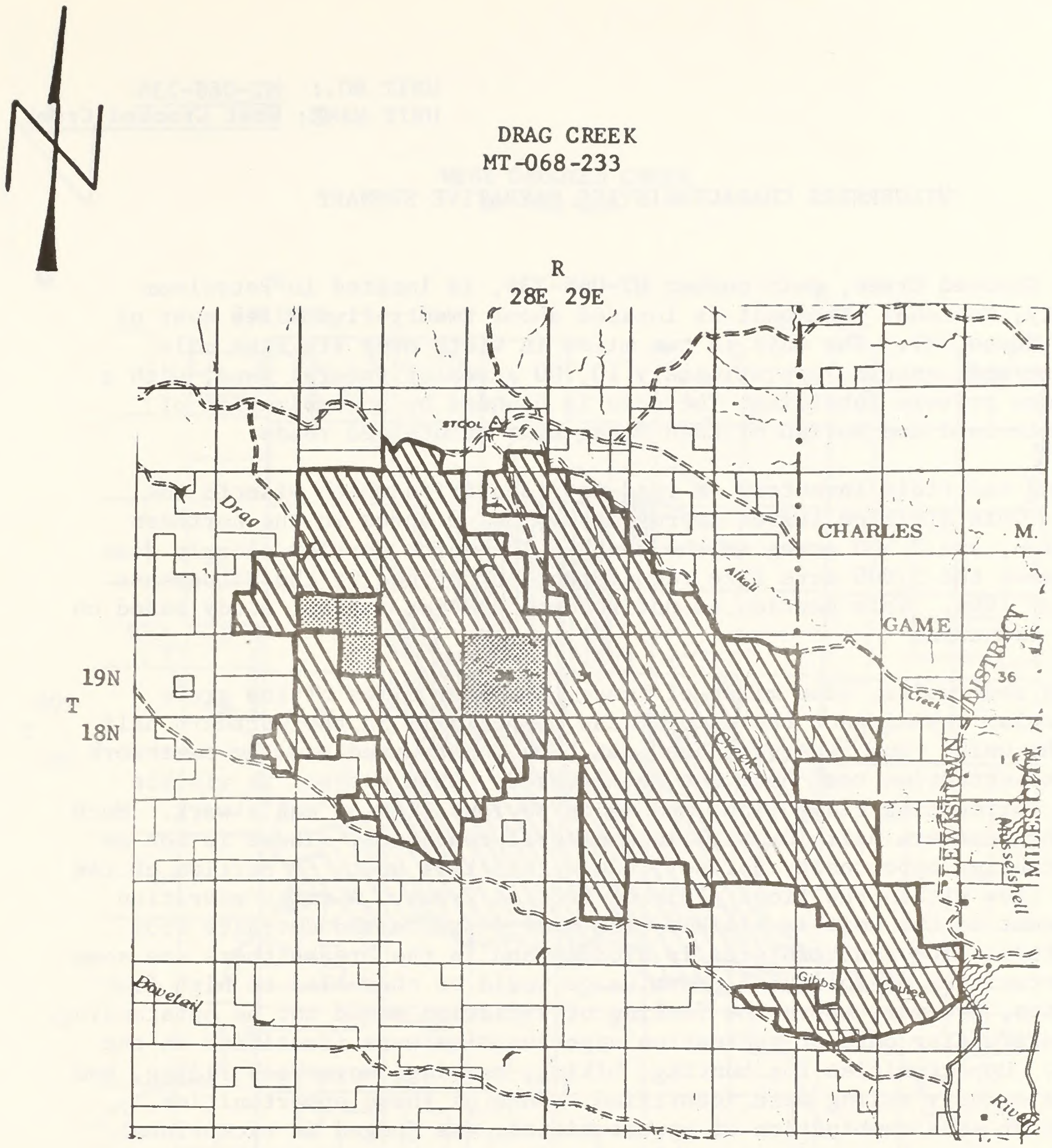
WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Drag Creek, unit number MT-068-233, is located in Petroleum County, Montana. The unit is located along the Musselshell River, thirty miles east of U.S. 191. The unit contains 16,500 acres.

Drag Creek ranges from lightly rolling open terrain in the west to somewhat more broken country near the Musselshell River. The western third of the unit consists of a wide flat drainage with a number of range improvements and the Drag Creek recreation site which eliminates apparent naturalness. The eastern portion contains only minor, inconspicuous developments. Although pockets of solitude exist in timbered side drainages in the east side, the generally open character of the predominant lower elevations of this portion diminishes the overall quality of solitude. In the western portion extensive inholdings and unforested, open terrain limit solitude. Hunting opportunities are common in this part of Montana, and no outstanding opportunity exists in the Drag Creek unit.

The area has some scenic value, and an old homestead site exists in the northwest part of the unit. Drag Creek is not recommended for further wilderness study.

DRAG CREEK
MT-068-233


R
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GAME
DISTRICT
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Creek
LEWISTOWN
MILES CITY
Musselshell
Gibbs Coulee
Dovetail
River

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▨ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▒ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

UNIT NO.: MT-068-236
UNIT NAME: West Crooked Creek

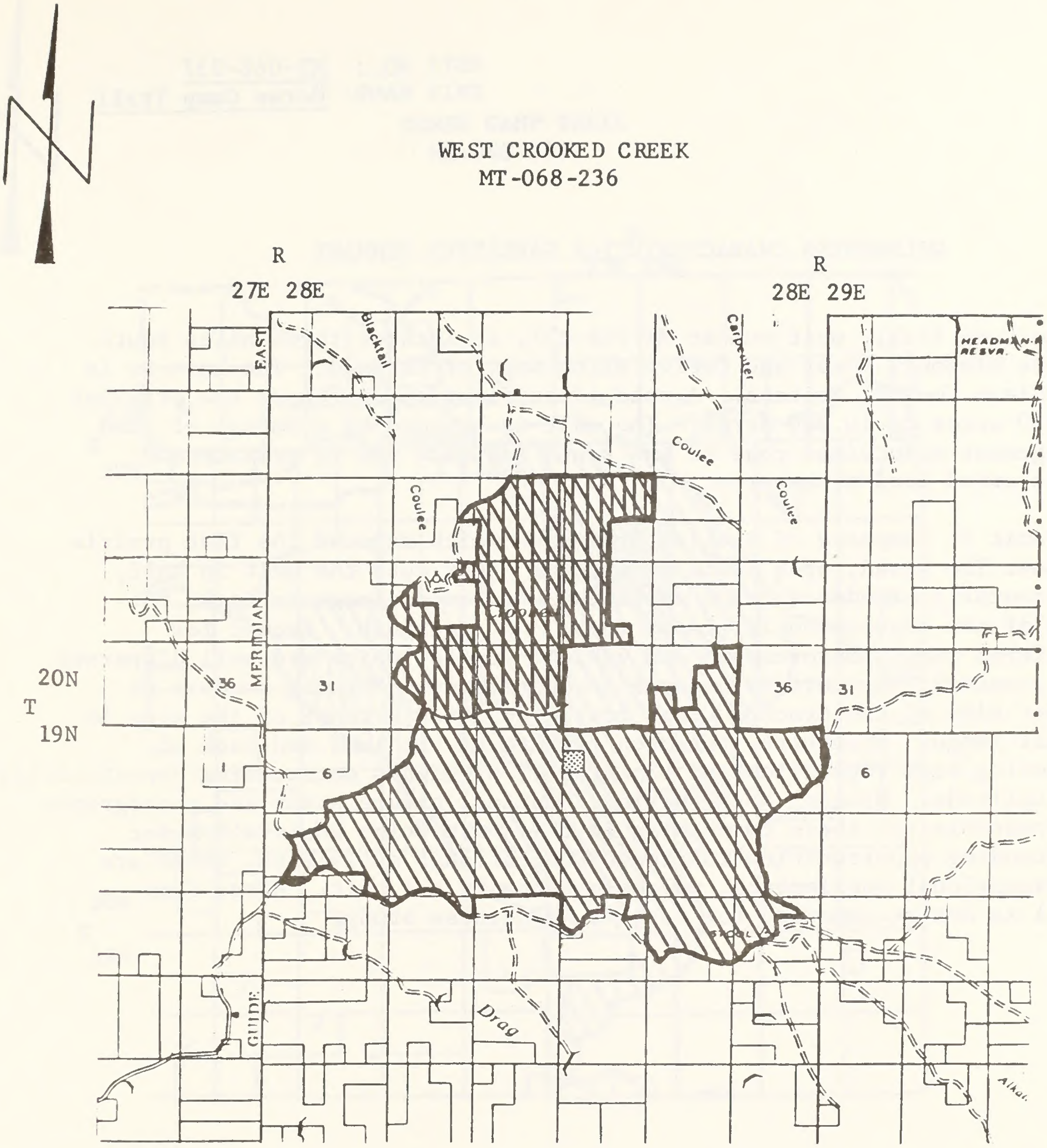
WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

West Crooked Creek, unit number MT-068-236, is located in Petroleum County, Montana. The unit is located about twenty-five miles east of U.S. Route 191. The unit is two miles in width over its five mile length and contains approximately 10,700 acres of federal land, with a 40 acre private inholding. The area is bounded by a combination of private land and Bureau of Land Management maintained roads.

During the field inventory, a road was identified which bisects the area. This division leaves approximately 3,200 acres in the northern portion, and 7,500 acres in the south. The north portion clearly does not meet the 5,000 acre size requirement as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964. This portion is not recommended for further study based on this criteria.

Seven reservoirs, nine miles of fence, and four miles of low grade vehicular ways impact the naturalness, especially in the northern half of the unit. One reservoir has just been constructed and the earthwork and construction road have not revegetated. This project is visible from surrounding ridge lines and is an obvious sign of man's work. Much of the southern half is still in a natural condition. There is not an outstanding opportunity for solitude within this unit. A portion of the unit lies within the flood plain of Crooked Creek. A ranch operation adjacent to the unit is visible from some distance and detracts from solitude. The southern area is eroded, and in the breaks there are some opportunities of solitude. Most usage would be channeled to high flat benches, however, where the feeling of isolation would not be outstanding. No outstanding outdoor recreation opportunities were identified in the unit. Opportunities for hunting, hiking, camping, horseback riding, and cross country skiing were identified. None of these opportunities, alone or as a combination of opportunities, was judged as exceptional. Some scenic values and a possible site for vertebrate fossils were the only supplemental values found in the unit. This area does not qualify for further wilderness inventory.

WEST CROOKED CREEK
MT-068-236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Carpenter
Coulee
Coulee
Coulee
Crooked
HEADMAN RESVR.
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6
Drag
Alkali

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▧ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▩ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

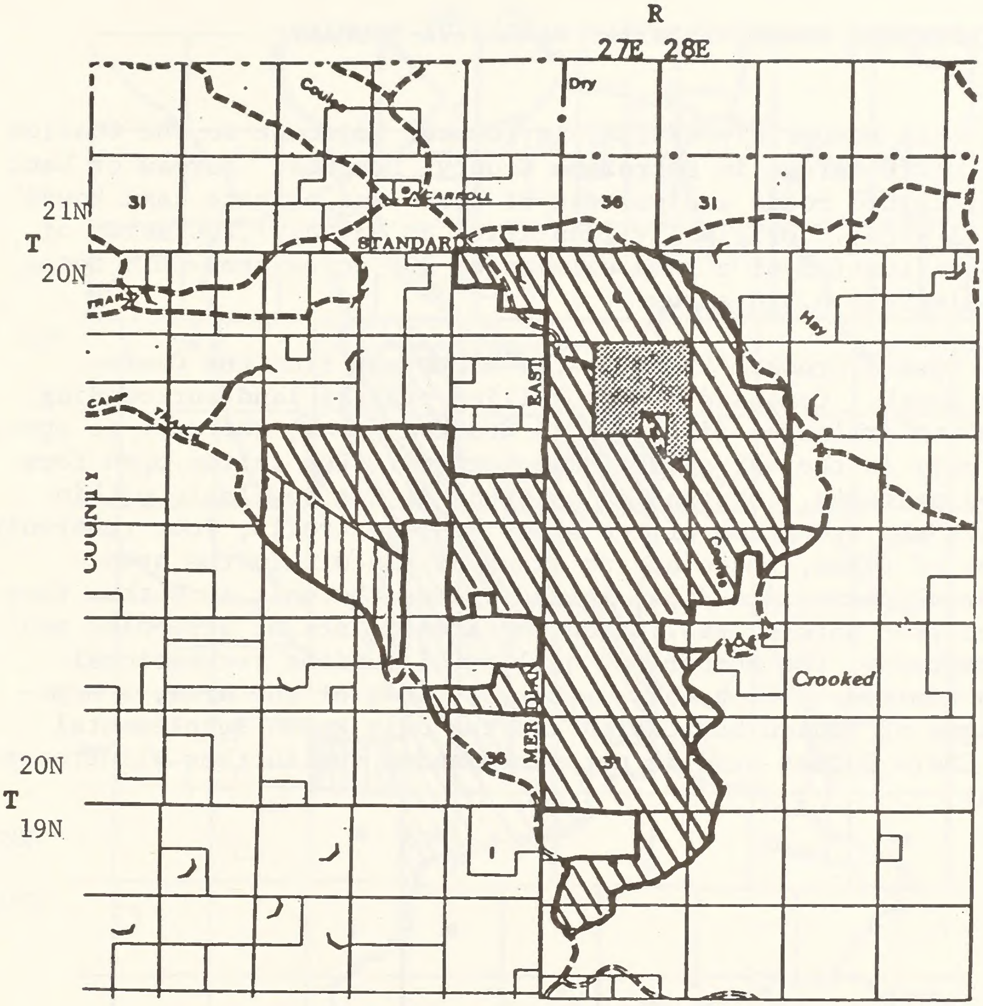
UNIT NO.: MT-068-237
UNIT NAME: Horse Camp Trail

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Horse Camp Trail, unit number MT-068-237, is located three miles south of the Missouri River and twelve miles west of UL Bend. The unit is in Petroleum County, Montana. A road identification decreases the original 11,200 acres to 10,360 acres. The unit is bounded by a Bureau of Land Management maintained road to the south and east and by private and state owned land elsewhere.

The unit is composed of shallow drainages which segment the flat prairie slopes. The broad, open basin of Crooked Creek cuts the unit in half, horizontally. Ponderosa pine masks the shallow drainage bottoms, but most of the vegetation is grass, forbs and sagebrush. Except for scattered range improvements and vehicle trails, which are well dispersed and screened, the unit is natural in appearance. Working ranches on either side of the Crooked Creek bottom impacts portions of the area in visual range. Elsewhere, the open texture of the land and lack of screening from vegetation and topography, precludes outstanding opportunities for solitude. Hiking, horsepacking, hunting, nature study and photography are possible but there is nothing in this unit which would allow for outstanding opportunities for these recreational activities. There are no exceptional supplemental values present in the unit. Horse Camp Trail is not recommended for further wilderness study.

HORSE CAMP TRAIL
MT-068-237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MERIDIAN
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Crooked
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SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▨	UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)
▥	AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
▤	AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
▩	PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

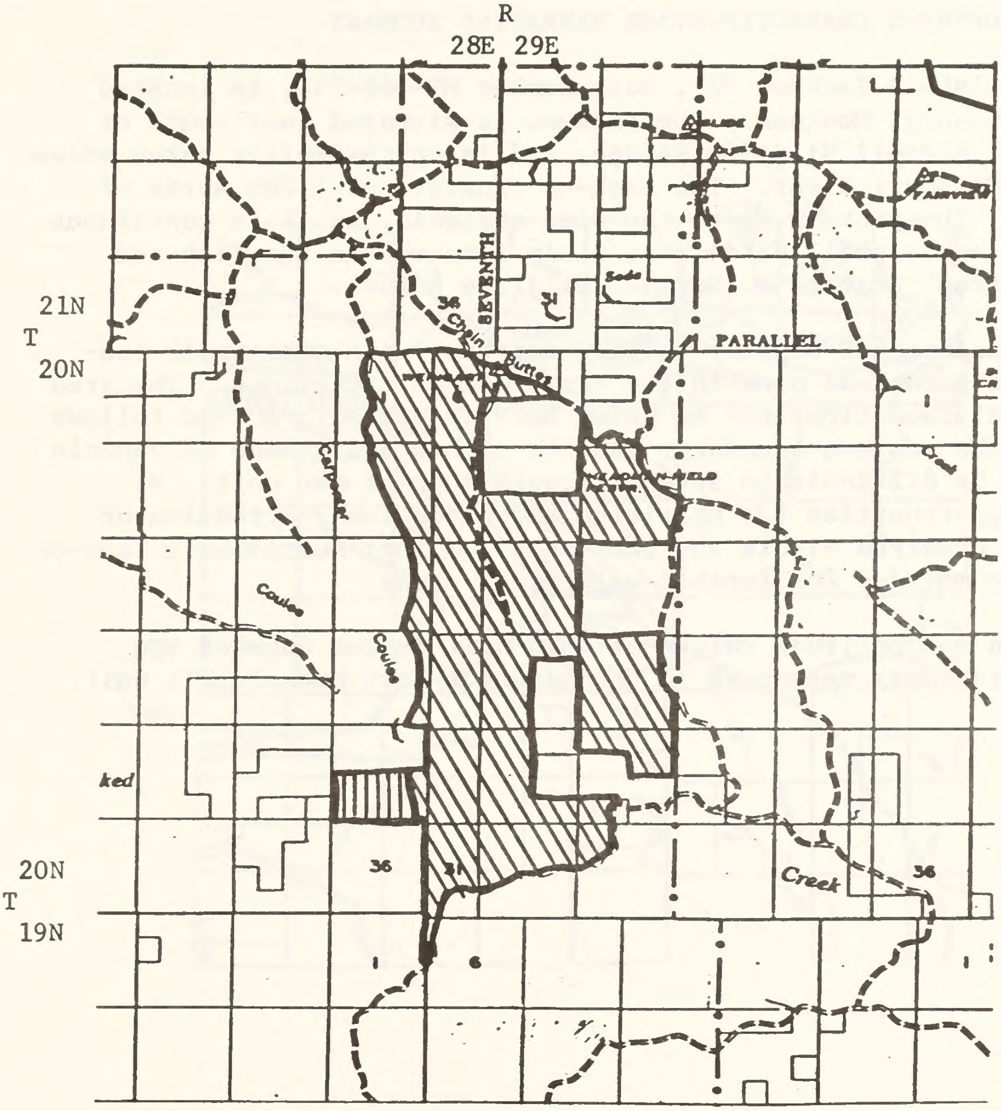
UNIT NO. MT-068-238
UNIT NAME: Chain Buttes

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Chain Buttes, unit number MT-068-238, is located adjacent to the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge in Petroleum County, Montana. Bureau of Land Management maintained roads and parcels of state and private land bound the unit on all sides. Originally identified as having 7,200 acres of land, the identification of a road eliminated 290 acres from this total, leaving approximately 6,910 acres.

The area dips toward Crooked Creek in the south and from the Chain Buttes in the north. Composed of the rolling prairie land surrounding three north-south drainages dipping into Crooked Creek, the unit is open, and forested only in the narrow drainage bottoms. Due to the open form and vegetative patterns, outstanding solitude is not available within the area. With the exception of two minor vehicle trails, four reservoirs, and five miles of fence, there are no signs of man within the area. These minor developments are disseminated around the unit such that they do not detract from naturalness. Given the area's lack of screening and flattened topography, the number and quality of outdoor recreational activities is limited. The breaks scenery typical of the area, a homestead, and signs of Indian habitation are the only known supplemental values. The Chain Buttes area is not recommended for further wilderness consideration.

CHAIN BUTTES
MT-068-238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PARALLEL
Chain Buttes
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SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▧	UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)
▥	AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
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▒	PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

UNIT NO.: MT-068-240
UNIT NAME: Fort Musselshell Tack-on A

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

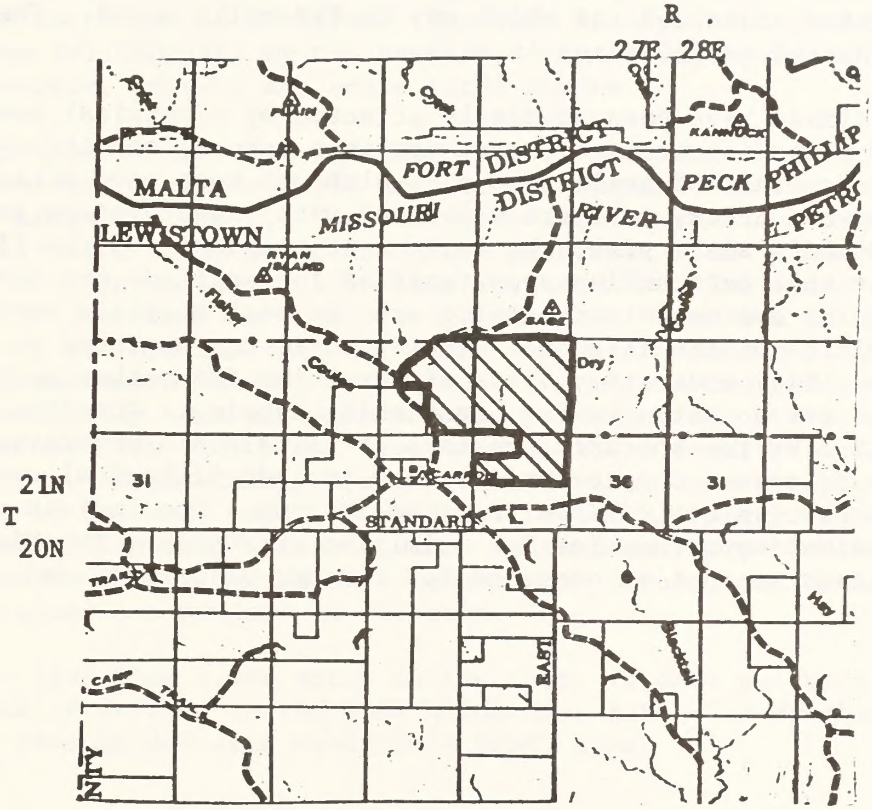
The Fort Musselshell Tack-on "A", unit number MT-068-240, is located in Petroleum County, Montana. The tack-on is situated just south of the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge, and is approximately three miles south of the Missouri River. The tack-on consists of 1,200 acres of Federal land. The tack-on meets the size criteria, as it is contiguous with the Fort Musselshell Wilderness Study Area within the Fish and Wildlife Services' Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge.

The tack-on consists of lightly rolling terrain, with some small concentrations of ponderosa pine in the draws and on ridgelines. The area is in a natural condition, but is being heavily grazed. A road follows a portion of the western boundary, and the sights and sounds of vehicle traffic would be difficult to screen through much of the unit. No outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation or solitude were observed within the tack-on. The Fort Musselshell Tack-on "A" is not recommended for further wilderness study.

The recreation and solitude values of this unit do not augment the identified wilderness resources in the adjacent Fort Musselshell unit.

FORT MUSSELSHELL TACK-ON A

MT-068-240


R
27E 28E
MALTA
LEWISTOWN
FORT
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
MISSOURI
RIVER
PECK
PHILLIPS
PETRO
RYAN ISLAND
Fisher
Coulee
Dry
EAGLE
STANDARD
EAST
TRAIL
CAMP
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36
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21N
T
20N

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▨ UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)

▥ AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▤ AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION

▩ PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

UNIT NAME: Missouri River Islands

UNIT NUMBER: MT-068-243

SUMMARY:

The Missouri River Islands, Unit Number 243, is located in Central Montana in the counties of Chouteau and Fergus. The river unit flows for 175 miles from the mouth of Belt Creek into the Missouri at the Kipp Bridge. Within this section of river, 62 islands were inventoried which are either in federal ownership or which were in existence in 1889 when Montana was granted statehood and which may be federally owned. These islands vary from two to 150 acres in size.

Although some islands have been adversely affected by electrical power developments or range improvements, most are in a natural condition. These islands are mainly of small size and, although some have sizeable groves of cottonwood trees, most are vegetated with range grasses and shrubs. The island's small size, the lack of vegetation, and the flat topography means that outstanding opportunities for solitude are not available. Hunting and overnight camping are the best possible recreational activities on the islands. Camping sites can be found on many islands, but the thick understory, lack of screening from other parties and insect densities do not make for outstanding camping. Quality hunting is limited by the sporadic presence of animals and vegetation patterns on the islands. Supplemental values include historical uses of the river and scenic values visible from the islands. Due to lack of solitude and minimal opportunities for primitive recreation, the Missouri River Islands are not recommended for further wilderness consideration.

UNIT NO.: MT-068-247
UNIT NAME: Woodhawk Creek

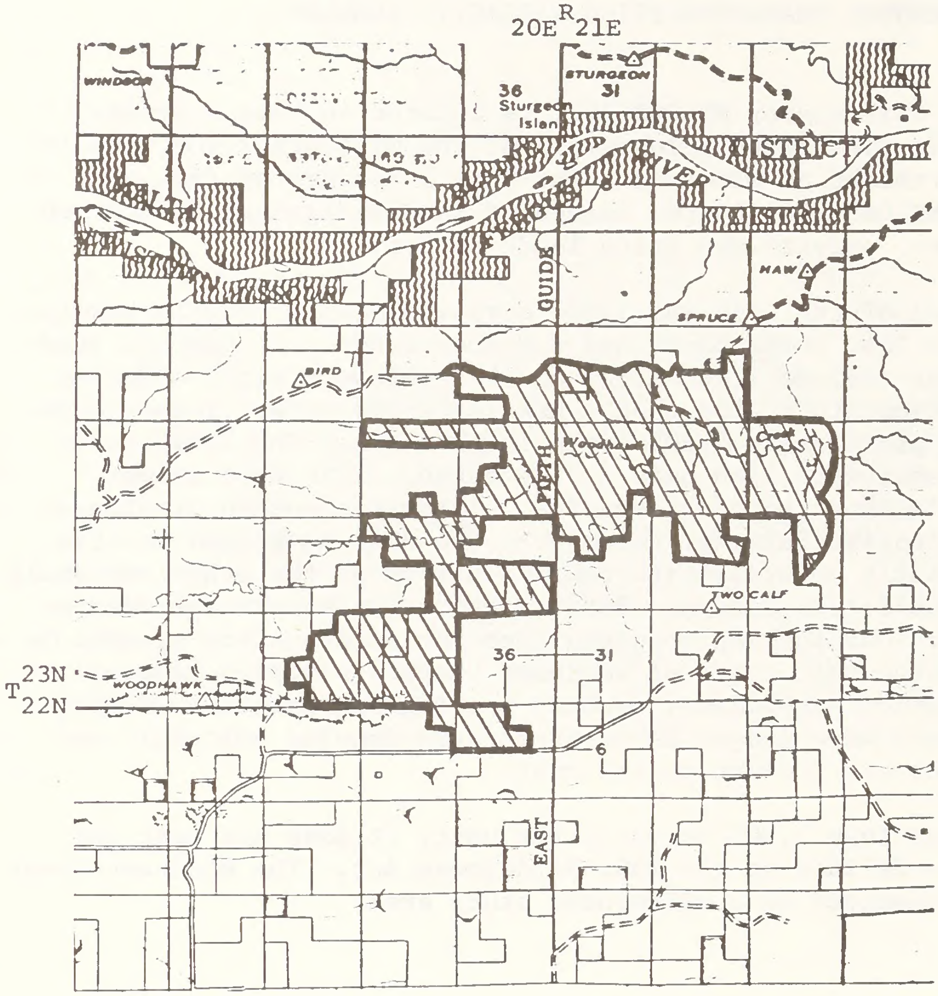
WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Woodhawk Creek, unit number MT-068-247, is located in Fergus County, Montana. The unit lies three miles south of the Missouri River, and is twenty miles northeast of Winifred. The unit is separated from the Woodhawk area (MT-068-246) by two Bureau of Land Management maintained roads. Elsewhere, private and state lands border.

The original size of the unit was 5,820 acres. Because they lack wilderness characteristics, three parts are not recommended for further study. The deleted areas include 1,440 acres on the southwest side, a Bureau fire rehabilitation study plot, and a new reservoir site. These modifications leave approximately 4,305 acres in the unit. The 1,440 acres deleted in the southwest open onto a flat bench. This area is not natural, as it is impacted by reservoirs, non-native specie plantings, and off-site intensive farming. Elsewhere the unit is rugged and the scene is essentially natural, with the exceptions of the other two small plots recommended for exclusion. Forest vegetation covers the bottoms and side slopes. Outstanding opportunities for solitude are present in this portion of the unit north of Woodhawk Creek. Although several primitive recreation activities, such as hunting and horseback riding are possible, none were judged as outstanding. Scenic, cultural, and geological values are present in the unit.

As there are less than 5,000 acres in the unit, it does not meet the size criteria as defined in the 1964 Wilderness Act. The Woodhawk Creek area is not recommended as a wilderness study area.

WOODHAWK CREEK
MT-068-247


R
20E
21E
T
23N
22N
WINDSOR
36
Sturgeon Island
STURGEON
31
MISSOURI
RIVER
DISTRICT
GUIDE
HAW
SPRUCE
BIRD
FIFTH
Woodhawk
Creek
TWO CALF
36
31
6
WOODHAWK
EAST

SCALE 1:126,720
½ inch = 1 mile

LEGEND

▨	UNIT OR PORTION OF UNIT LACKING WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS (NOT RECOMMENDED AS WSA)
▥	AREA DELETED FROM ORIGINAL INVENTORY UNIT DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
▤	AREA ADDED DUE TO ROAD IDENTIFICATION
▒	PRIVATE OR STATE INHOLDINGS

UNIT NAME: Cummings Bench

UNIT NUMBER: MT-066-251

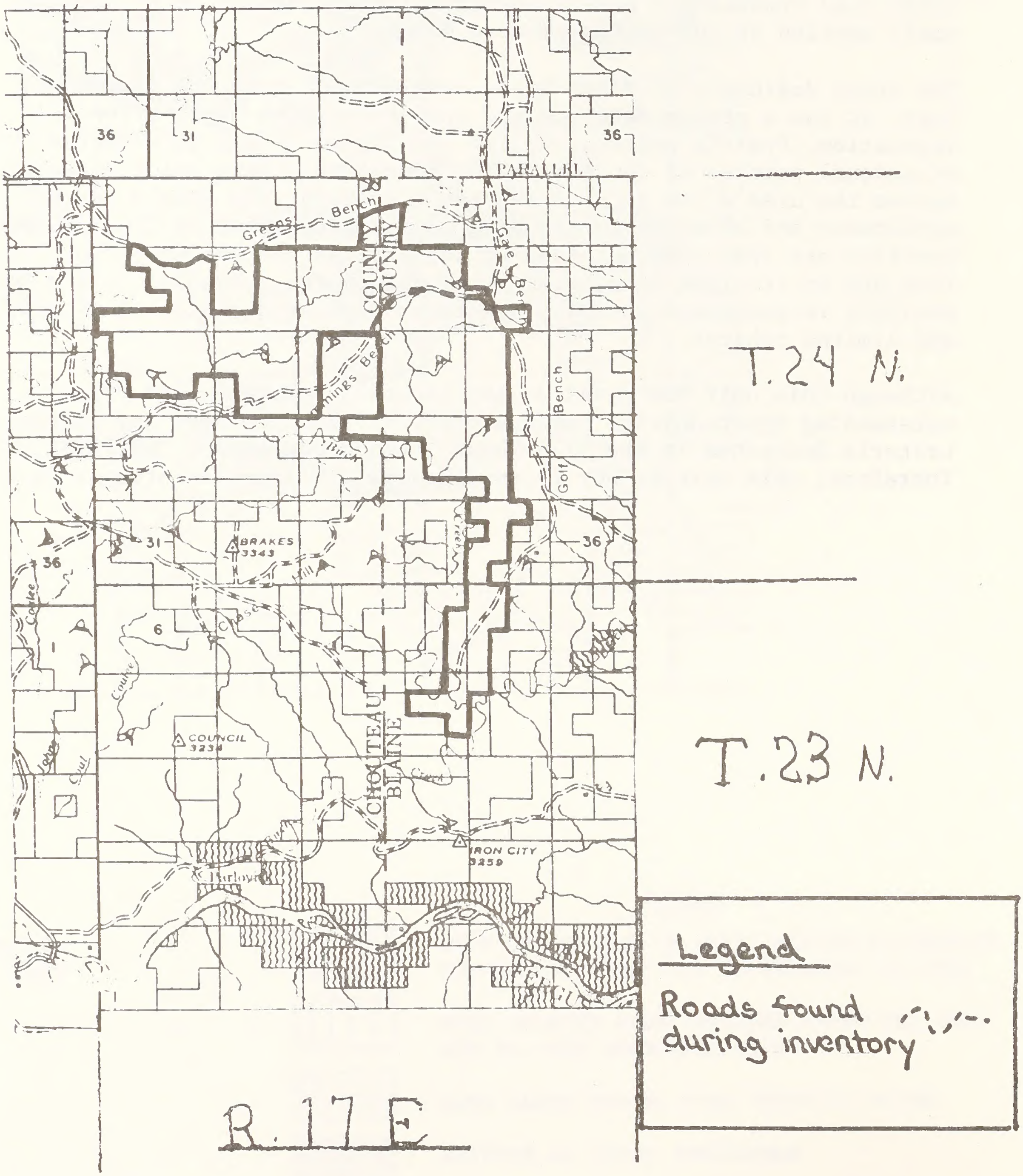
SUMMARY:

This unit is 60 miles south of Havre and 10 miles north of the Missouri River. The size of the area before the field inventory was 6,280 acres. Two roads however, were found during the intensive inventory that separate the unit into three parcels that are all less than 5,000 acres. The first road crosses the unit's center while the second cuts through a small section of the unit's eastern boundary.

The steep drainages of Birch Creek combine with numerous flat bench tops. It has a predominate badland appearance with areas often void of vegetation. Prairie grasses and low growing forbs are interspersed with occasional patches of conifers. The terrain and vegetation visually screen the area's few impacts thereby preserving the unit's natural appearance and allowing outstanding opportunities for solitude. Opportunities are less than outstanding for a primitive and unconfined recreation due to its lack of diversity and uniqueness. Hunting is the best possible recreational activity but there is only a small animal population and limited habitat.

Although this unit has retained its natural appearance and offers outstanding opportunities for solitude, it does not meet any of the size criteria described in the Wilderness Inventory Handbook (9/27/78). Therefore, this unit is not recommended as a Wilderness Study Area.

Cummings Bench Unit No. MT-066-251


36
31
36
PARALLEL
Greens Bench
CHOUTEAU COUNTY
BLAINE COUNTY
Cummings Bench
Gap Bench
Bench
Golf
BRAKES 3343
31
36
36
6
1
Coulee
Coulee
COUNCIL 3234
CHOUTEAU
BLAINE
IRON CITY 3259
T. 24 N.
T. 23 N.
R. 17 E
Legend
Roads found during inventory

UNIT NAME: Black Elk Coulee

UNIT NUMBER: MT-066-252

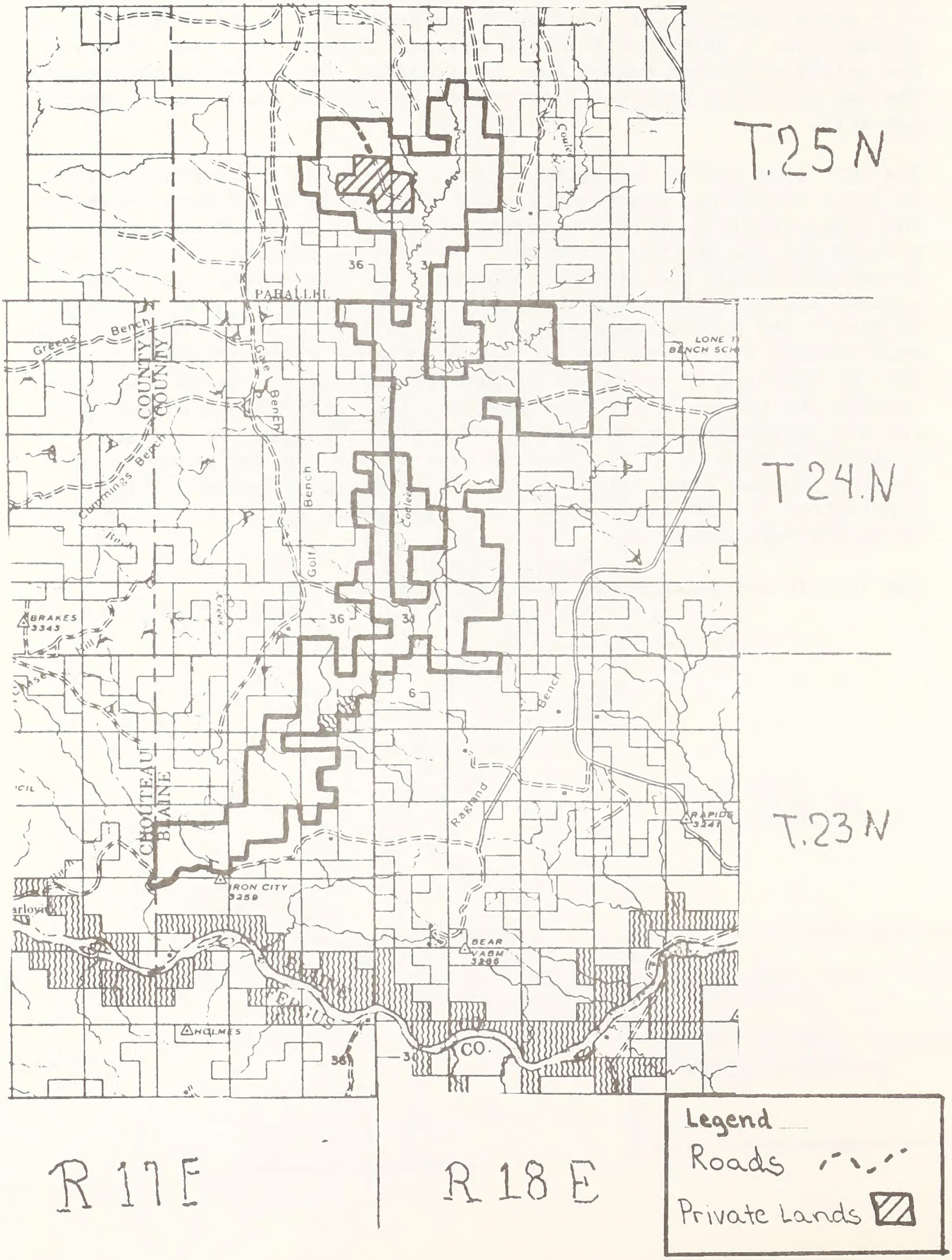
SUMMARY:

The 9,700 acre Black Elk Coulee unit lies in south Blaine county and is 5 miles north of the Stafford Ferry crossing. It is 70 miles south of Havre and 5 miles north of the Missouri River. One road entering the unit's northwest corner was found during the intensive inventory. The one mile long road was constructed to provide access to a capped gas well.

The unit lies within the steeply eroded banks that form Black Coulee. It has a rugged and dissected terrain that gives a badland appearance. The clayey soils support a moderate vegetative cover of prairie grasses and low growing forbs while occasional patches of coniferous forest grow along the sides of coulees. The few impacts that have occured are well hidden by the topography and have allowed the unit to retain its natural appearance. The channeling effect of the single deep coulee, the narrow and cluttered boundary width of the area, and the presence of intensive farming activities on the bluffs overlooking the coulee limits opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for a primitive and unconfined form of recreation are less than outstanding because of the lack of diversity. Hunting is the best possible recreational activity, but it's not outstanding. Animal populations are not exceptional and surrounding areas offer similar or better experiences.

The area is not recommended for wilderness study.

Black Elk Coulee: Unit No. MT-066-252


T.25N
T24.N
T.23N
PARALLEL
Greens Bench
Gage Bench
Cummings Bench
Golf Bench
Coulee
Creek
CHOUTEAU COUNTY
BLAINE COUNTY
LONE TREE BENCH SCH
BRAKES 3343
IRON CITY 3259
BEAR VABM 3296
RAPIDS 3241
HOLMES
Ragland
Bench
FERGUS CO.
36
31
6
R 17 E
R 18 E
Legend
Roads
Private Lands ▨

UNIT NAME: Sand Creek

UNIT NUMBER: MT-066-254

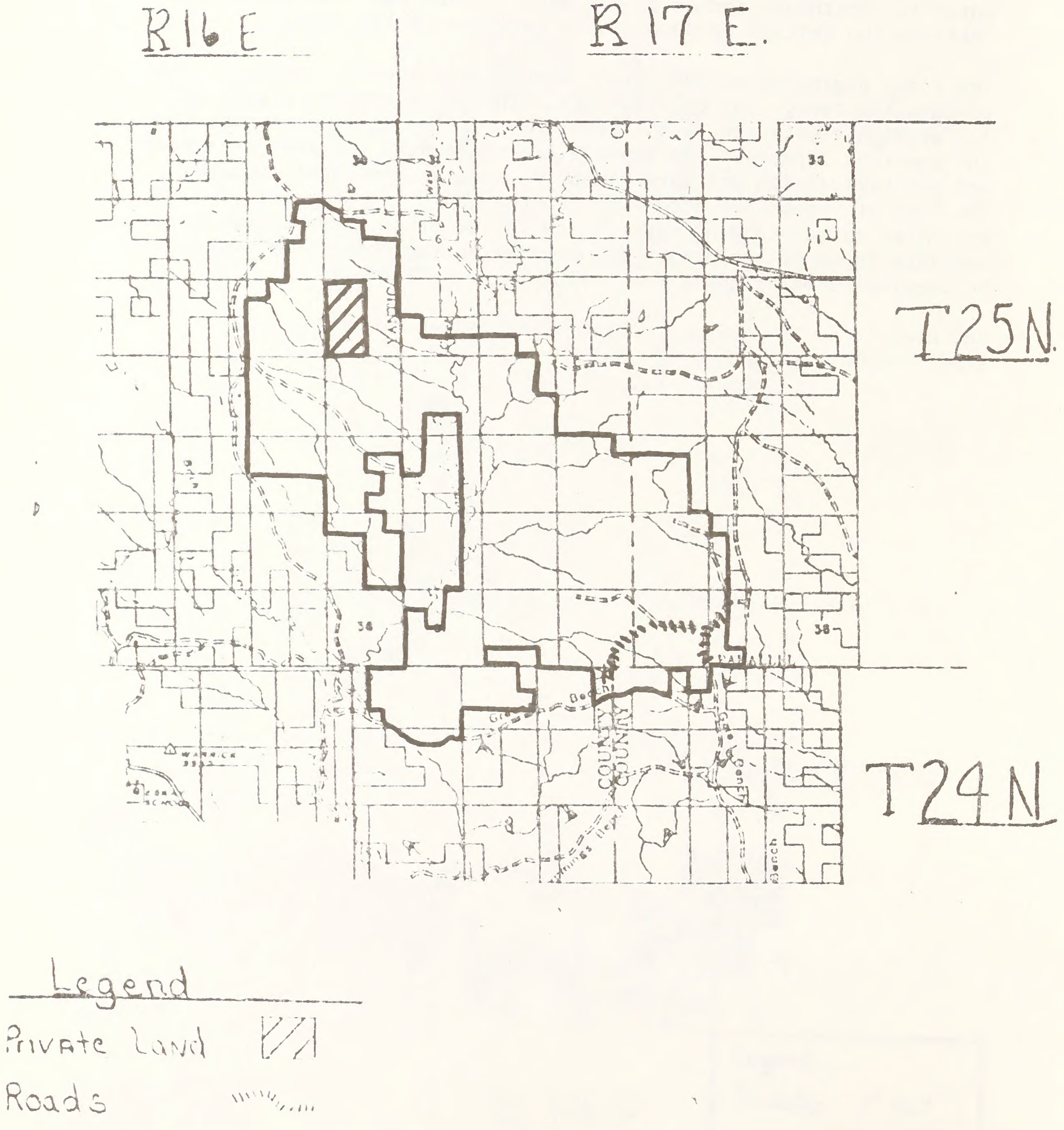
SUMMARY:

This 12,087 acre unit is 60 miles south of Havre and 10 miles north of the Missouri River. Two roads found during the intensive inventory enter the southeast corner of the unit. These two roads combine to decrease the initial inventory size estimate by 130 acres.

The steep drainages of Sand Creek combine with gently rolling plains to form the topography of this unit. The soils support a predominantly low growing vegetation that offers very little visual screening from the numerous impacts. The impacts are the result of range management and gas exploration and have given the area an unnatural appearance. The lack of vegetative screening and the minimal topographic relief do not offer an outstanding opportunity for solitude. Primitive and unconfined types of recreation are limited by the topography and cannot be considered outstanding due to its lack of diversity.

The area lacks the minimum characteristics necessary for wilderness study recommendation.

"Sand Creek" Unit No. Mt-066-254


R16E
R17E.
T25N.
T24N
33
36
6
36
PARALLEL
COUNTY
WARRICK
Legend
Private Land ▨
Roads

UNIT NAME: Bullwacker

UNIT NUMBER: MT-066-255

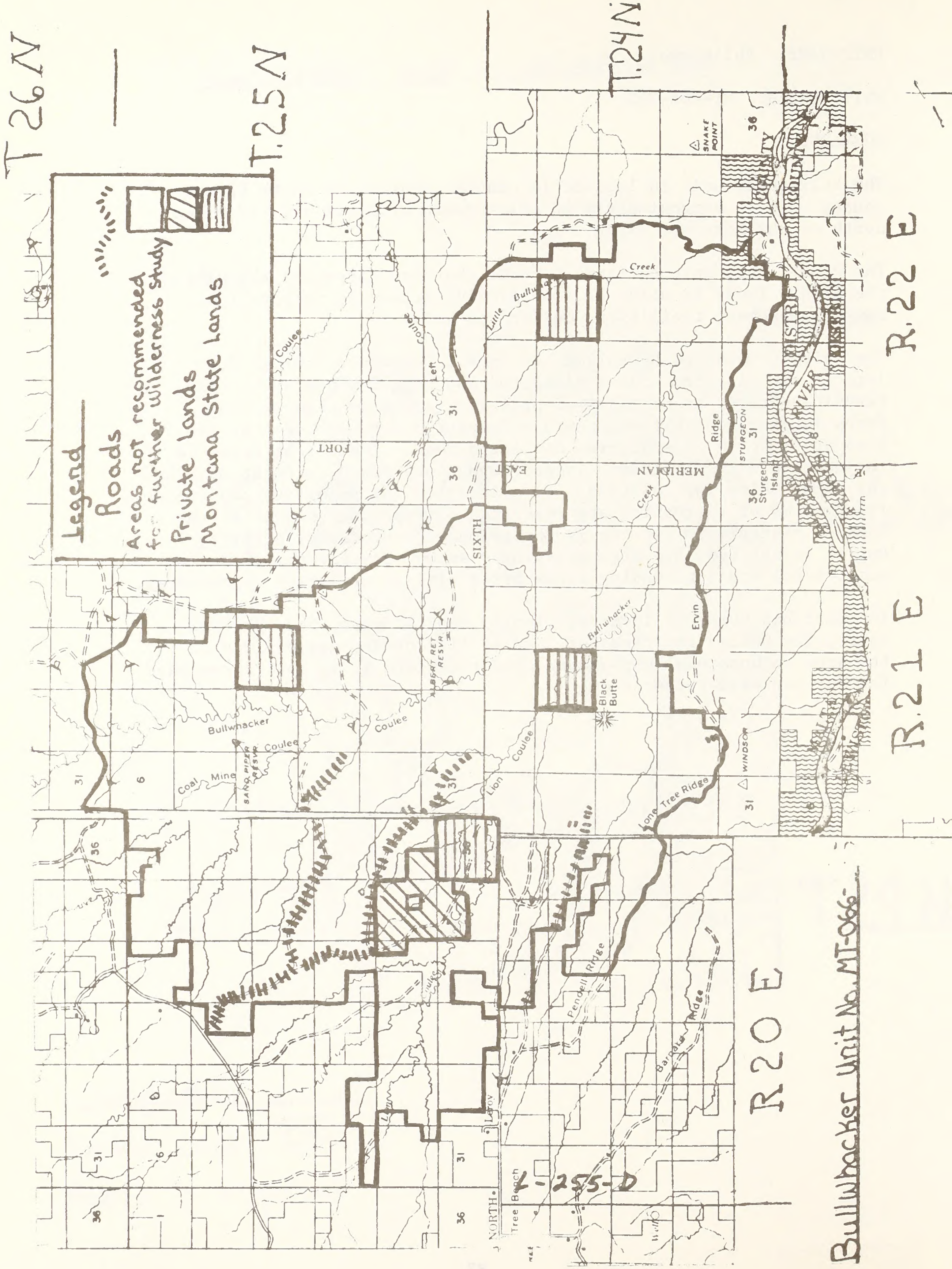
SUMMARY:

The Bullwacker unit is located in central Montana in south Blaine county. It is approximately 60 miles south of Havre and 1-2 miles north of the Missouri River.

The 40,851 acre unit contains 6 roads that are dispersed throughout the area. These 12 miles of road provide access to private land, range management facilities, and/or gas wells.

The unit is bisected by Bullwacker Creek. Numerous coulees feed into it and give the area a dissected and rugged appearance. The terrain supports populations of prairie grasses and low growing forbs interspersed with coniferous forests. Forty percent of the area is timbered in scattered concentrations. These tall trees in conjunction with the areas' jagged topography can provide an outstanding opportunity for solitude. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined forms of recreation are less than outstanding because of the lack of diversity. Hunting is the primary recreational activity but it is not considered outstanding. Animal concentrations are not exceptional and surrounding areas offer similar or better experiences.

The unit has numerous impacts. The 45 vehicle ways, the 57 reservoirs, the buried gas pipeline, and 44 live or dry gas wells give the area an unnatural appearance, and therefore it is not recommended for further wilderness study.



Bullwhacker Unit No. MT-066

Legend
Roads
Areas not recommended for further Wilderness Study
Private Lands
Montana State Lands
T26N
T25N
T24N
R20E
R21E
R22E
Bullwhacker Coulee
Coal Mine Coulee
Sand Piper Resvr
Albert Ret Resvr
Left Coulee
Coulee
Fort
East
Meridian
Sixth
North
Little Bullwhacker Creek
Bullwhacker Creek
Lion Coulee
Black Butte
Lone Tree Ridge
Ervin Ridge
Pendell Ridge
Bargate Ridge
Windsor
Snake Point
Sturgeon
Sturgeon Island
River
Leroy
Tree Beach
L-255-D
31
36
6

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-066-258

NAME OF AREA Timber Ridge

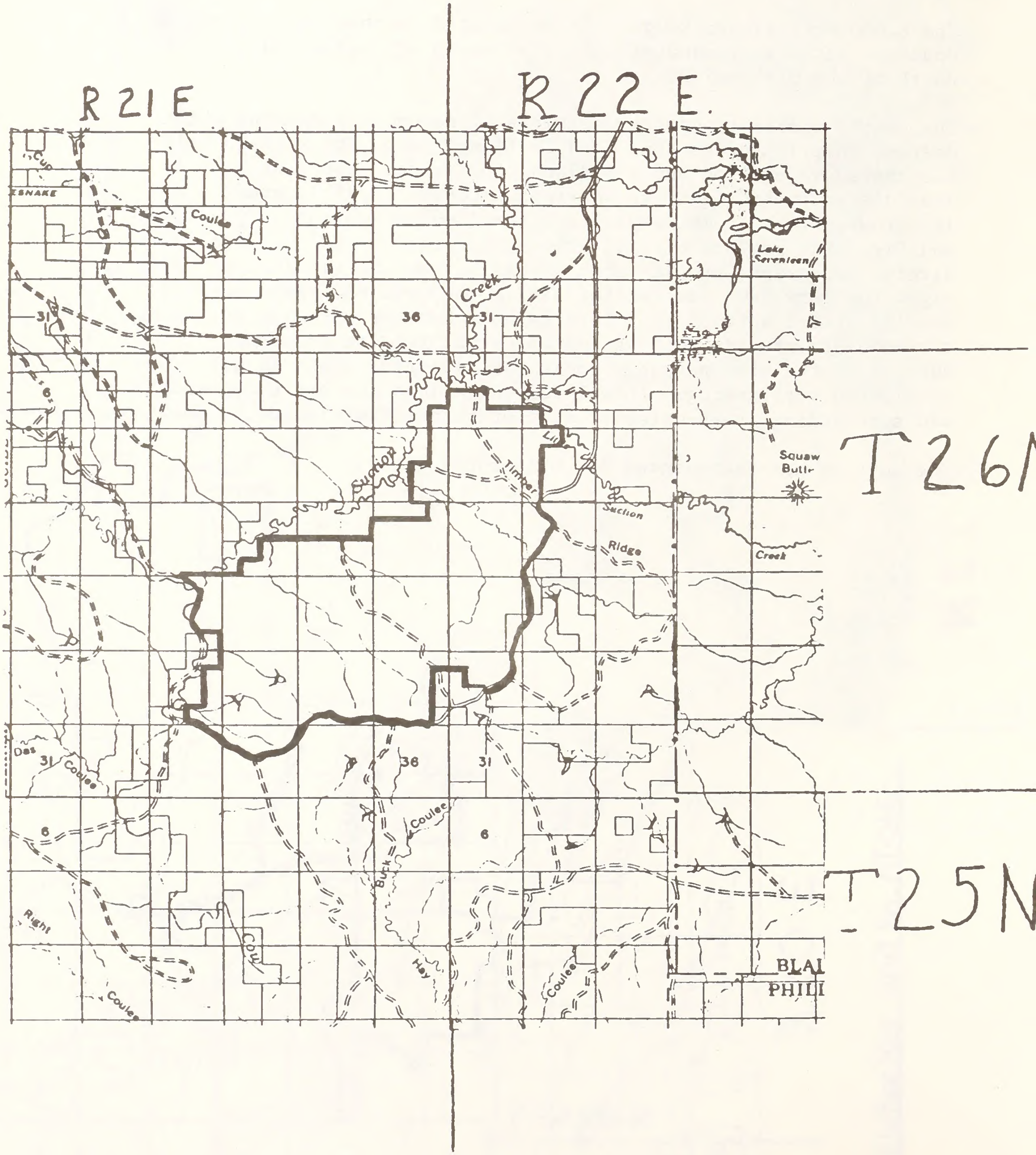
SUMMARY:

The 8,000 acre Timber Ridge unit is located in southeastern Blaine County. It is approximately 50 miles south of Harlem and 12 miles north of the Missouri River.

The unit's broken topography consists of numerous ridgetops which descend to tributaries that feed Suction Creek. The western half has sparse vegetation and a badland appearance. The east half is less dissected and has more vegetative cover. Prairie grasses and low growing forbs combine with scattered patches of pine, juniper, and fir. The pockets of tall growing vegetation and the area's diverse topography provide some visual screening. It shelters from sight the very few impacts that lie in the unit and preserves the area's natural appearance. It does not, however, provide sufficient screening to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. Hunting is the best possible recreational activity but is not considered outstanding. Animal concentrations are not exceptional and surrounding areas offer similar or better experiences.

The unit is not recommended for wilderness study.

"Timber Ridge" Unit No. MT-066-258



R 21 E
R 22 E.
T26N
T25N
Cup
SNAKE
Coulee
Creek
36
31
6
Suction
Timber
Lake Seventeen
Squaw Butte
Suction
Ridge
Creek
Des
31
Coulee
36
31
Coulee
6
Buck
Right
Cow
Hay
Coulee
Coulee
BLAI
PHILI

UNIT NAME: Wildhorse Lake

UNIT NUMBER: MT-066-261

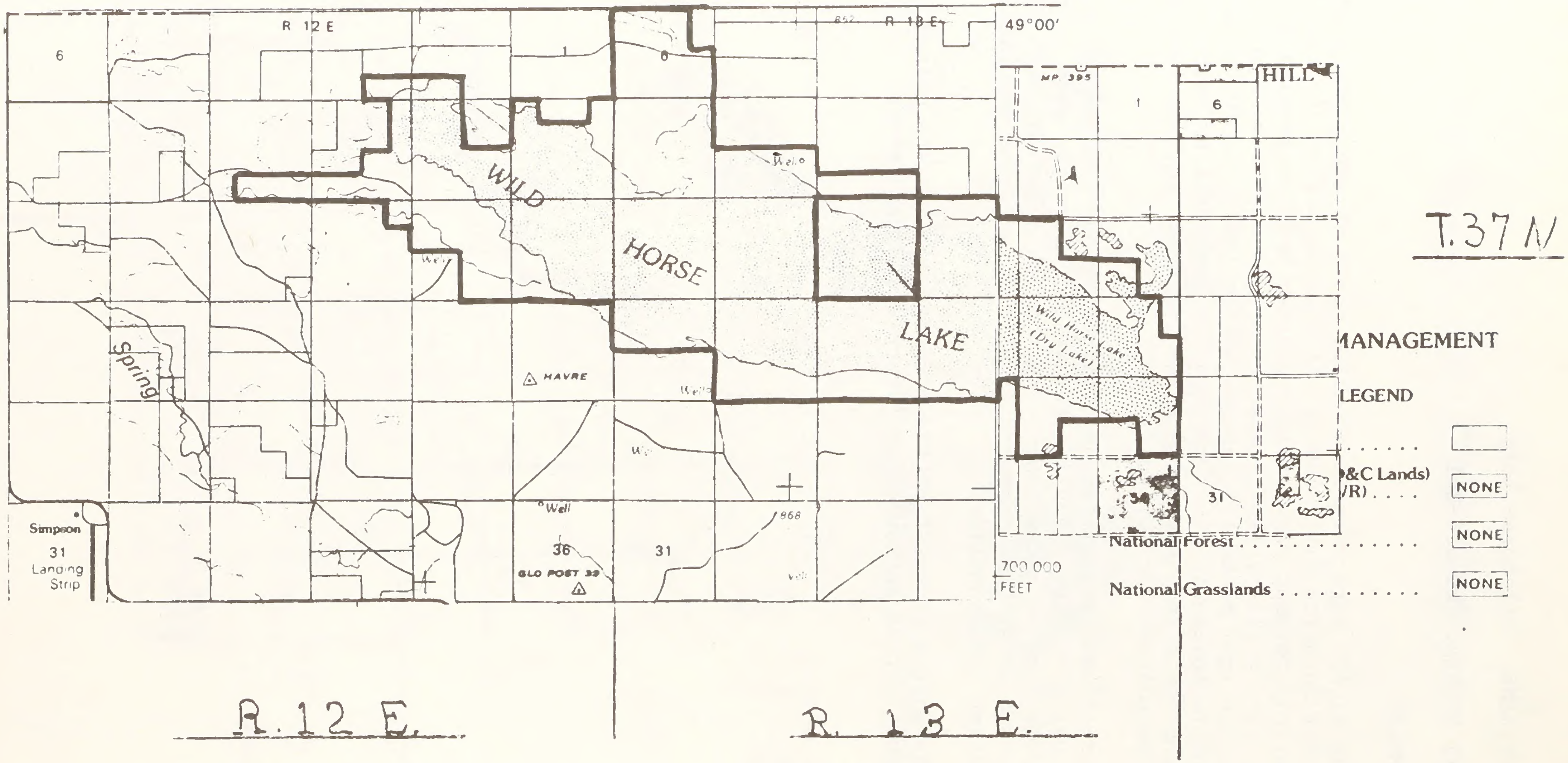
SUMMARY:

This 11,453 acre unit is 40 miles north of Havre and south of the Canadian border in north Hill County. It lies on a flat dry lake bed that is sparsely covered with prairie grasses and low growing shrubs. Due to the land's flat relief, impacts such as an oil well and powerlines are visible from several locations within the unit. The viewing of the man-made improvements gives the area an unnatural appearance. The lack of topographic and vegetative screening also provides less than outstanding opportunities for solitude.

Recreational activities are limited by the flat topography and lack of visual diversity. Hunting for waterfowl or big game is the area's most viable form of recreation. However, this has not been determined outstanding because areas that surround it have larger game populations and better hunting opportunities.

This unit does not have the necessary wilderness characteristics and should not be approved for future wilderness study.

Wild Horse Lake : Unit No. MT-066-261


R 12 E
R 13 E
49°00'
6
1
6
1
6
HILL
MP 395
WILD
HORSE
LAKE
Wild Horse Lake (Dry Lake)
Well
Spring
HAVRE
Well
36
31
GLO POST 33
868
Simpson
31
Landing Strip
34
31
700 000 FEET
T.37N
MANAGEMENT
LEGEND
&C Lands)
/R)
NONE
National Forest
NONE
National Grasslands
NONE
R.12 E.
R. 13 E.

UNIT NAME: Woody Island Coulee

UNIT NUMBER: MT-066-264

SUMMARY:

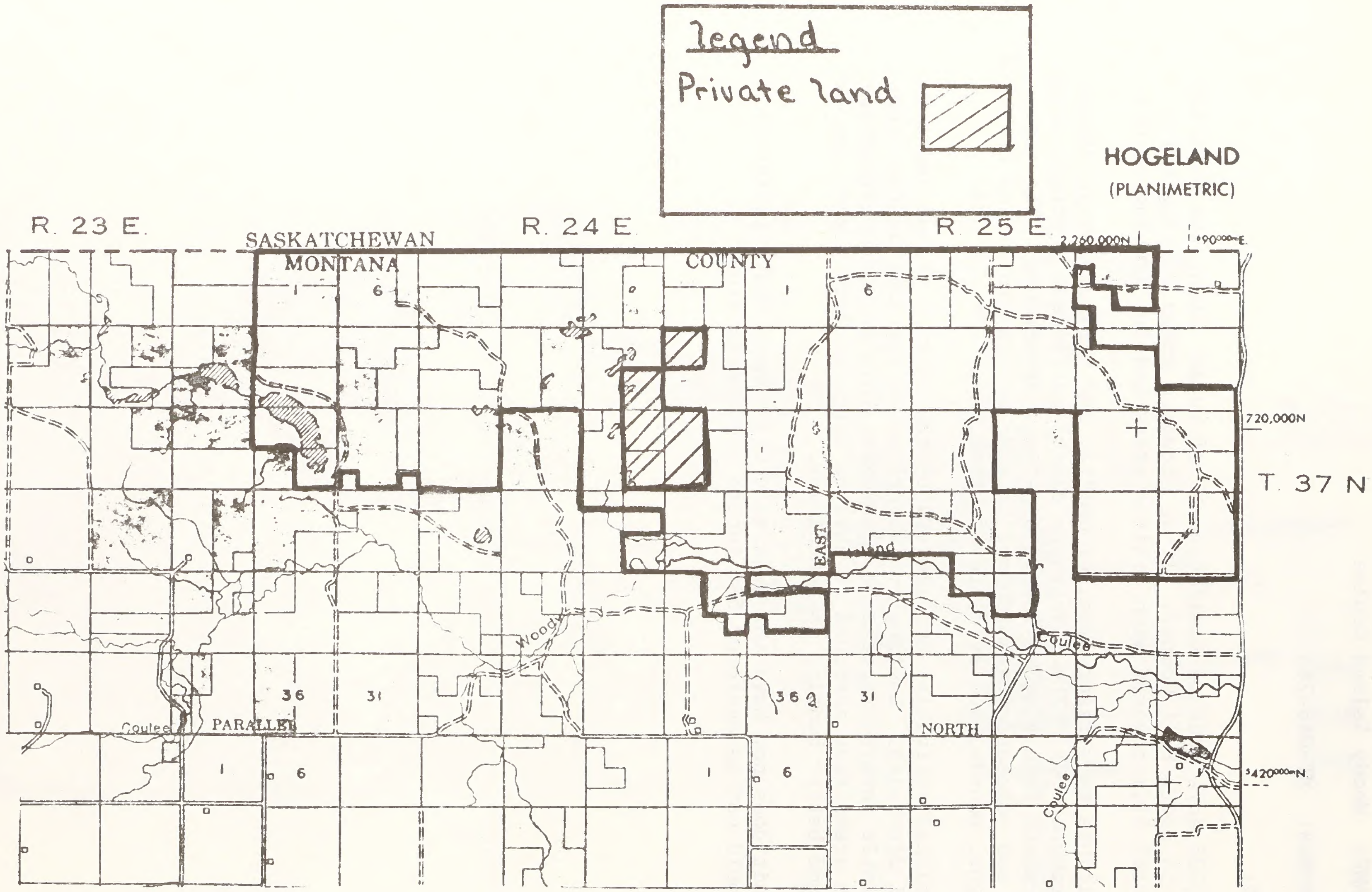
The 23,035 acre unit is 6 miles north of Turner along the Canadian border in north Hill County. It is situated among rolling hills of glacial till covered with prairie grass and low growing shrubs.

The unit has many reservoirs, windmills, and vehicular ways dispersed throughout it. The topography cannot sufficiently screen these improvements from view to insure a natural appearance. The topography and vegetation also do not provide enough protection to avoid the sight, sounds, and evidence of other people in the unit.

Recreational activities are limited by the lack of visual and ecological diversity. Hunting for waterfowl or big game is the areas most viable form of recreation. However, this is not outstanding because areas that surround it have as large or larger game populations and better hunting opportunities.

This unit does not have the necessary wilderness characteristics and should not be approved for future wilderness study.

Woody Island Coulee Unit No. MT-066-264


Legend
Private land ▨
HOGELAND
(PLANIMETRIC)
R. 23 E.
R. 24 E.
R. 25 E.
SASKATCHEWAN
MONTANA
COUNTY
2,260,000N
690,000 E.
720,000N
T. 37 N
EAST
Island
Woody
Coulee
PARALLEL
NORTH
5420000N.
36
31
1
6

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-268

NAME OF AREA Cyprian Creek

1. Summary

The Cyprian Unit contains 6,900 acres located adjacent to Route 191, a few miles south of the DY Junction. The unit is approximately six miles long and two miles wide. The unit covers much of Township 23 North, Range 24 East.

The Cyprian Unit consists of one large drainage (Sippary Ann Creek) and the side drainages that empty into it. This unit is located on the edge of the breaks and thus contains both breaks topography and prairie. The boundaries are formed by roads on three sides.

The naturalness of the unit suffers from the many man-made intrusions. There are seven vehicular ways, a pipeline, nine reservoirs and one road within the unit. The road serves as access to a fishing reservoir stocked with rainbow trout.

The area is vegetated, with the exception of one stand of ponderosa pine, by sagebrush and grasses. There is little topographical screening in the unit and thus nothing to prevent the visitor from observing the activities or the roads which surround the unit.

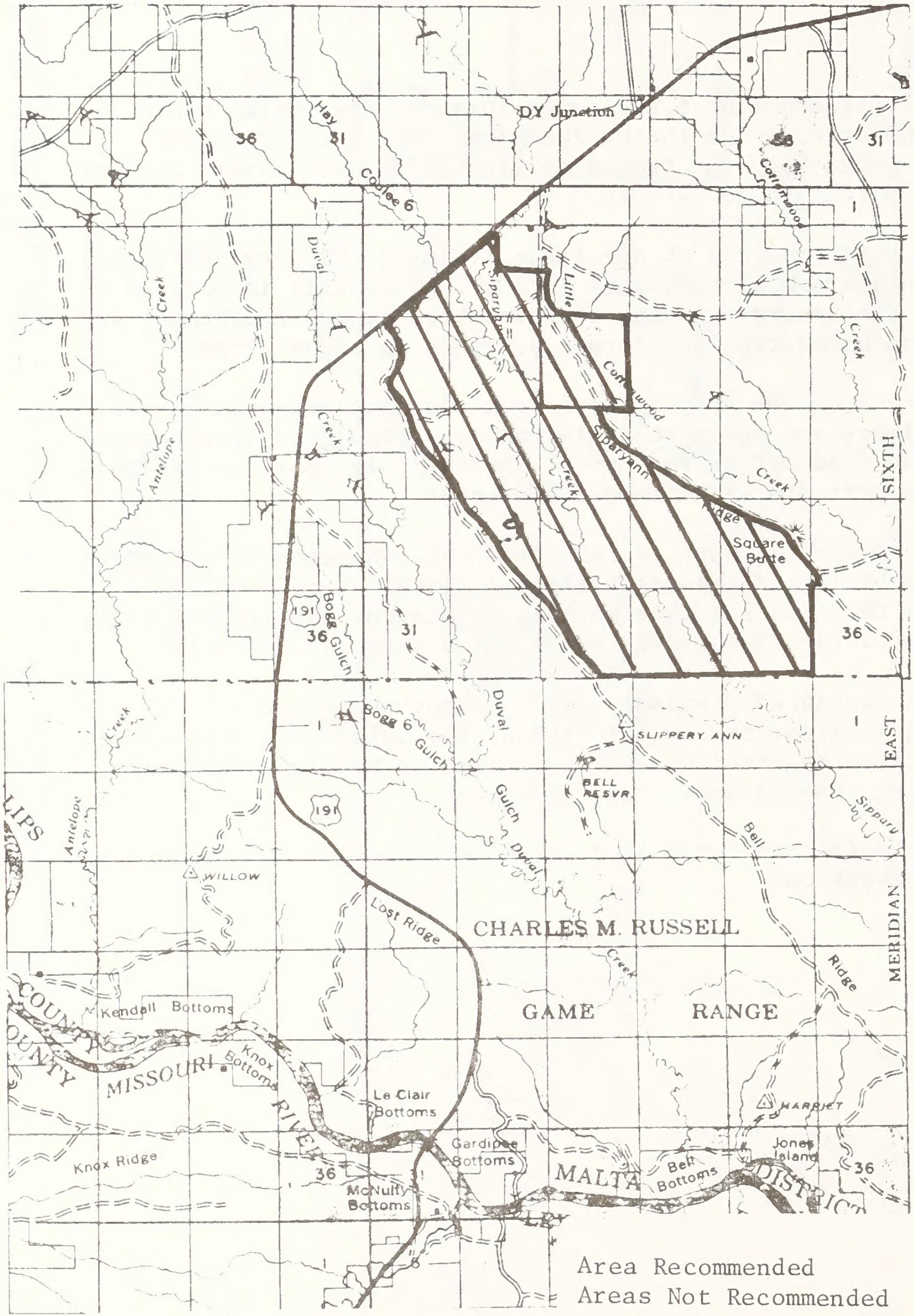
The previous mentioned problems would prevent the visitor from experiencing solitude in the majority of the unit. The area also offers less than outstanding opportunities for hunting, horseback riding, hiking, photography, and fishing.

The unit lacks the minimum characteristics necessary for wilderness study recommendation.

Cyprian Creek #268

R. 23 E. R. 24 E.

T. 23 N.


DY Junction
Hay
Coulee
Duval
Creek
Cottonwood
Little
Creek
Siparyann
Siparyann
Ridge
Square Butte
Antelope
Creek
Bogg Gulch
191
36
31
6
1
SIXTH
EAST
MERIDIAN
Bogg
Gulch
Duval
Gulch
SLIPPERY ANN
BELL RESVR.
Sippery
Bell
Ridge
WILLOW
Lost Ridge
CHARLES M. RUSSELL
GAME RANGE
Creek
Antelope
PHILLIPS
COUNTY
Kendall Bottoms
Knox Bottoms
MISSOURI
RIVER
Le Clair Bottoms
Gardipee Bottoms
McNulty Bottoms
Knox Ridge
MALTA
DISTRICT
Bell Bottoms
Jones Island
HARRIET

Area Recommended ▭
Areas Not Recommended ▨
Roads - - - -
Montana State Lands ▤
Private Lands ▨

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-274

NAME OF AREA Beauchamp Creek

1. Summary

The Beauchamp Creek Unit was originally 30,400 acres. It was determined during the intensive inventory that there are seven roads which divide the unit into six parcels. Five of these parcels are under 5,000 acres and the other two are 7,000 acres and 20,600 acres.

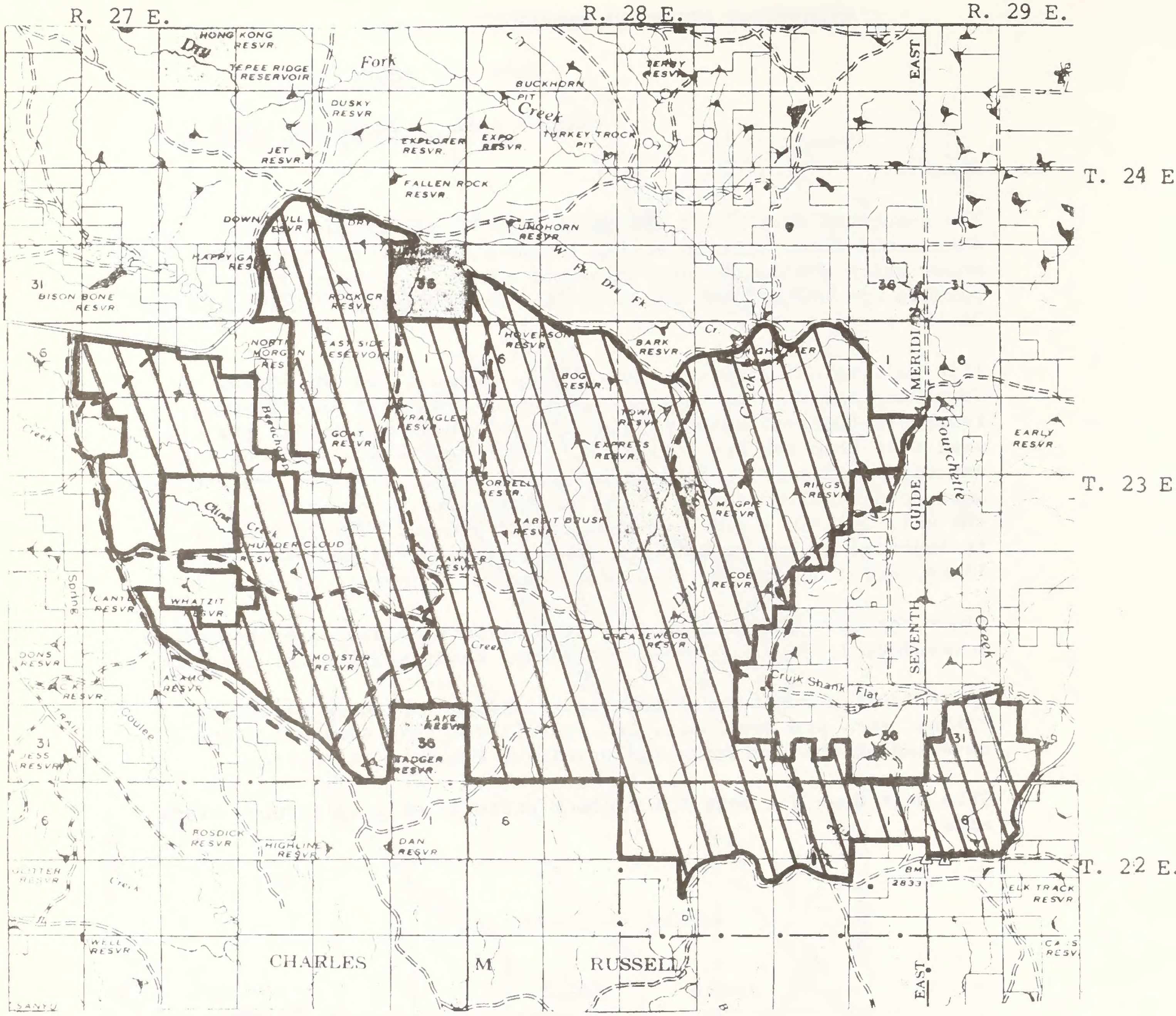
This unit is characterized by rolling plateaus, cut by breaks of Beauchamp and Dry Fork Creeks. There is a heavily used fishing reservoir (Current Reservoir) within this unit and a well traveled road runs from the Dry Fork Road to this reservoir. The northwest parcel contains 12 reservoirs besides Current and there are vehicular ways to several of them. There has been mineral exploration within the unit and 550 acres have been chisel plowed. The larger parcel is impacted by two roads, nine vehicular ways, state land, fence lines, and a powerline. The unit does not appear to be natural.

Since the unit contains no tall vegetation and little topographical screening, it does not have outstanding opportunities for solitude.

Recreation in the form of hunting, fishing, horseback riding, hiking, etc. are available, but overall the unit does not contain outstanding opportunities for primitive forms of recreation.

This unit does not meet the minimum criteria of a wilderness study area.

Beauchamp Creek #274


R. 27 E.
R. 28 E.
R. 29 E.
T. 24 E
T. 23 E
T. 22 E.
HONG KONG RESVR
Dry Fork
TEPEE RIDGE RESERVOIR
DUSKY RESVR
BUCKHORN PIT
Creek
TERRY RESVR
JET RESVR
EXPLORER RESVR
EXPO RESVR
TURKEY TROCK PIT
FALLEN ROCK RESVR
DOWN BULL RESVR
UNDHORN RESVR
HAPPY GAS RESVR
W Fk Dry Fk
31
BISON BONE RESVR
36
ROCK CR RESVR
NORTH MORGAN RESVR
EAST SIDE RESERVOIR
HOVERSON RESVR
BARK RESVR
HIGHWATER
6
1
BOG RESVR
WRANGLER RESVR
Beauchamp
GOAT RESVR
TOWN RESVR
EXPRESS RESVR
EARLY RESVR
SORRELL RESVR
RINGS RESVR
MAGPIE RESVR
Fourchette
Cline Creek
THUNDER CLOUD RESVR
RABBIT BRUSH RESVR
CRAWLER RESVR
COE RESVR
Dry Creek
Spring
CANTY RESVR
WHATZIT RESVR
Creek
GREASEWOOD RESVR
DONS RESVR
MONSTER RESVR
ALAMO RESVR
Cruik Shank Flat
LAKE RESVR
BADGER RESVR
JESS RESVR
Coulee
TRAIL
ROSDICK RESVR
HIGHLINE RESVR
DAN RESVR
BM 2833
ELK TRACK RESVR
WELL RESVR
CHARLES M RUSSELL
EAST
MERIDIAN
GUIDE
SEVENTH

Area Recommended
Areas Not Recommended
Roads
Montana State Lands
Private Lands

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-275

NAME OF AREA Indian Lake

1. Summary

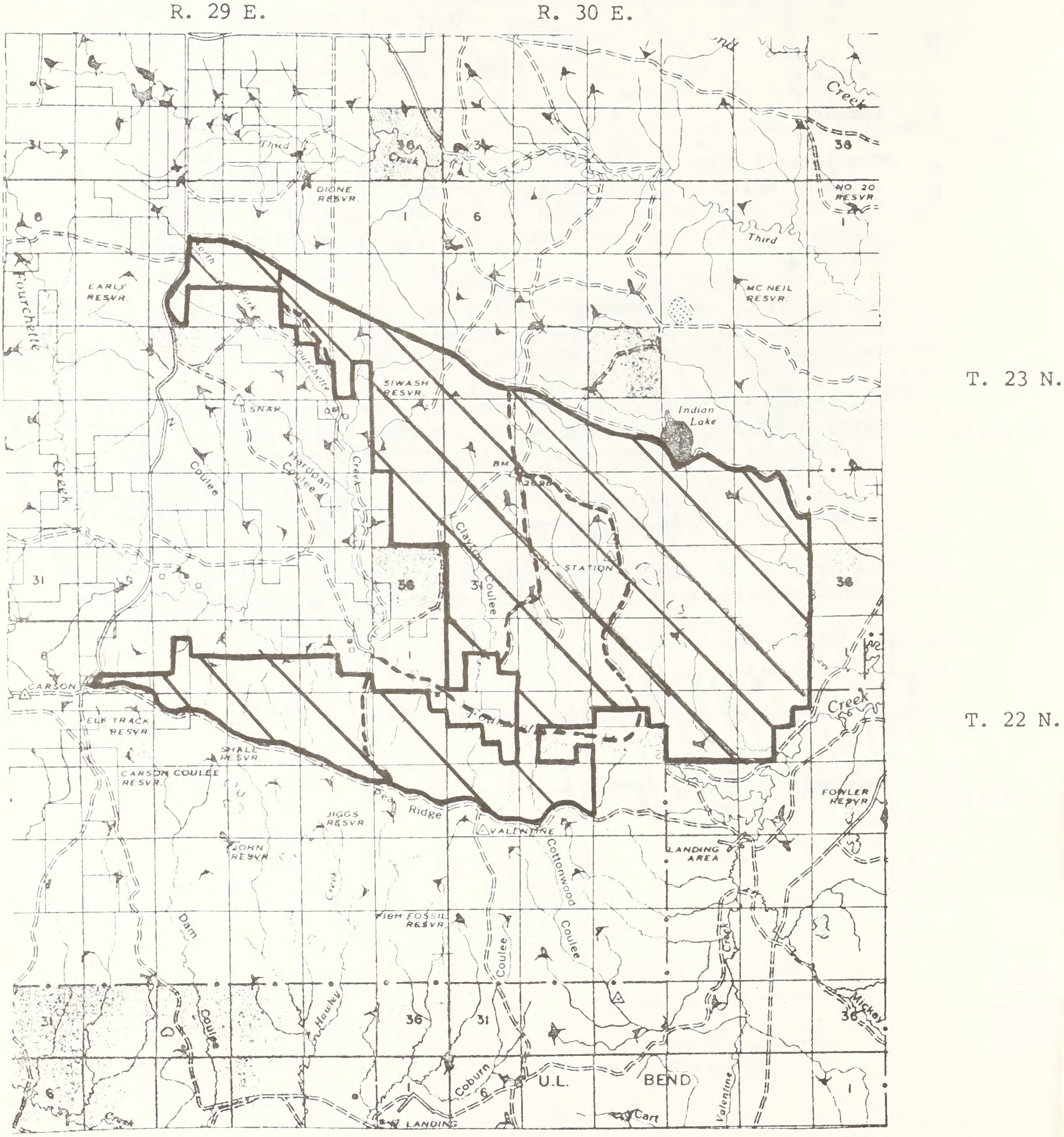
The initial size of the unit is 20,600 acres. It lies 60 miles south of Malta in south Phillips county. The unit was found to have five roads which divided it into six parcels. Five of those parcels contain less than 5,000 acres and cannot meet the size criteria.

One parcel of approximately 7,000 acres, located on the eastern side of the unit meets the size criteria. It is bounded to the south by the C.M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge.

The presence of many roads combined with the openness of the unit which precludes screening prevents any outstanding opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation exist, but the marginal scenery, the limited number of activities available, and the lack of any single high quality opportunity preclude a quality recreational experience.

The unit has the size and natural quality, but not the other characteristics necessary for wilderness study recommendation.

Indian Lake #275


R. 29 E.
R. 30 E.
T. 23 N.
T. 22 N.
Third
Creek
DIONE RESVR.
NO. 20 RESVR.
Third
EARLY RESVR.
MC NEIL RESVR.
La Fourchette
North Fork
Fourchette
SIWASH RESVR.
SNAP
Indian Lake
Hardpan Coulee
Coulee
Creek
BM 2698
Clayton Coulee
STATION
CARSON
ELK TRACK RESVR.
SHALE RESVR.
CARSON COULEE RESVR.
Pea Ridge
JIGGS RESVR.
VALENTINE
FOWLER RESVR.
LANDING AREA
JOHN RESVR.
IBM FOSSIL RESVR.
Cottonwood Coulee
Coulee
Dam
Coulee
Hawley
Creek
Coburn
U.L. BEND
Valentine
Cart
LANDING
Mickey
Creek
1
6
31
36

Area Recommended	▭
Areas Not Recommended	▨
Roads	— — —
Montana State Lands	▤
Private Lands	▨

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-280

NAME OF AREA Dry Fork Creek

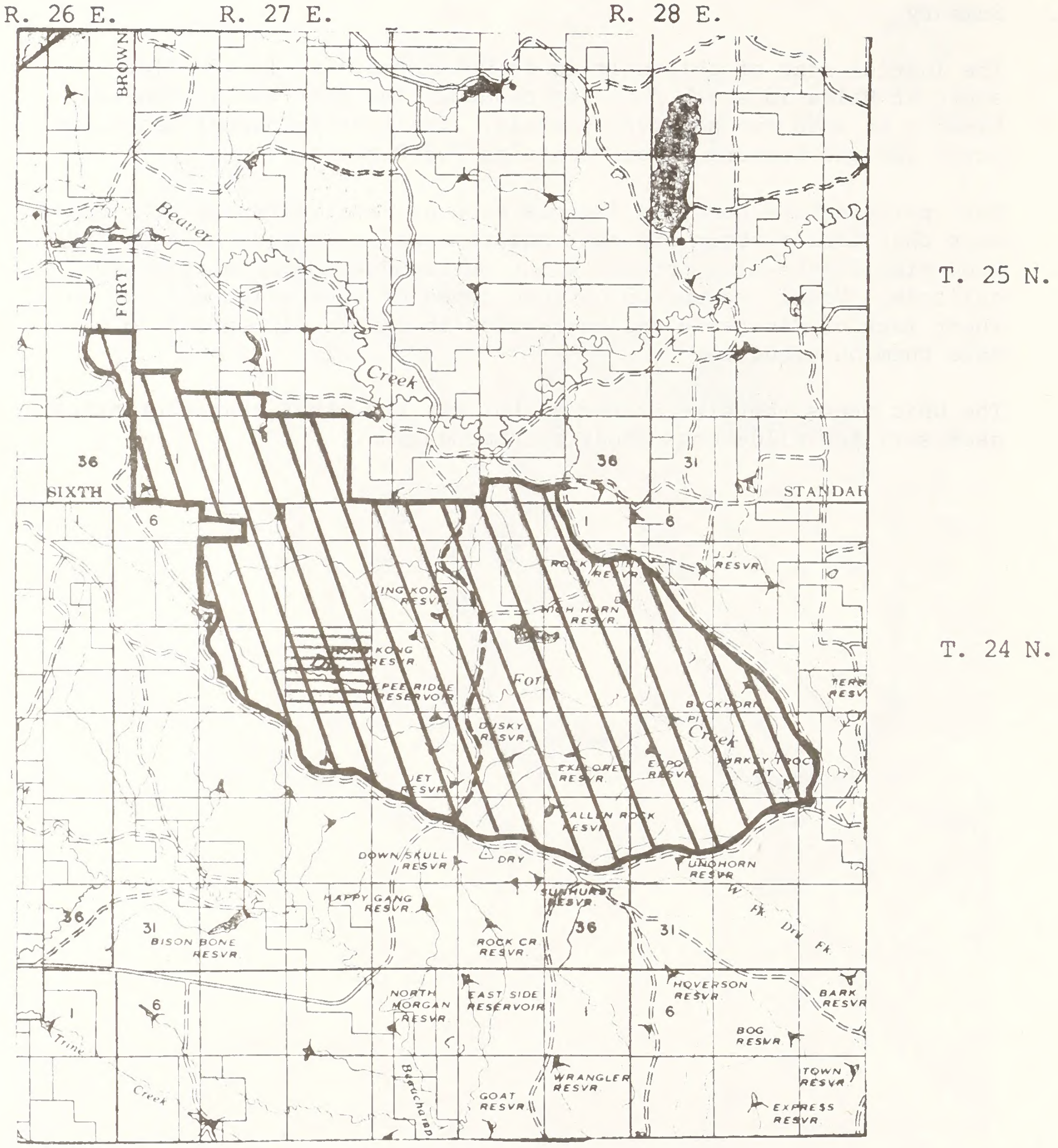
1. Summary

The initial size of this unit is 16,000 acres. It is 45 miles south of Malta in south Phillips county. The unit has a road that bisects it into two separate parcels. The eastern parcel has 8,700 acres and the western parcel contains 7,300 acres.

Both parcels have numerous impacts such as reservoirs and vehicular ways that impair their apparent naturalness. Its lack of size and good visual screening, prevents any outstanding opportunities for solitude. Primitive and unconfined types of recreation exists, but their lack of diversity and uniqueness to surrounding areas do not make them outstanding.

The unit meets the size criteria, but not the other characteristics necessary for wilderness study recommendation.

Dry Fork Creek #280


R. 26 E.
R. 27 E.
R. 28 E.
T. 25 N.
T. 24 N.
BROWN
FORT
Beaver
Creek
SIXTH
STANDAR
36
31
1
6
ROCK RESVR
J.J. RESVR
KING KONG RESVR
HIGH HORN RESVR
HONG KONG RESVR
TEPEE RIDGE RESERVOIR
Dry
Fork
Creek
BUCKHORN PIT
DUSKY RESVR
EXPLORE RESVR
EXPO RESVR
TURKEY TROT PIT
JET RESVR
ALLEN ROCK RESVR
DOWN SKULL RESVR
UNOHORN RESVR
SUNHURST RESVR
HAPPY GANG RESVR
BISON BONE RESVR
ROCK CR RESVR
W. Fk. Dry Fk.
HOVERSON RESVR
BARK RESVR
NORTH MORGAN RESVR
EAST SIDE RESERVOIR
BOG RESVR
Trine Creek
Blanchard
WRANGLER RESVR
GOAT RESVR
TOWN RESVR
EXPRESS RESVR
TERR RESV

Area Recommended ▭

Areas Not Recommended ▨

Roads – – –

Montana State Lands ▤

Private Lands ▨

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-282

NAME OF AREA Third Creek

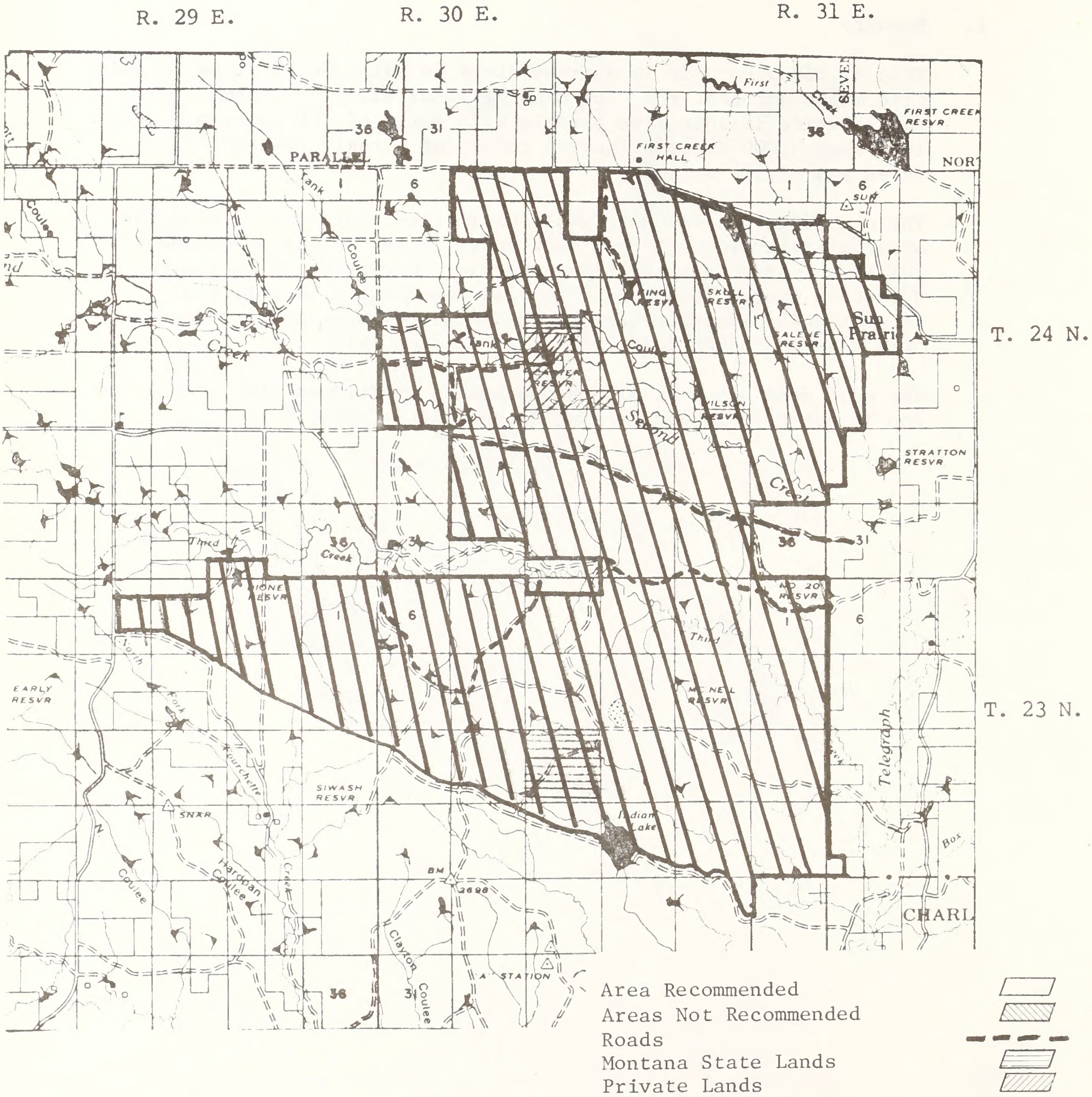
1. Summary

This 31,860 acre unit is approximately 70 miles south of Malta and five miles north of the U.L. Bend National Wildlife Refuge. Five roads divide it into five parcels with three of the parcels having less than 5,000 acres. The two remaining parcels contain 11,500 acres and 13,500 acres.

The two large parcels have numerous impacts that have altered the apparent naturalness. They both possess very little topographic relief and have no vegetative screening to provide seclusion for a potential user. This land form also contributes to a lack of recreational diversity where no outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation exit.

The unit does not have all the necessary wilderness characteristics and is not recommended as a wilderness study area.

Third Creek #282


R. 29 E.
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
T. 24 N.
T. 23 N.
PARALLEL
First Creek
FIRST CREEK RESVR
FIRST CREEK HALL
SKULL RESVR
SALEVE RESVR
Sun Prairie
Second Creek
WILSON RESVR
STRATTON RESVR
Third Creek
NO 20 RESVR
MC NEIL RESVR
EARLY RESVR
SIWASH RESVR
Indian Lake
Telegraph
Box
CHARL
North Fork
Fourchette
Hardpan Coulee
Clayton Coulee
"A" STATION
BM 2698
NORT
Area Recommended
Areas Not Recommended
Roads
Montana State Lands
Private Lands

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-290

NAME OF AREA Flat Creek

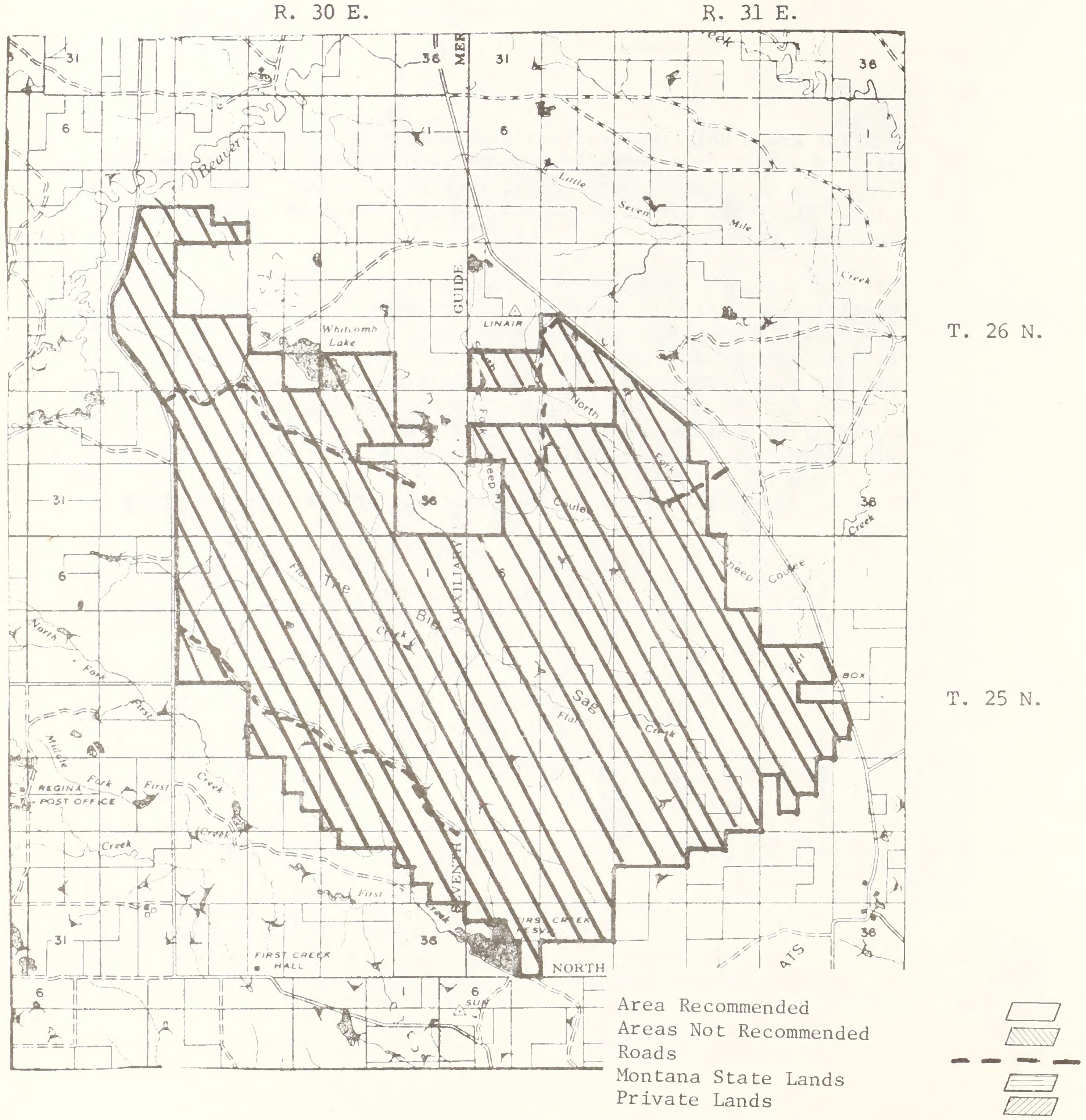
1. SUMMARY

The Flat Creek unit is located approximately 20 miles south of Malta, Montana. The intensive inventory discovered four roads that divide the unit into five parcels, four of which are under 5,000 acres. The fifth parcel encompasses 26,860 acres and contains both state and private land.

The unit contains the headwaters and breaks of Flat Creek and the vegetation is basically sagebrush and grass. There are 50 reservoirs, fencing and vehicular ways made by hunters and ranchers. Because of the low growing vegetation many of these intrusions can easily be seen and thus the naturalness of the unit is not outstanding. Opportunities for solitude are likewise not outstanding due to the ability to see great distances within the unit. Hunting, hiking, and horseback riding are available within the unit, but they are not outstanding.

The unit does not meet the minimum criteria of a wilderness study area.

Flat Creek #290


R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
T. 26 N.
T. 25 N.
MER
GUIDE
AUXILIARY
SEVENTH
Beaver
Little Seven Mile Creek
Whitcomb Lake
LINAIR
North Fork
Sheep Coulee
Sheep Coulee Creek
The Big Flat Creek Sag
BOX
North Fork First Creek
Middle Fork First Creek
REGINA POST OFFICE
Creek
First Creek
FIRST CREEK RESVR
FIRST CREEK HALL
NORTH
SUN
ATS
31
36
6
1
Area Recommended ▭
Areas Not Recommended ▨
Roads — — —
Montana State Lands ▤
Private Lands ▨

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-297

NAME OF AREA Beaver Creek

1. Summary

This 19,700 acre unit is 25 miles southeast of Malta and lies in east central Phillips County along Beaver Creek. Three roads divide it into four parcels. Two parcels have less than 5000 acres. The remaining two parcels are north and south of a road that bisects the unit and have 8,200 acres and 6,500 acres respectively.

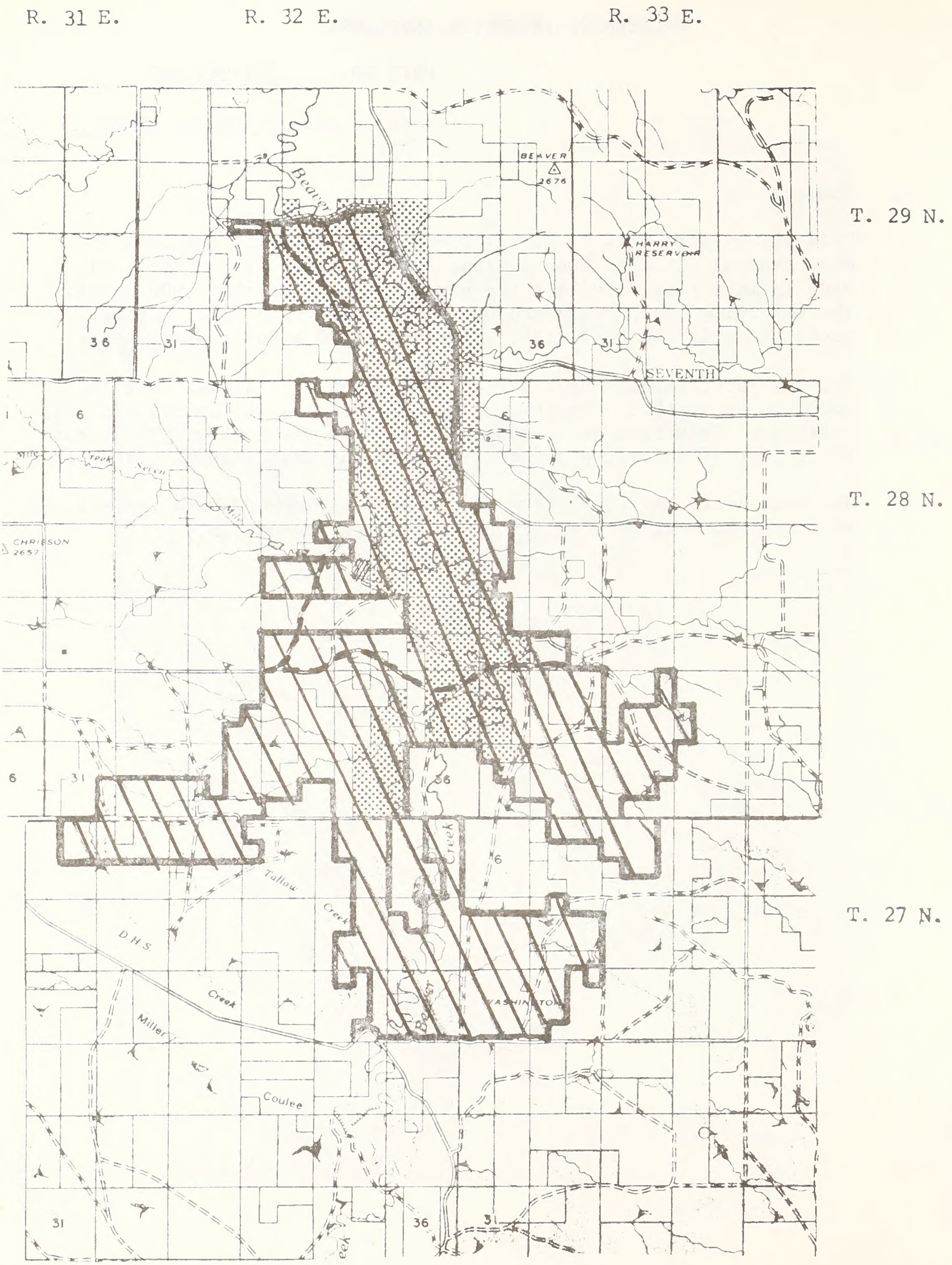
The two large parcels have a flat topography that allows most impacts to be visible. The relief also eliminates any opportunity for solitude. Primitive and unconfined types of recreation exists, but their lack of diversity and quality does not make them outstanding.

The unit meets the size criteria, but not any other characteristics that are necessary for wilderness study recommendation.

T. 26 N.

T. 25 N.

BEAVER CREEK #297


R. 31 E.
R. 32 E.
R. 33 E.
T. 29 N.
T. 28 N.
T. 27 N.
BEAVER
2676
HARRY RESERVOIR
SEVENTH
Beaver
Seven Mile Creek
CHRISSON 2657
Tallow Creek
D H S Creek
Miller Coulee
Creek
WASHINGTON
36
31
6

Area Recommended ▭
Areas Not Recommended ▨
Roads — — —
Montana State Lands ▭
Private Lands ▨

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-303

NAME OF AREA Black Coulee

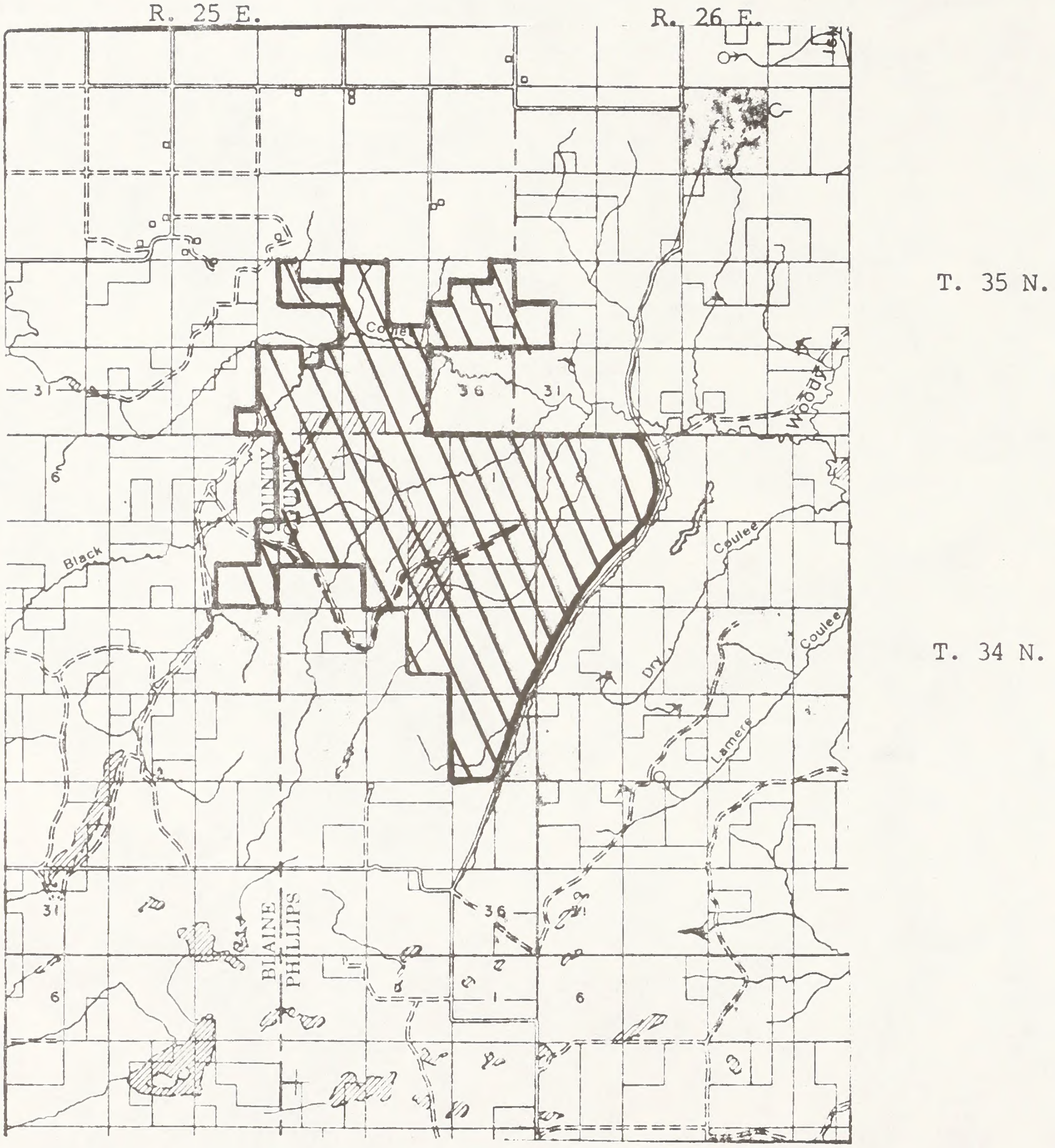
1. Summary

The 8,360 acre unit is 25 miles north of Dodson and lies along the Blaine and Phillips county borders. Two roads were found within the unit during the intensive inventory. These roads reduce the original size of the unit because two parcels of less than 500 acres were excluded by boundary changes. Those roads are in the unit's southwest corner.

The unit has a natural appearance due to the lack of human impacts. But its small size and dissected topography formed by drainages flowing into Black Coulee don't provide enough screening for a person to find outstanding solitude. Primitive and unconfined types of recreation exist, but their lack of diversity and uniqueness to surrounding areas does not make them outstanding.

The unit meets the size and naturalness citeria, but not the other characteristics necessary for wilderness study recommendation.

Black Coulee #303


R. 25 E.
R. 26 E.
T. 35 N.
T. 34 N.
Coulee
36
31
31
6
1
6
Black
Woody
Coulee
Dry
Coulee
Lamere
COUNTY
COUNTY
31
36
6
6
BLAINE
PHILLIPS

Area Recommended ▱
Areas Not Recommended ▨
Roads - - -
Montana State Lands ▤
Private Lands ▨

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-304

NAME OF AREA Lamere Coulee

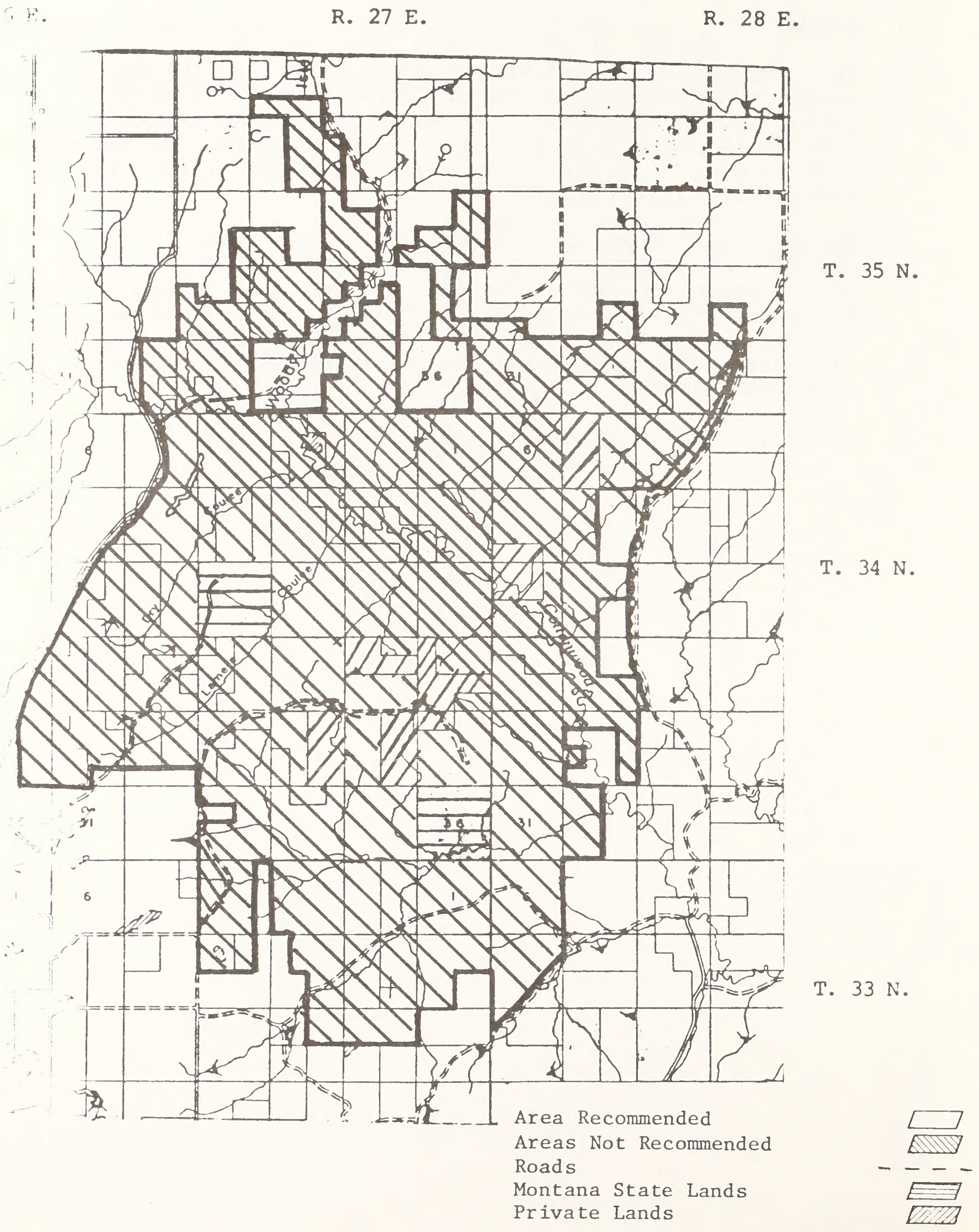
1. SUMMARY

The 33,800 acre unit is 25 miles north of Dodson and lies near the western border of Phillips county. Three roads were found within the unit during the intensive inventory that excluded two parcels from the previous acreage estimate. One parcel has 3,200 acres and lies northwest of the unit. The second parcel lies on the southwest corner and contains 200 acres.

The unit has a dissected topography formed by drainages flowing towards Cottonwood Creek. Because of the large number of evidences of man spread throughout the unit, it does not appear natural. Due to the unit's large size and topographic screening, it has outstanding opportunities for solitude. The area also possesses excellent habitat for numerous species of wildlife which makes for outstanding hunting.

The area is not recommended as a wilderness study area.

Lamere Coulee #304


R. 27 E.
R. 28 E.
T. 35 N.
T. 34 N.
T. 33 N.
Woody
Coulee
Dry
Lamere
Coulee
Cottonwood
36
31
6
1
31
36
31
6
1
Area Recommended ▭
Areas Not Recommended ▨
Roads — — —
Montana State Lands ☰
Private Lands ▨

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-320

NAME OF AREA Frenchman Creek West

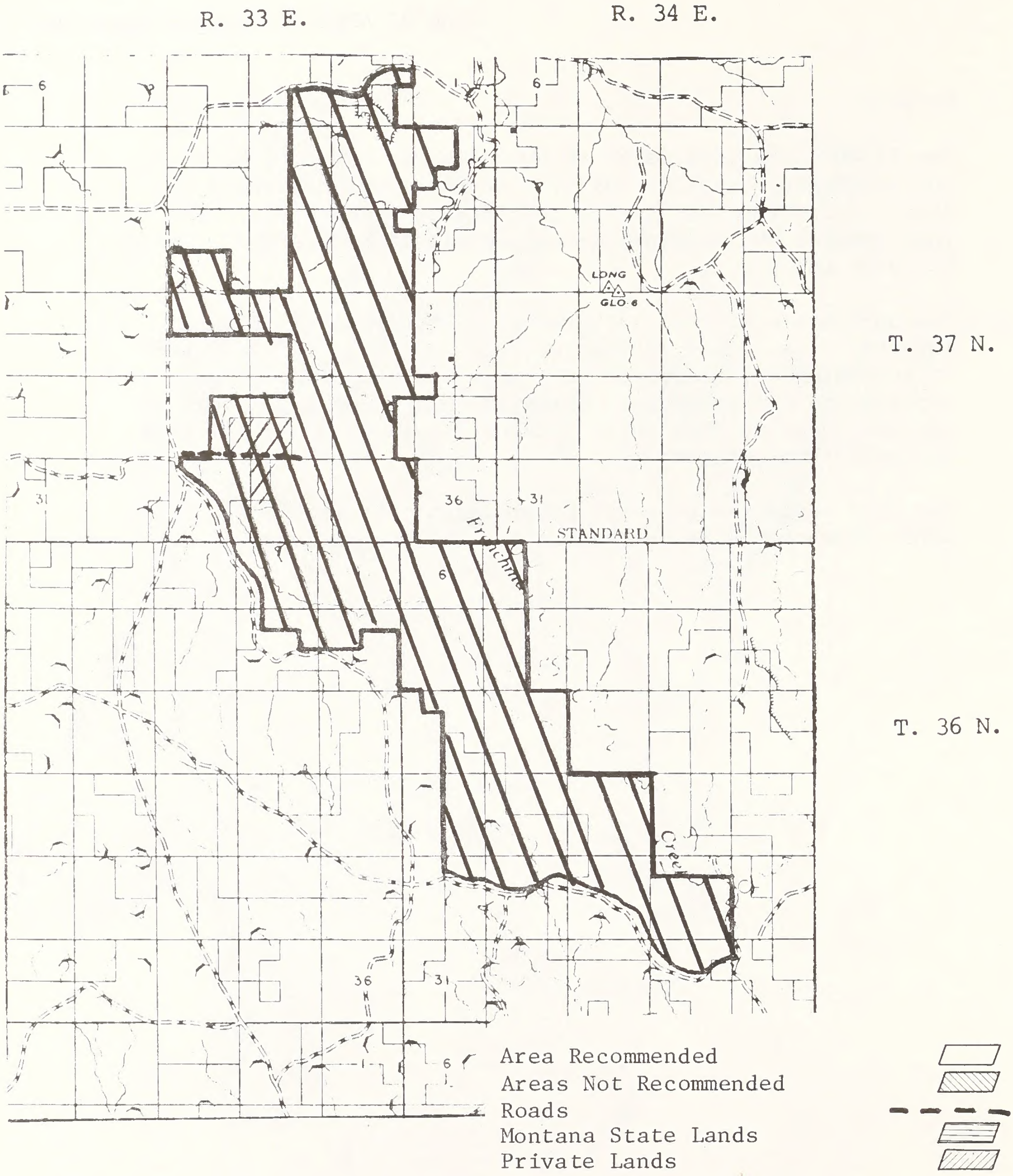
1. Summary

The 13,700 acre unit is 50 to 60 miles northeast of Malta in the northeast corner of Phillips county. Only one road was found within the unit during the intensive inventory. The road reduces the original acreage estimate before the inventory by about ten acres.

The unit has a natural appearance due to its lack of human impacts. Its visual contact with agricultural land and lack of screening do not provide a person with an outstanding opportunity for solitude. Primitive and unconfined types of recreation exist, but their lack of diversity and quality do not make them outstanding.

The unit meets the size and naturalness criteria, but not the other characteristics necessary for wilderness study recommendation.

Frenchman Creek West #320


R. 33 E.
R. 34 E.
T. 37 N.
T. 36 N.
6
6
LONG
GLO 6
36
31
STANDARD
Frenchman
Creek
6
36
31
6
Area Recommended ▭
Areas Not Recommended ▨
Roads - - - -
Montana State Lands ▤
Private Lands ▨

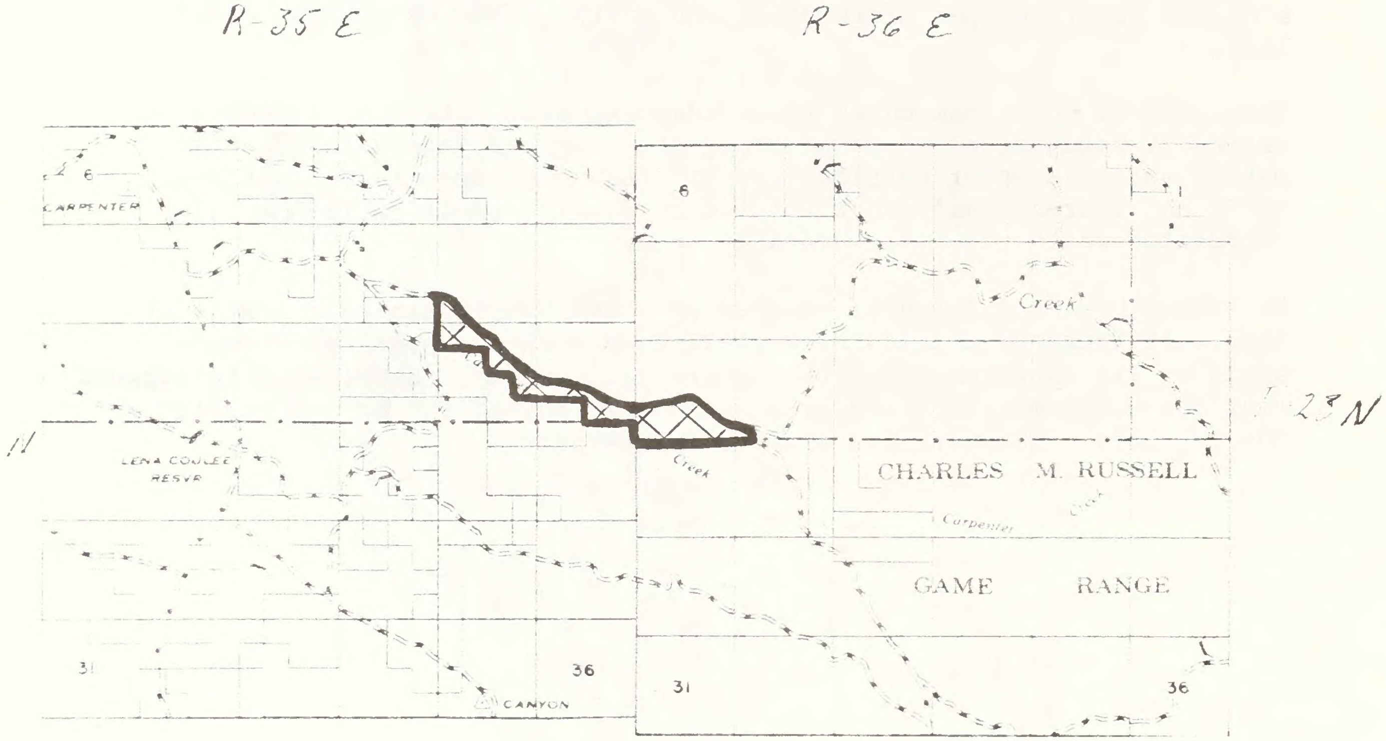
UNIT NO.: MT-064-325
UNIT NAME: Wagon Coulee

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Wagon Coulee tack-on unit number MT-064-325 is an area of approximately 560 acres located some 65 miles southwest of Glasgow, a town in Valley County, Montana. This is a narrow strip of land bounded on one side by a county road, (Harper Ridge road) and on the other by private crop land.

This unit is not recommended for wilderness study status. Though it is basically natural, there is no topographic or vegetational screening, making solitude opportunities very limited. The area is too small to offer any recreational opportunities by itself. Hunting is the only recreation which might incidentally occur.

No significant supplemental values are known. Approximately 1 mile of this unit contacts Charles M. Russell Game Range proposed wilderness area, on its southern boundary. There is, however, no evidence to suggest that the management of this area would have any effect on the quality of the CMR unit. They are not similar in character.


R-35 E
R-36 E
6
CARPENTER
6
Creek
23N
11
LENA COULEE RESVR
Creek
CHARLES M. RUSSELL
Carpenter
Creek
GAME RANGE
31
36
CANYON
31
36

MT-064-325

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY ///////

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY XXXXXX

UNIT NO.: MT-064-326
UNIT NAME: Carpenter Creek

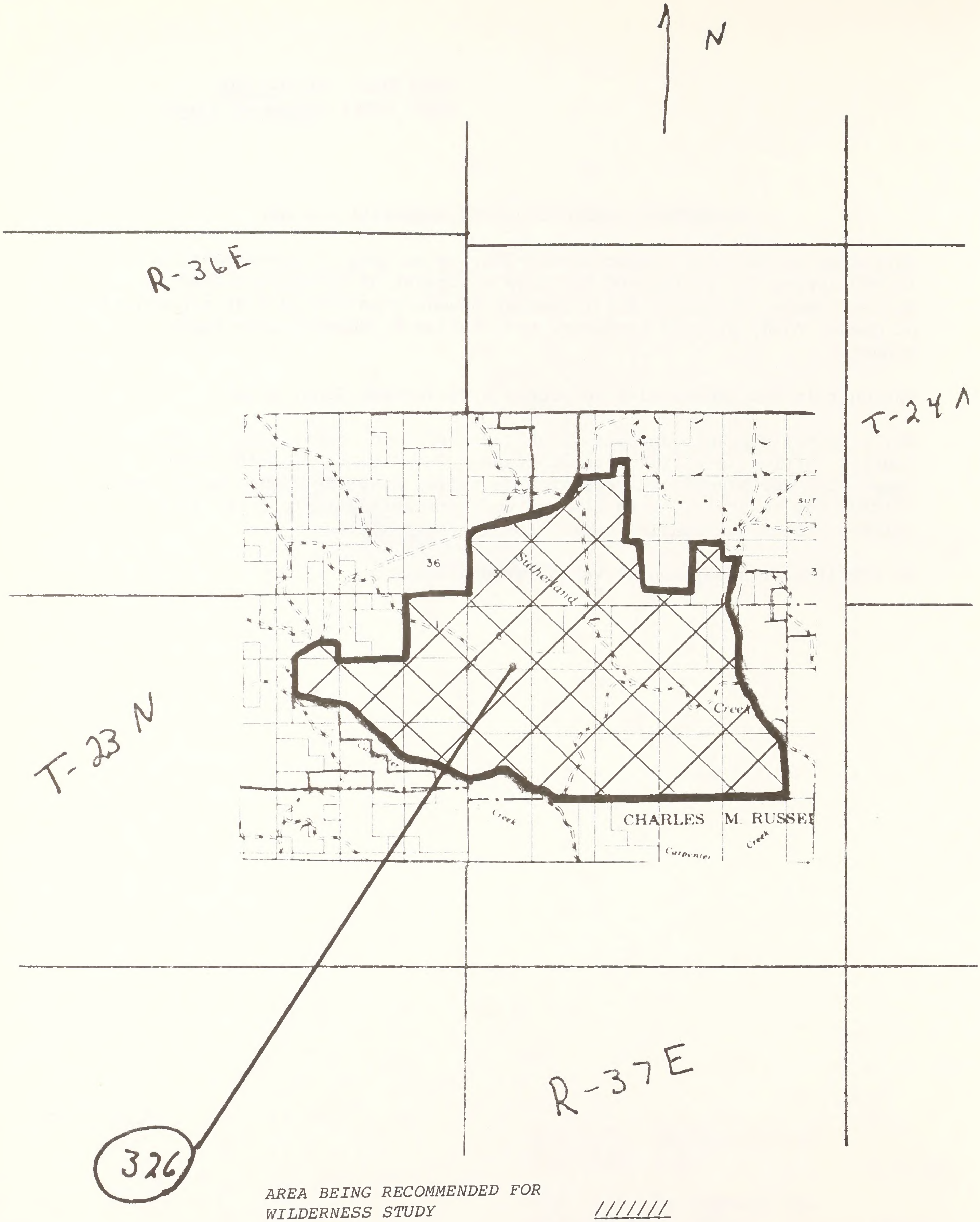
WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Carpenter Creek, unit number MT-064-326, is an area of approximately 10,000 acres. It is located 60 miles southwest of Glasgow, a town in Valley County, Montana. The irregular boundary is provided by a combination of County road, private property, and Charles M. Russell Game Range property.

The unit is not recommended to become a Wilderness Study area.

While fairly rugged mountains flank the north and south, most of the central portion is a flat open drainage. The absence of both large vegetation and significant topographic relief severely limit the opportunities for solitude. Both elk and deer are available to hunt, but neither offers outstanding recreational opportunities.

No significant supplemental values were noted.


N
R-36E
T-24 N
36
Sutherland
Creek
T-23 N
CHARLES M. RUSSE
Creek
Carpenter
Creek
R-37E
326

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY	*///////*
AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY	*XXXXXX*

UNIT NO.: MT-064-328
UNIT NAME: Duck Creek

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

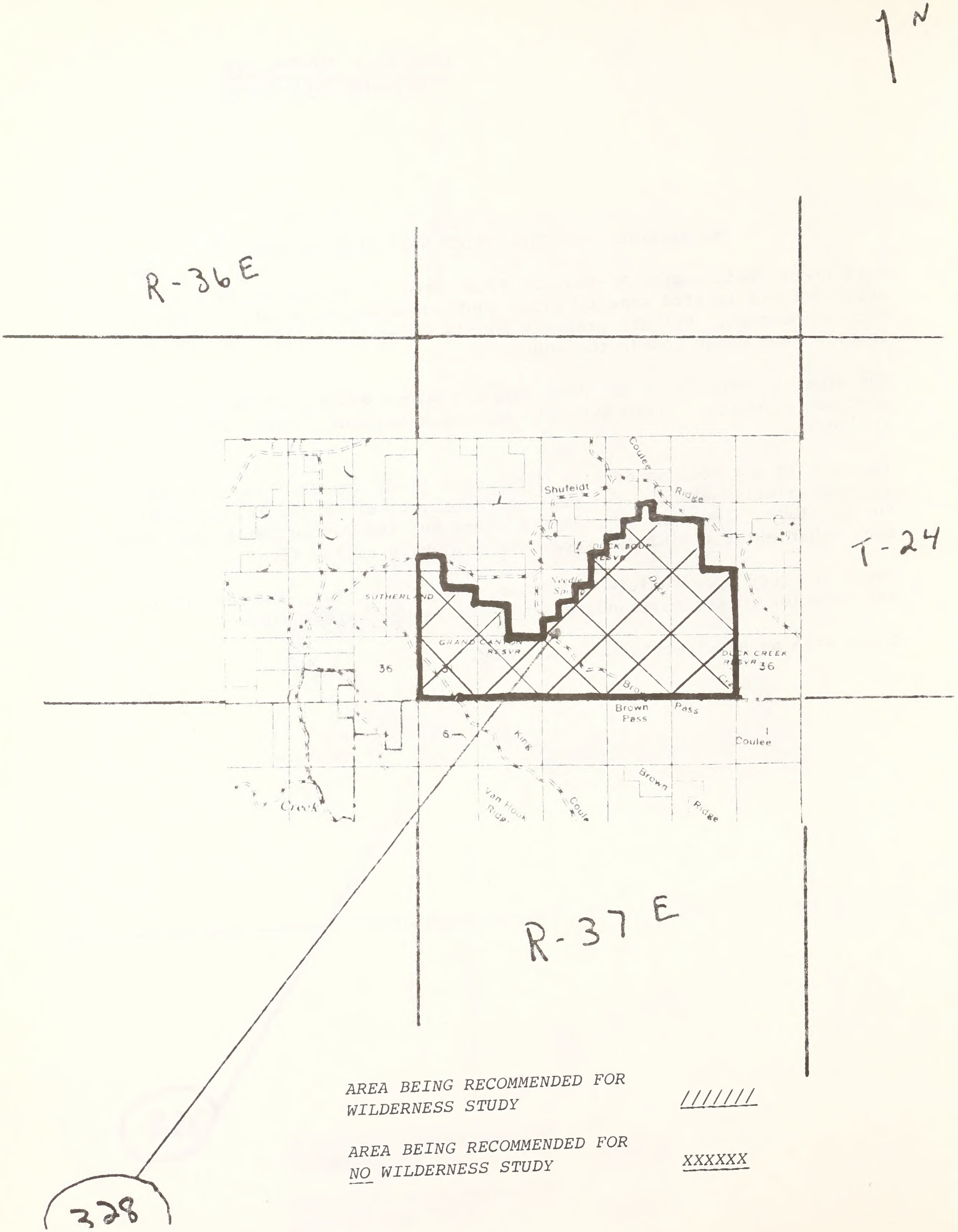
Duck Creek, unit number MT-064-328 is an area of approximately 6,400 acres. It is located some 60 miles south of Glasgow, a town in Valley County, Montana. Private property bounds three sides while Charles M. Russell Game Range bounds the south.

The area is composed of two deep rugged canyons which join near the southern boundary. There are only scattered upright shrubs, mostly juniper.

The unit is not recommended for Wilderness Study status. Even though it is substatially natural, the very small canyons offer little opportunity for solitude. The canyon walls are steep but the way in which they face each other makes visibility good over the whole valley floor.

There are good opportunities for deer, and elk hunting, however, it is not superior to the surrounding area, and is not outstanding.

There were no supplemental values noted.


N
R-36E
T-24
Shufeldt
Coulee
Ridge
DUCK CREEK RESVR
Needle Spring
SUTHERLAND
GRAND CANYON RESVR
Duck
36
DUCK CREEK RESVR 36
Brown Pass
Brown
Pass
6
King
Coulee
Brown
Van Hook Ridge
Coulee
Ridge
Creek
R-37 E
328

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY //////

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR *__NO__ WILDERNESS STUDY* XXXXXX

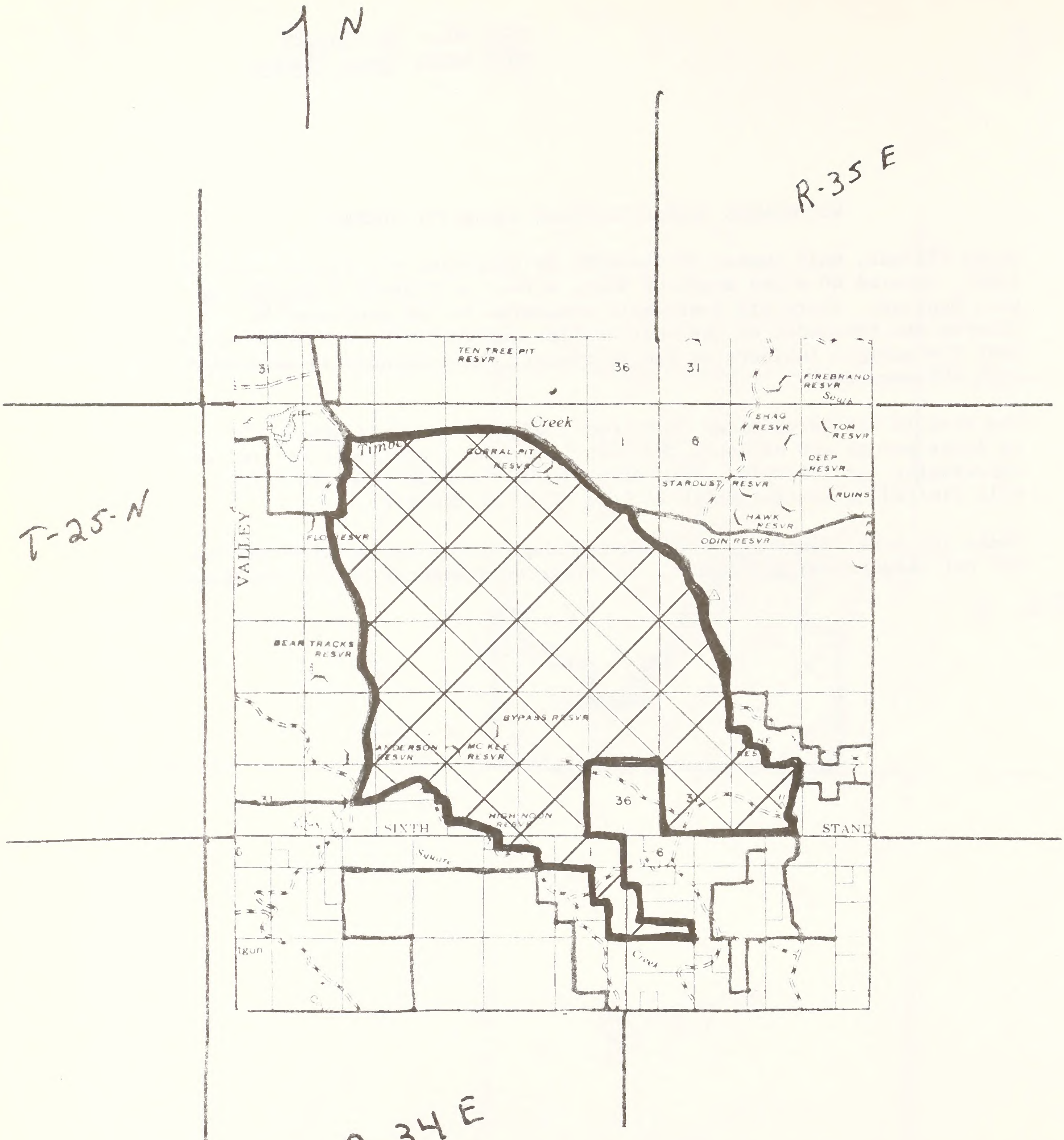
UNIT NO.: MT-064-329
UNIT NAME: Gumbo Plateau

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Gumbo Plateau, unit number MT-064-329, is approximately 18,200 acres of land. Located 40 miles south of Saco, a town on Highway #2 in Valley Co., Montana. There are some small mountains in the southeast ¼, however the remainder of the unit is flat and featureless. There are a very few upright junipers in the southeast, the remainder is grassland, with 30% sagebrush.

The area is not recommended to become a wilderness study area. While it is large enough and natural, the very flat open terrain offers limited opportunity for solitude. The recreational opportunities are fairly well limited to hunting which is less than outstanding.

There are some cairns which may have archeological value, although they are not inventoried at present. No other supplemental values are known.


N
R-35 E
T-25-N
R-34 E
TEN TREE PIT RESVR
31
36
31
FIREBRAND RESVR
South
Timber
Creek
CORRAL PIT RESVR
1
6
SHAG RESVR
TOM RESVR
DEEP RESVR
STARDUST RESVR
RUINS
HAWK RESVR
ODIN RESVR
VALLEY
FLOYD RESVR
BEAR TRACKS RESVR
BYPASS RESVR
ANDERSON RESVR
MC KEE RESVR
HIGH NOON RESVR
31
36
SIXTH
STAND
Squaw
6
1
6
Creek

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY	///////
AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY	XXXXXX

UNIT NO.: MT-064-331
UNIT NAME: South Fork Willow Creek

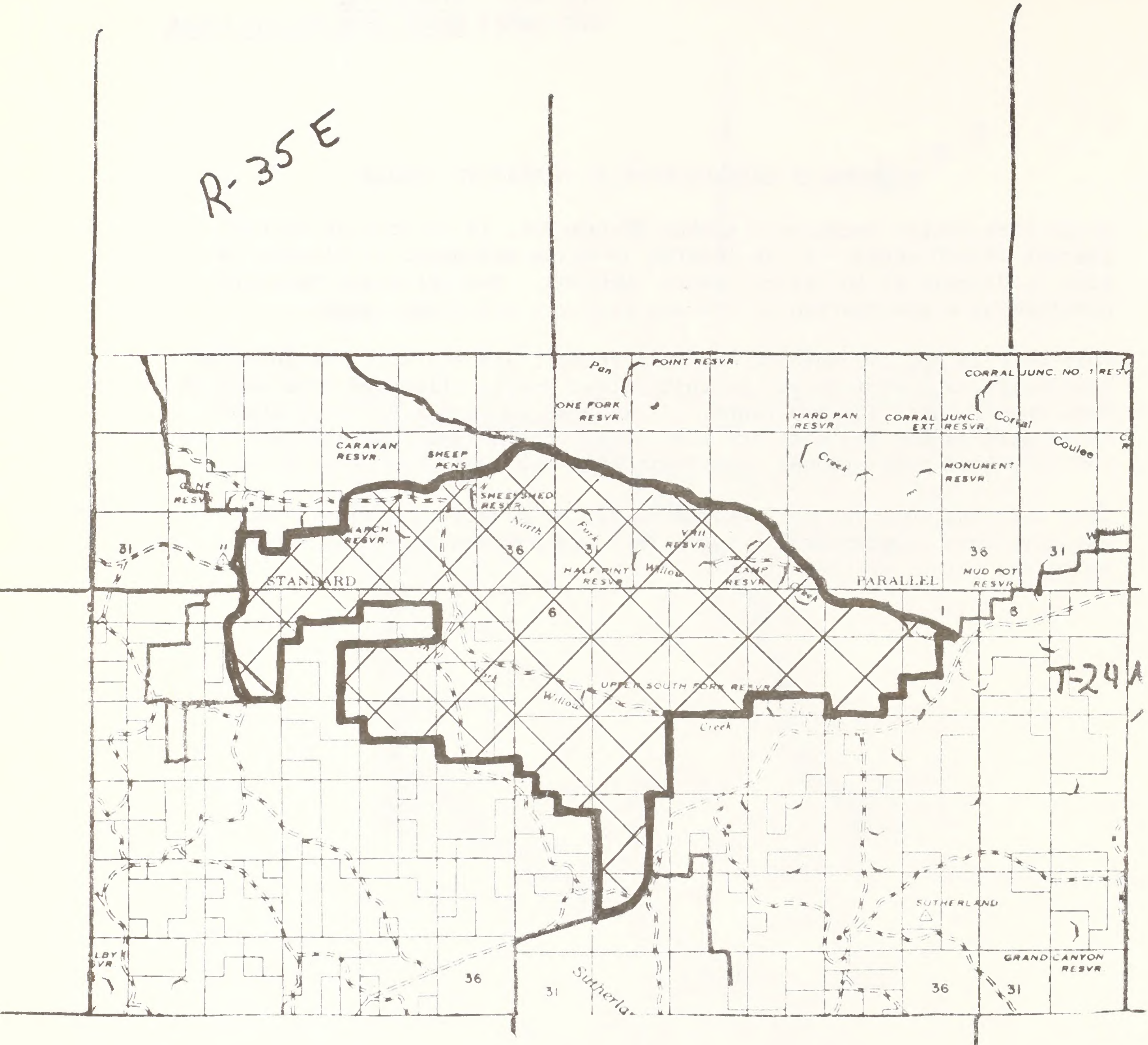
WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

South Fork Willow Creek unit number MT-064-331, is an area of approximately 10,840 acres. It is located 50 miles southwest of Glasgow, a town on Highway #2 in Valley County, Montana. The irregular boundary is provided by a combination of private property and county roads.

This unit is not recommended for Wilderness Study status. The numerous reservoirs, and vehicle way in this rather small, illshaped area make it less than natural in appearance. It is also so open and poorly shaped, opportunities for solitude are less than outstanding. Hunting, which is the only good recreational opportunity is also less than outstanding.

This unit has numerous rock cairns on top of several plateaus. These may have some supplemental value. They are uninventoried for archeological values at present.

1


R-35 E
Pan
POINT RESVR
ONE FORK RESVR
HARD PAN RESVR
CORRAL JUNC. EXT RESVR
CORRAL JUNC. NO. 1 RESV
Corral
Coulee
Creek
MONUMENT RESVR
CARAVAN RESVR
SHEEP PENS
SHEEP SHED RESVR
MARCH RESVR
North
Fork
VAIL RESVR
HALF PINT RESVR
Willow
CAMP RESVR
Creek
31
36
31
36
31
STANDARD
PARALLEL
MUD POT RESVR
6
1
6
T-24 N
UPPER SOUTH FORK RESVR
Willow
Creek
SUTHERLAND
GRAND CANYON RESVR
36
31
36
31
Sutherland

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY	///////
AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY	XXXXXX

R-36 E

331

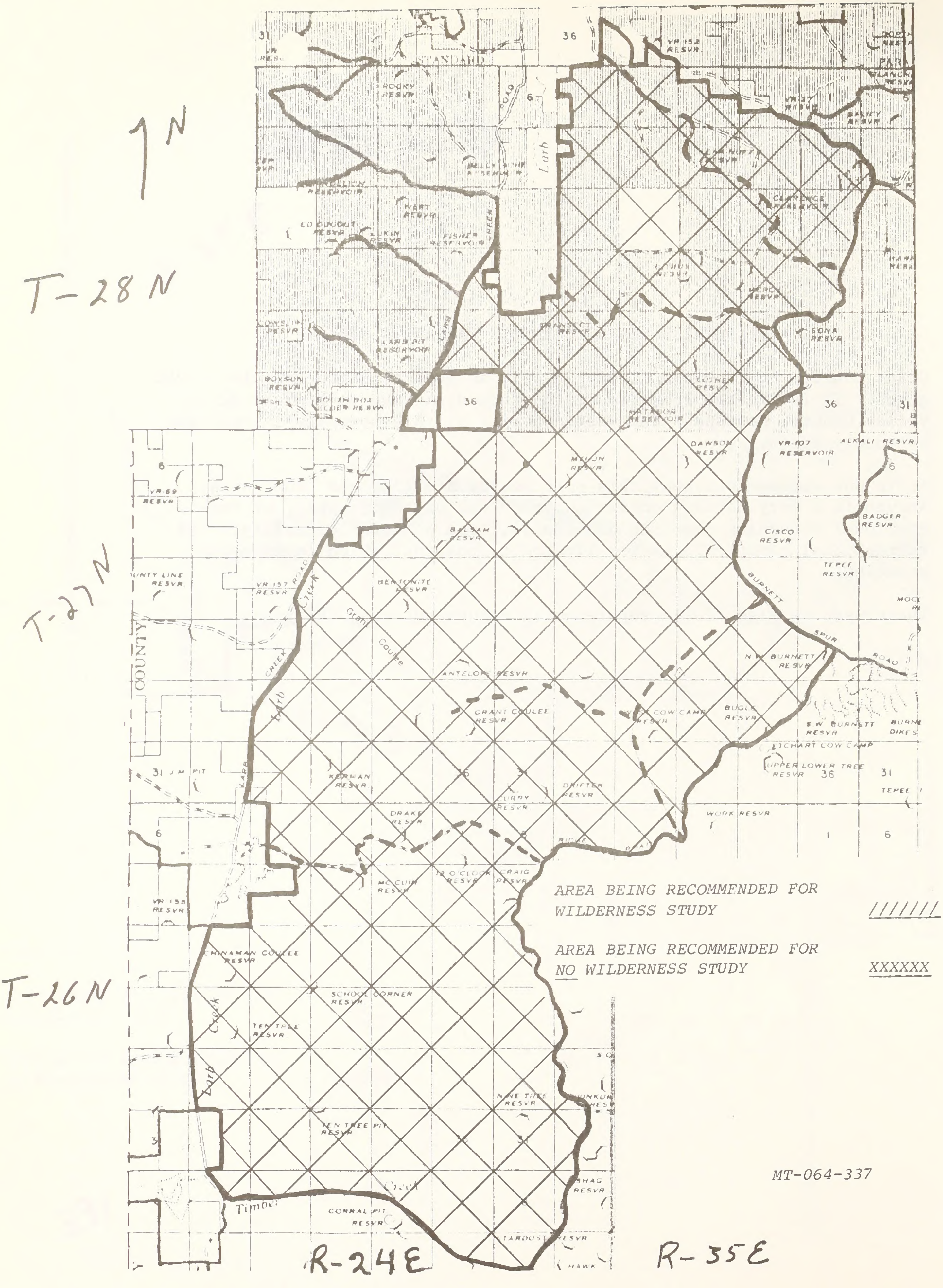
UNIT NO.: MT-064-337
UNIT NAME: Grant Coulee

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Grant Coulee, unit number MT-064-337, is an area of approximately 66,980 acres. It is located 18 miles south of Saco, a town on Highway #2 in Valley County, Montana. The vast majority of this boundary is provided by county roads.

It is not recommended that this unit become a Wilderness Study Area. Though in a very natural condition, the lack of topographic, or vegetational screening does not provide solitude of notable quality. The recreational opportunities are limited to hunting, which is not outstanding.

There were no significant supplemental values noted in the area.


N
T-28N
T-27N
T-26N
R-24E
R-35E
AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY ///////
AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY XXXXXX
MT-064-337
STANDARD
COUNTY
Larb Creek
Grant Coulee
BURNETT SPUR ROAD
Timber Creek
ROCKY RESVR
LO CUOOLIT RESVR
HART RESVR
FISHER RESERVOIR
LARB PIT RESERVOIR
BOYSON RESVR
DAWSON RESVR
MELON RESVR
VR-107 RESERVOIR
ALKALI RESVR
BALSAM RESVR
CISCO RESVR
BADGER RESVR
TEPEE RESVR
BENTONITE RESVR
VR 157 RESVR
VR-69 RESVR
ANTELOPE RESVR
GRANT COULEE RESVR
N.W. BURNETT RESVR
BUGLE RESVR
S.W. BURNETT RESVR
BURNETT DIKES
KERMAN RESVR
DRIFTER RESVR
CURRY RESVR
DRAKE RESVR
WORK RESVR
MC CUIN RESVR
CRAIG RESVR
VR-158 RESVR
CHINAMAN COULEE RESVR
SCHOOL CORNER RESVR
TEN TREE RESVR
NINE TREE RESVR
TEN TREE PIT RESVR
SHAG RESVR
CORRAL PIT RESVR
STARDUST RESVR
HAWK

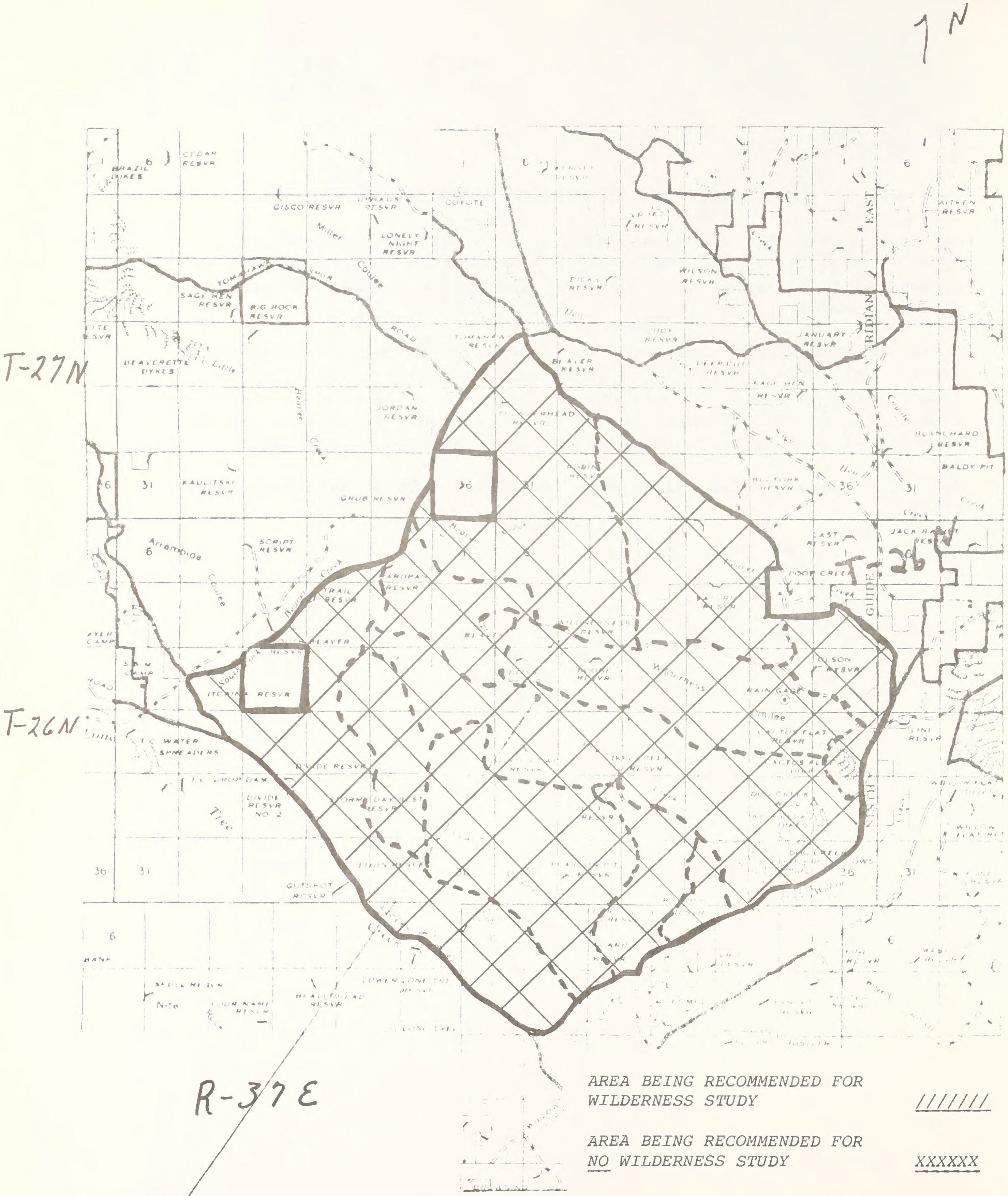
UNIT NO.: MT-064-338
UNIT NAME: Pearson Coulee

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Pearson Coulee, unit number MT-064-338, is a unit of approximately 23,840 acres. It is located 20 miles southwest of Glasgow, a town on Highway #2 in Valley County, Montana. The entire boundary is provided by county roads.

It is not recommended that this unit be studied further for wilderness value. While the area is large enough and basically natural, opportunities for solitude are only moderate at best. The area is very open with little to no vegetation of any size. The only recreation opportunities of note relate to hunting and these are not outstanding.

Only minor supplemental values were identified. These were some teepee rings.


N
T-27N
T-26N
T-26
R-37E
R-38E
338
CEDAR RESVR
BRAZIL DIKES
CISCO RESVR
UMPAUS RESVR
COYOTE
LONELY NIGHT RESVR
Miller Coulee
TOMAHAWK ROAD
SAGE HEN RESVR
BIG ROCK RESVR
BEAVERETTE DYKES
JORDAN RESVR
KAULITSKI RESVR
GRUB RESVR
SCRIPT RESVR
Arrambide Coulee
BEAVER RESVR
WILSON RESVR
DICKS RESVR
JUDY RESVR
JANUARY RESVR
DEEP CUT RESVR
AITKEN RESVR
BLANCHARD RESVR
BALDY PIT
JACK RABBIT RESVR
LAST RESVR
POOR CREEK
EAST MERIDIAN
GUIDE
Wilderness
OLSON RESVR
RAIN GAGE
CACTUS FLAT RESVR
DIVIDE RESVR
DIVIDE RESVR NO 2
T C DROP DAM
T C WATER SPREADERS
STORMY DAY RESVR
GUTSHOT RESVR
Dog Creek
36
31
6

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY — ///////

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY — XXXXXX

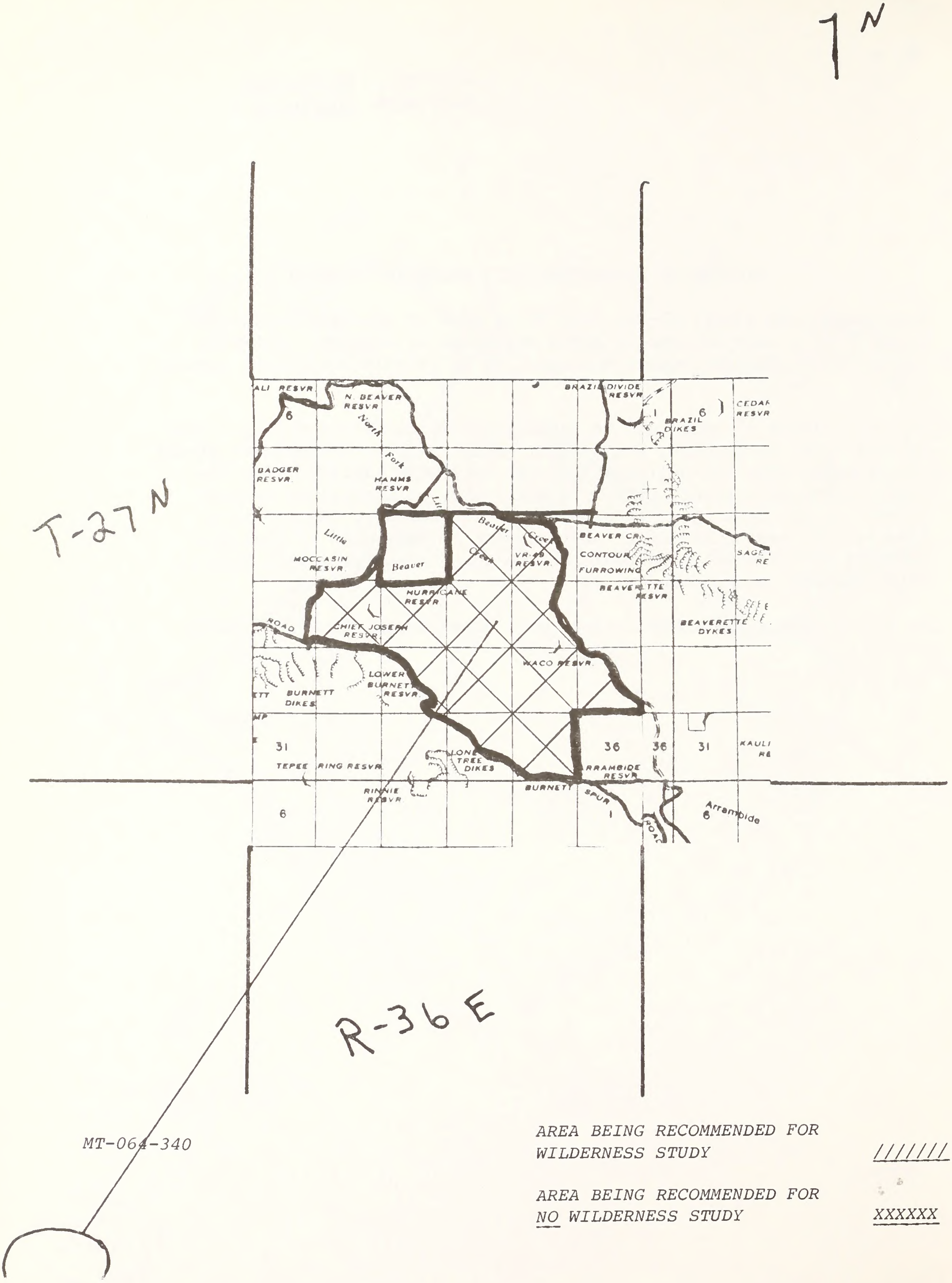
UNIT NO.: MT-064-340
UNIT NAME: Hurricane

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Hurricane, unit number MT-064-340, is an area of approximately 6,680 acres. It is located some 25 miles southwest of Glasgow, a town on Highway #2 in Valley County, Montana. It is totally bounded by county roads.

The naturalness of this unit is seriously compromised by mining claims, vehicle ways, reservoirs, and a small amount of active bentonite mining. The opportunities for solitude are also seriously limited. The bentonite processing plant, with it's haul road, railroad, and several active mining sites, just outside this unit boundary, makes serious impacts. No real solitude at any location in this unit is possible. The only recreational opportunities are those associated with hunting which are not outstanding.

No significant supplemental values were noted during the field inventory.


N
T-27N
R-36E
ALI RESVR
N. BEAVER RESVR
North Fork
BRAZIL DIVIDE RESVR
CEDAR RESVR
BRAZIL DIKES
BADGER RESVR
HAMMS RESVR
Little Beaver
Little Beaver Creek
MOCCASIN RESVR
VR-49 RESVR
BEAVER CR.
CONTOUR FURROWING
SAGE RE
BEAVERETTE RESVR
HURRICANE RESVR
ROAD
CHIEF JOSEPH RESVR
BEAVERETTE DYKES
WACO RESVR
LOWER BURNETT RESVR
BURNETT DIKES
6
1
6
6
31
36
36
31
6
1
6
KAULI RE
TEPEE RING RESVR
LONE TREE DIKES
ARRAMBIDE RESVR
RINNIE RESVR
BURNETT SPUR
ROAD
Arrambide
MT-064-340

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY ///////

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY XXXXXX

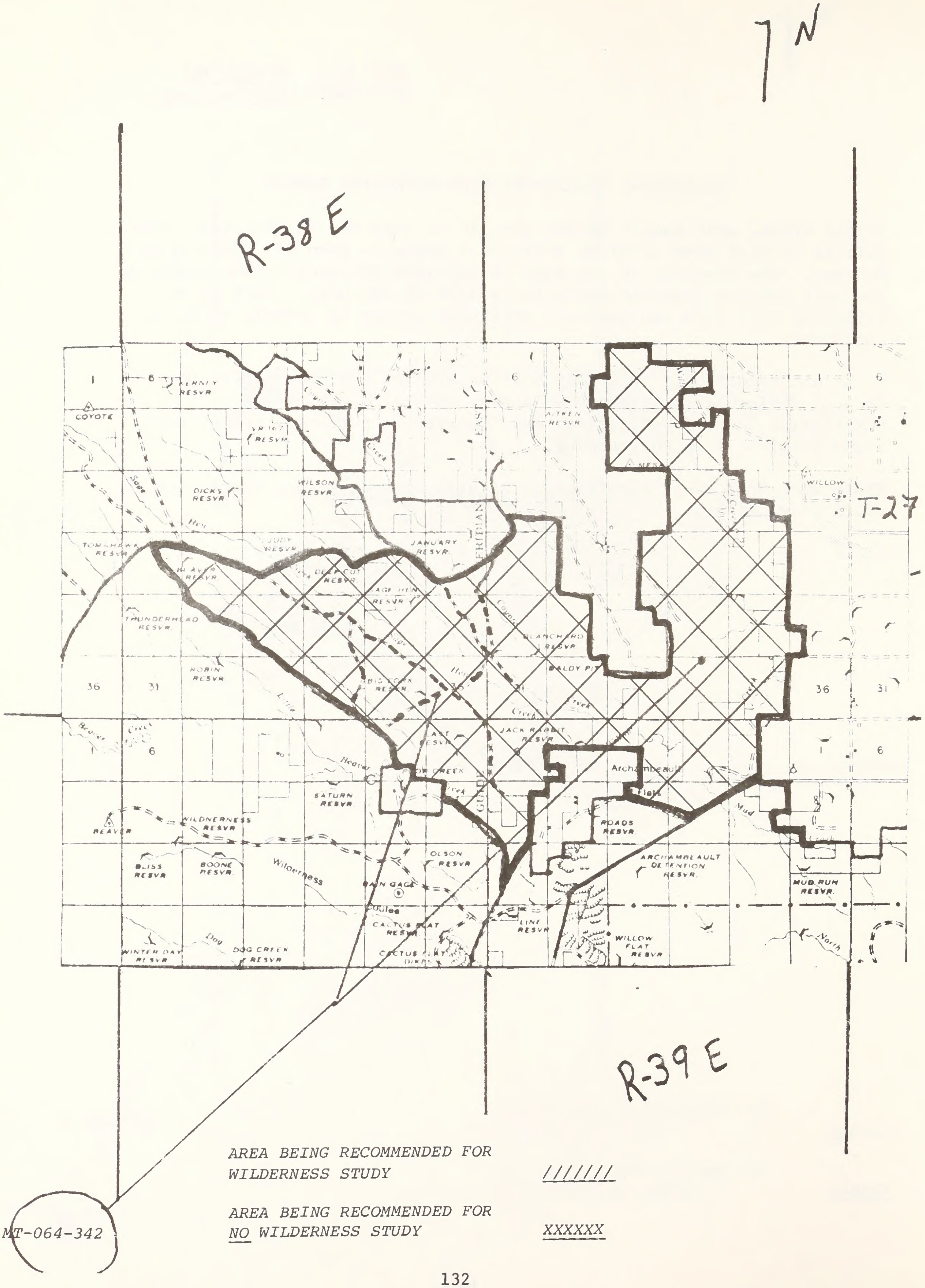
UNIT NO.: MT-064-342
UNIT NAME: Coyote Creek

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Coyote Creek, unit number MT-064-342, is an area of 22,430 acres. The unit is located some 12 miles south of Glasgow, a town in Valley County, Montana. The boundary in the west is provided by county roads while in the east private property marks the border of the unit. This is an irregular unit with two separate sections, joined by a small strip in the south.

It is not recommended that this unit be studied for its wilderness value. While Coyote Creek is in a near natural state, there is a significant lack of vegetation, and topographic screening making solitude far less than outstanding.

There were some minor supplemental values, such as teepee rings, and critical watershed.


N
R-38 E
R-39 E
T-27
MT-064-342
COYOTE
ERNEY RESVR
VR 167 RESVR
WILSON RESVR
DICKS RESVR
Sage
Hay
TOMAHAWK RESVR
JUDY RESVR
JANUARY RESVR
BEAVER RESVR
DEEP CUT RESVR
SAGE HEN RESVR
THUNDERHEAD RESVR
ROBIN RESVR
BIG COOK RESVR
BLANCHARD RESVR
BALDY PIT
JACK RABBIT RESVR
AITKEN RESVR
WILLOW
EAST
MERIDIAN
GUIDE
Coyote
Creek
Little
Beaver
SATURN RESVR
WILDERNESS RESVR
BEAVER
BLISS RESVR
BOONE RESVR
Wilderness
OLSON RESVR
RAIN GAGE
Coulee
CACTUS FLAT RESVR
CACTUS FLAT DIKES
Dog
WINTER DAY RESVR
DOG CREEK RESVR
LINE RESVR
WILLOW FLAT RESVR
ROADS RESVR
ARCHAMBEAULT DETENTION RESVR
Archambeault
Flats
Mud
MUD RUN RESVR
North
1
6
36
31

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY *///////*

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY *XXXXXX*

UNIT NO.: MT-064-343
UNIT NAME: Moss Coulee

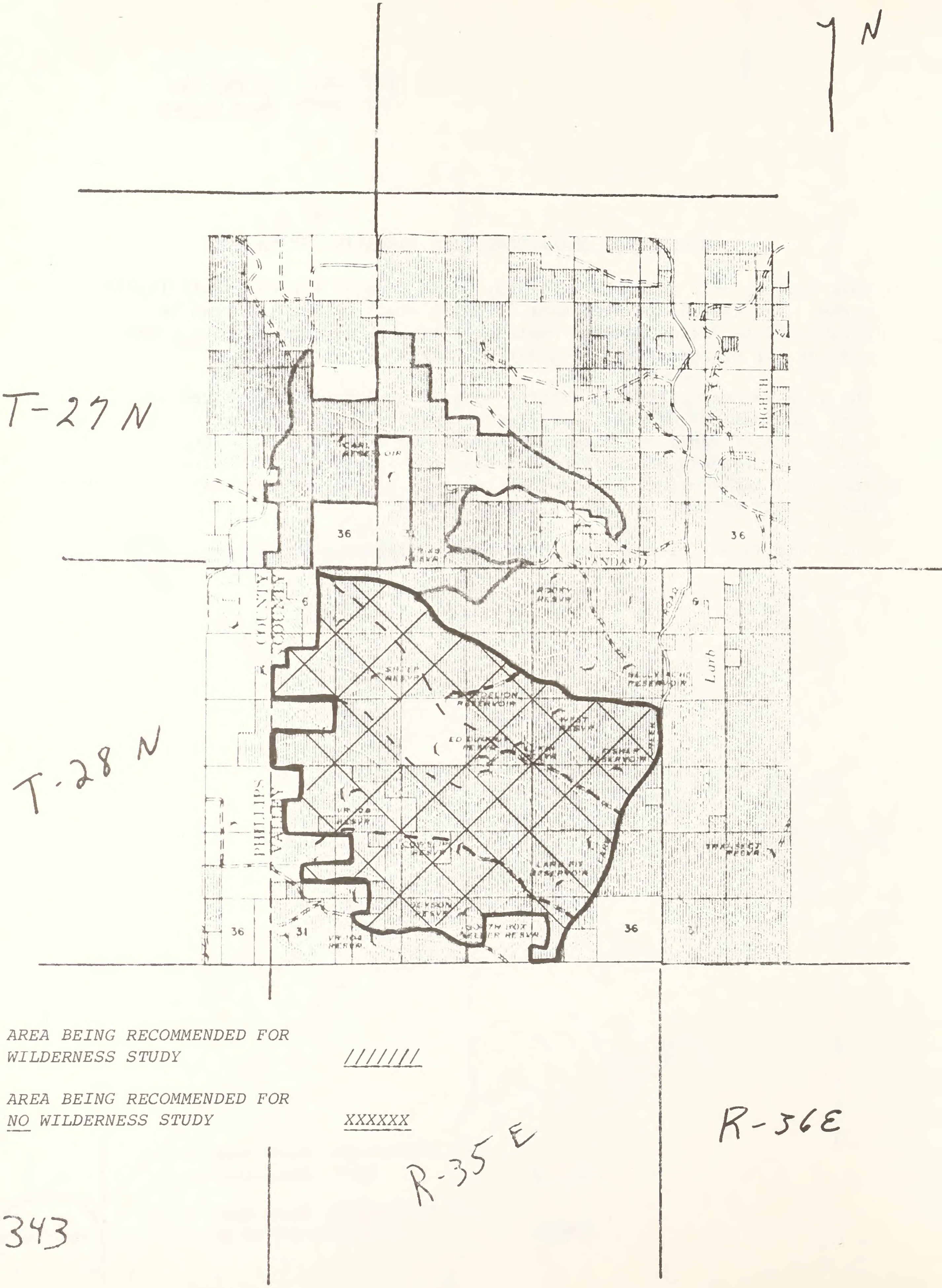
WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Moss Coulee, unit number MT-064-343, is an area of approximately 14,920 acres. The unit is located some 25 miles south of Saco, a town on Highway #2 in Valley County, Montana. Private land, and county roads, make up all of the units irregular boundary.

The unit is basically in a natural condition with only minor vehicle ways and small reservoirs, existing as impacts. However, there are numerous noticeable off site intrusions, and a total lack of vegetational or topographic screening making the areas solitude potential far less than outstanding. Hunting is the only notable recreational opportunity, and is only average for the surrounding area.

This unit is not recommended to become a wilderness study area.

There were no significant supplemental values inventoried.


N
T-27 N
T-28 N
R-35 E
R-36E
CARL RESERVOIR
36
STANDARD
6
COUNTY
VALLEY
PHILLIPS
EIGHTH
SHEEP RESVR
DANDELION RESERVOIR
WEST RESVR
FISHER RESERVOIR
BELLY ACHE RESERVOIR
Larb
CREEK
COYOTE RESVR
LARB PIT RESERVOIR
DEERSKIN RESVR
SOUTH BOX ELDER RESVR
31

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR
WILDERNESS STUDY ///////

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR
NO WILDERNESS STUDY XXXXXX

343

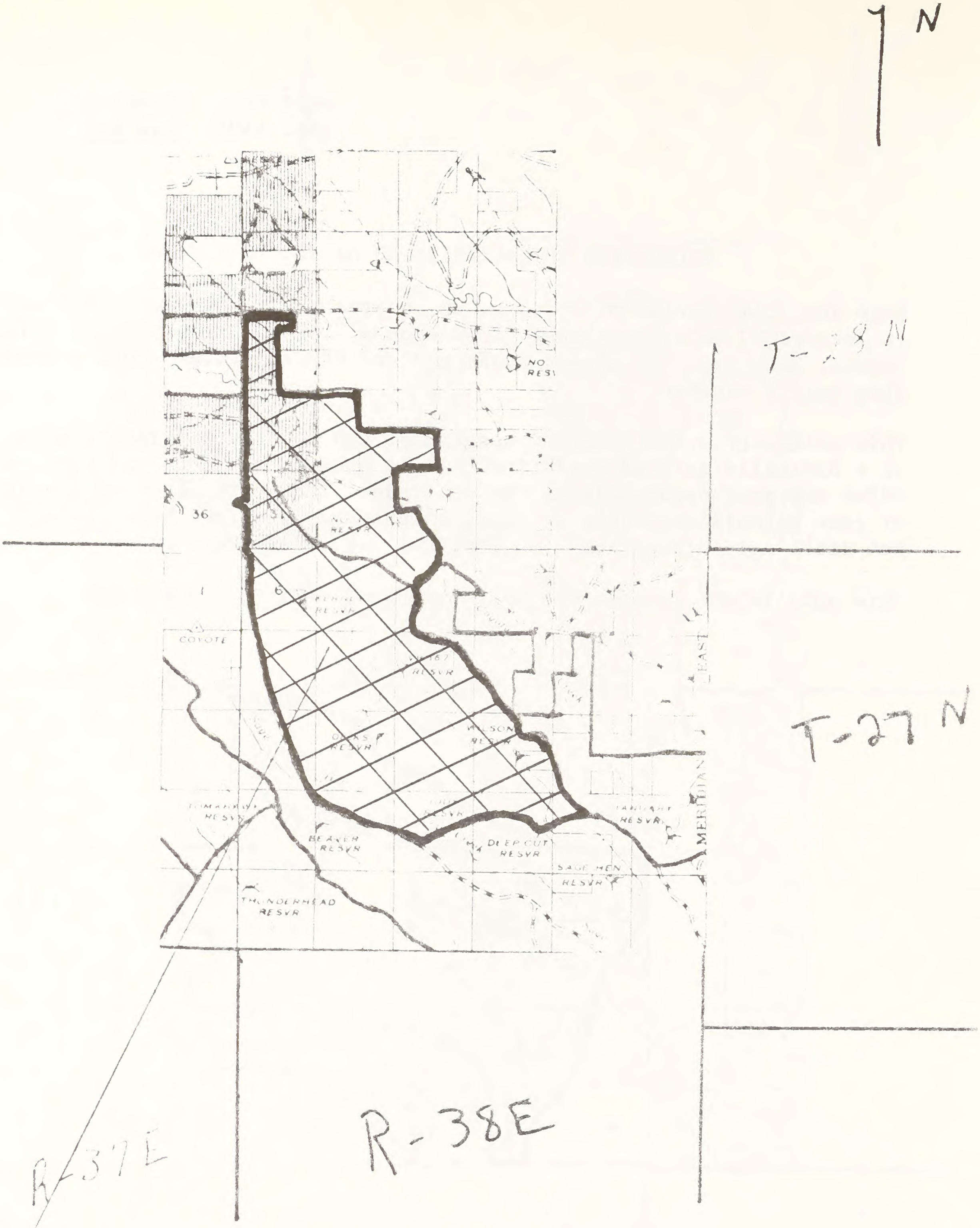
UNIT NO.: MT-064-346
UNIT NAME: Sage Hen

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Sage Hen, unit number MT-064-346, is an area of 7,540 acres. The unit is located 12 miles southwest of Glasgow a town on Highway #2 in Valley County, Montana. Two county roads and one BLM maintained road provide this unit's boundary.

This unit with a 60% stand of sagebrush, and no other upright shrubs, is in a basically natural condition. It is however too open and exposed to offer any good opportunities for solitude. There are numerous species of game animals available to hunt, which makes hunting above average, but still not outstanding. No supplemental values were noted.

This unit is not recommended to become a wilderness study area.


N
T-28 N
T-27 N
R-38E
R-37E
NO RESV
36
31
6
1
COYOTE
RESVR
WILSON RESVR
COMANCHE RESVR
BEAVER RESVR
THUNDERHEAD RESVR
DEEP CUT RESVR
SAGE HEN RESVR
JANUARY RESVR
EAST
MERIDIAN

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY	*///////*
AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR *__NO__ WILDERNESS STUDY*	*XXXXXX*

(346)

1 2116-D

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

7th Parallel - MT-064-347	
North Fork Brazil Cr.	348
South Fork Antelope Cr.	350
Antelope Cr.	352

These units will be considered jointly because of their high degree of similarity and geographic proximity. All these units are located 12 to 20 miles south of Highway #2, between Glasgow and Saco, in Valley County, Montana.

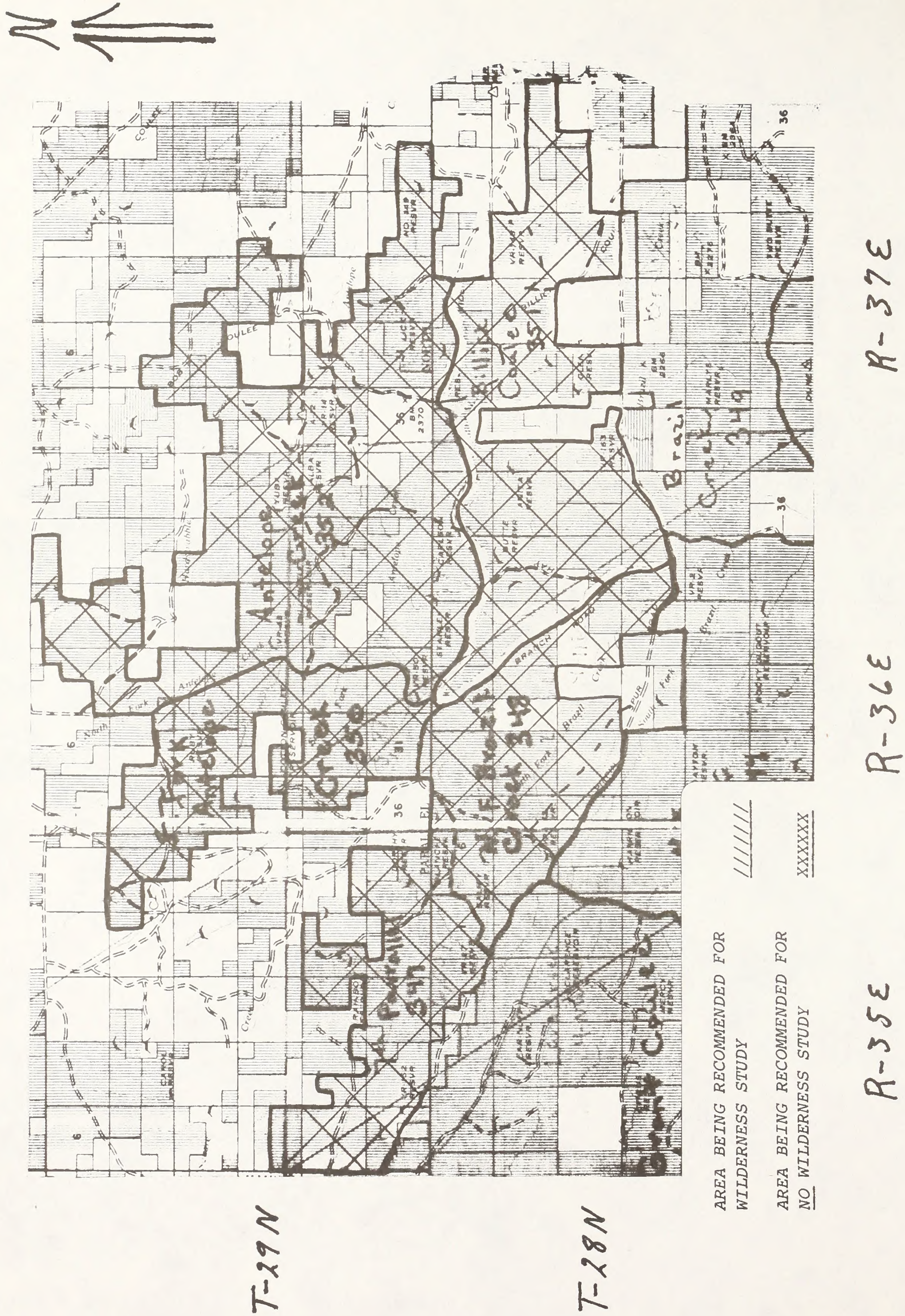
While all of these units are of adequate size, none of them are in a truly natural condition. The two major impacts are vehicle ways and tracts of land which show signs of having been farmed in the past.

The extremely flat, featureless character of these units severely limits the opportunities for solitude. Various off site impacts also limit the feeling of aloneness in these units.

The only recreational opportunity of note is hunting. This is significant but not outstanding.

There were no supplemental values of significance detected.

It is not recommended that these units become wilderness study areas.


N
T-29N
T-28N
R-35E
R-36E
R-37E
Antelope Creek 352
Billie Coulee 351
Brazil Creek 349
N. F. Brazil Creek 348
Creek 350
Fork Antelope
Coulee
AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY //////
AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY XXXXXX

UNIT NO.: MT-064-357
UNIT NAME: Willow Creek

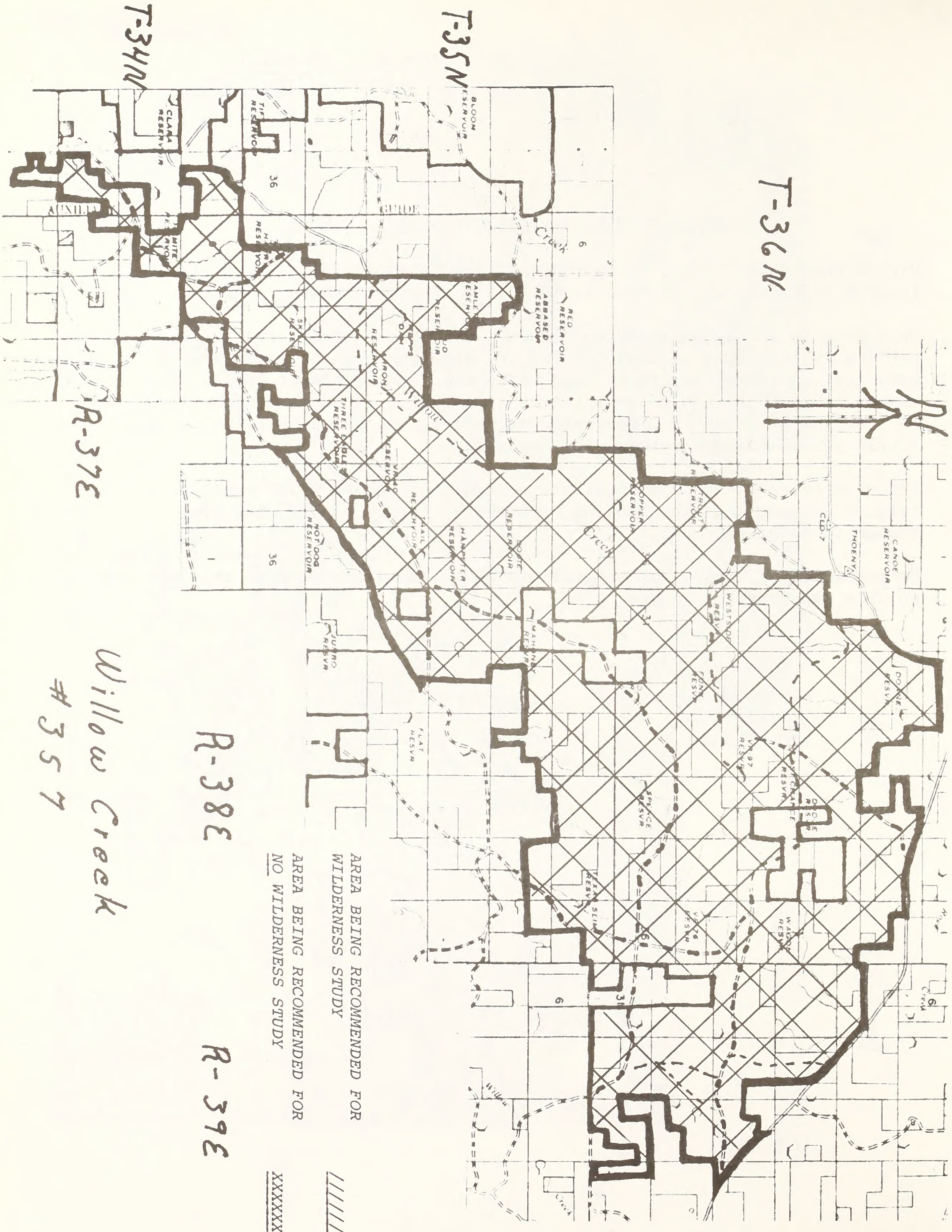
WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Willow Creek unit number MT-064-357, is an area of 39,040 acres. It is located 14 miles west of Opheim, in Valley County, Montana.

This area is not recommended to become a wilderness study area. It is noticeably less than natural. There are numerous vehicle ways, reservoirs, and large tracts of land which show some signs of having been farmed. Solitude is also less than outstanding. The unit is comprised of a series of plateaus with gentle drainages, all of which exhibit too little relief to have outstanding screening.

The only recreational opportunities noteable are those which would be related to hunting. The hunting opportunity is not outstanding even though it is significant.

Numerous teepee rings, and several old homestead sites make up the only notable supplemental values.


T-36N
T-35N
T-34N
N
R-37E
R-38E
R-39E
AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY ///////
AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY XXXXXX
BLOOM RESERVOIR
CLARA RESERVOIR
RED RESERVOIR
ABBASED RESERVOIR
THREE GABLES RESERVOIR
HOT DOG RESERVOIR
COPPER RESERVOIR
TROUT RESERVOIR
CANOE RESERVOIR
THOENY
HAMSTER RESERVOIR
WESTSIDE RESV
MAHONEY RESVR
JUMBO RESVR
FLAT RESVR
SPEACE RESVR
DOMIE RESVR
WALDON RESVR
Willow Creek
Creek
36
6
31

Willow Creek
#357

UNIT NO.: MT-064-358
UNIT NAME: Crow Creek

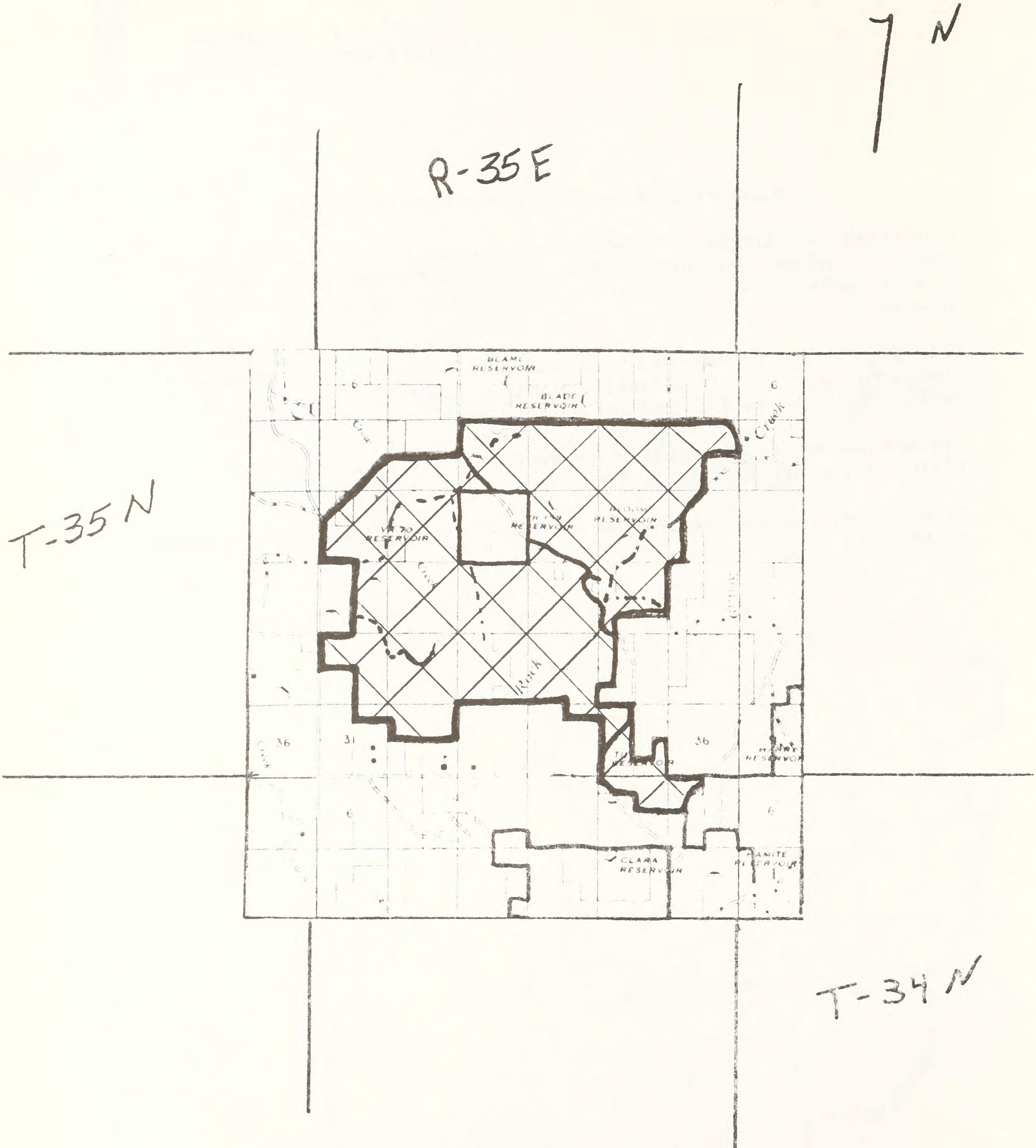
WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Crow Creek unit number MT-064-358, is an area of 7,054 acres. It is located 27 miles north of Hinsdale, a town on Highway #2 in Valley County, Montana. The boundary is entirely provided by county roads and private property.

This unit is not recommended to become a wilderness study area. Even though the unit is only slightly less than natural, the unit is so small, flat, and void of upright shrubs, that no solitude exists.

Limited hunting opportunities represent the only recreational potentials. These are not outstanding.

Teepee ring, and homestead sites represent the only supplemental values whatsoever.


N
R-35E
T-35N
T-34N
BLAME RESERVOIR
BLADE RESERVOIR
VR 70 RESERVOIR
R 159 RESERVOIR
BLOOM RESERVOIR
Creek
Creek
Creek
Creek
Rock
6
6
36
31
36
6
6
TL RESERVOIR
HARRY RESERVOIR
CLARA RESERVOIR
PAMITE RESERVOIR

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY	///////
AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY	XXXXXX

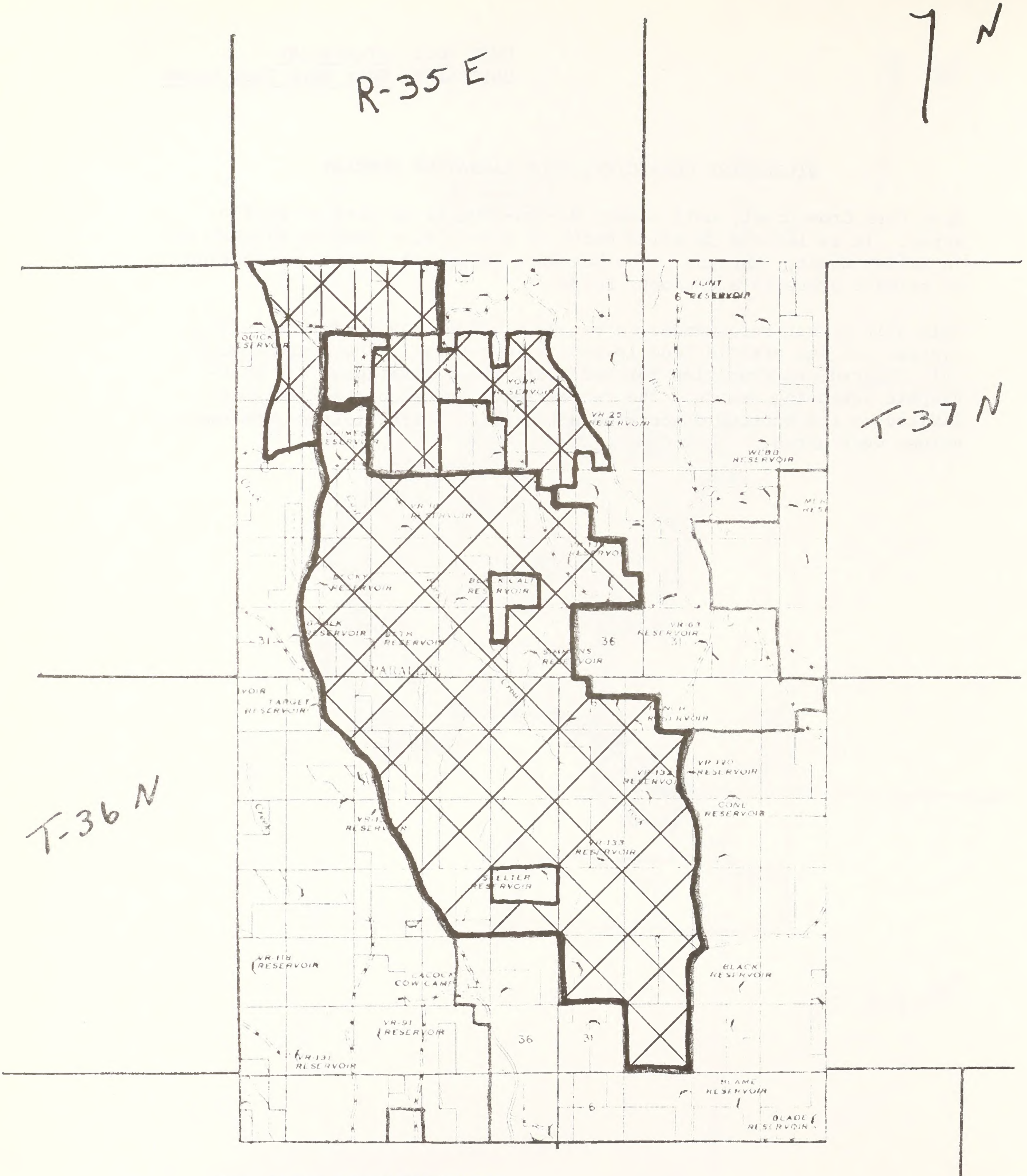
MT-064-358

UNIT NO.: MT-064-360
UNIT NAME: East Fork Crow Creek

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

East Fork Crow Creek, unit number MT-064-360, is an area of 24,940 acres. It is located 36 miles north of Hinsdale, a town on Highway #2 in Valley County, Montana. The boundary is provided by a combination of private property and county roads.

This unit is not recommended to become a wilderness study area. This typical rolling prairie land is basically natural. There are however, only limited opportunities for solitude. No vegetational, or topographic screening exists. The recreational opportunities are solely limited to the hunting associated activities. Very limited supplemental values were noted.


R-35 E
N
T-37 N
T-36 N
R-36E
FLINT RESERVOIR
6
QUICK RESERVOIR
YORK RESERVOIR
VR 25 RESERVOIR
WEBB RESERVOIR
VR-10 RESERVOIR
BECKY RESERVOIR
BLACK CALF RESERVOIR
BATH RESERVOIR
RESERVOIR
VR-63 RESERVOIR
36
31
TARGET RESERVOIR
VR 120 RESERVOIR
VR 132 RESERVOIR
CONE RESERVOIR
VR 133 RESERVOIR
SHELTER RESERVOIR
VR 118 RESERVOIR
COW CAMP
VR-91 RESERVOIR
VR 131 RESERVOIR
BLACK RESERVOIR
BLAME RESERVOIR
BLADE RESERVOIR

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY ///////

MT-064-360

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY XXXXXX

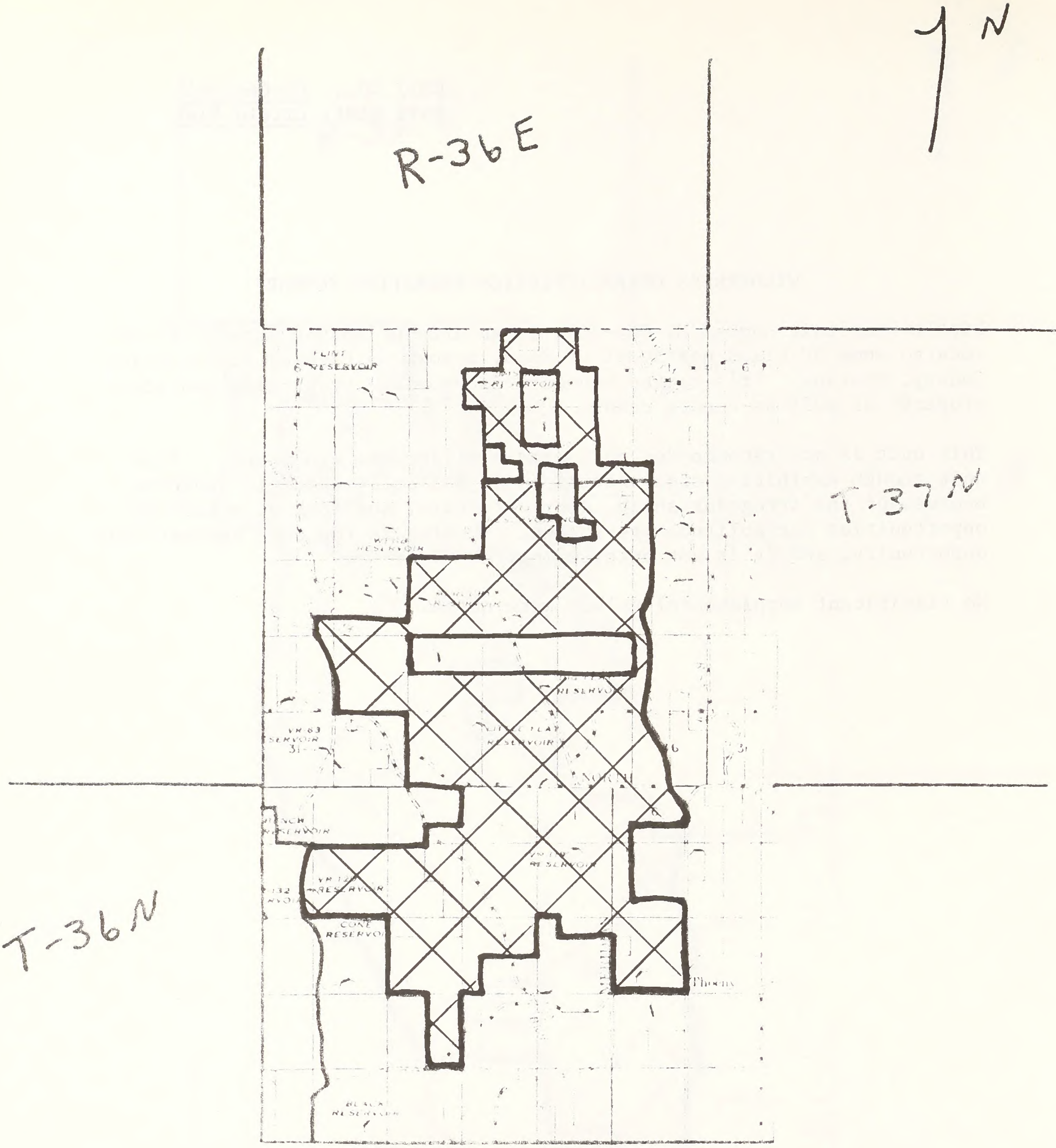
UNIT NO.: MT-064-361
UNIT NAME: Little Flat

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Little Flat unit number MT-064-361, is an area of 13,940 acres. It is located some 50 miles northeast of Saco, a town on Highway #2 in Valley County, Montana. It's ragged boundary is provided by private and state property as well as county roads.

This unit is not recommended to become a wilderness study area. This unit though exhibiting some intrusions is basically natural. However, because of the irregular shape, gentle terrain, and lack of screening, opportunities for solitude are absent. Hunting is the only recreational opportunity, and it is not outstanding.

No significant supplemental values were noted.


N
R-36E
T-37N
T-36N
FLINT RESERVOIR
WEBB RESERVOIR
LITTLE FLAT RESERVOIR
CONE RESERVOIR
BLACK RESERVOIR
Phoenix

AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY	*///////*
AREA BEING RECOMMENDED FOR NO WILDERNESS STUDY	*XXXXXX*

361

N

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-365

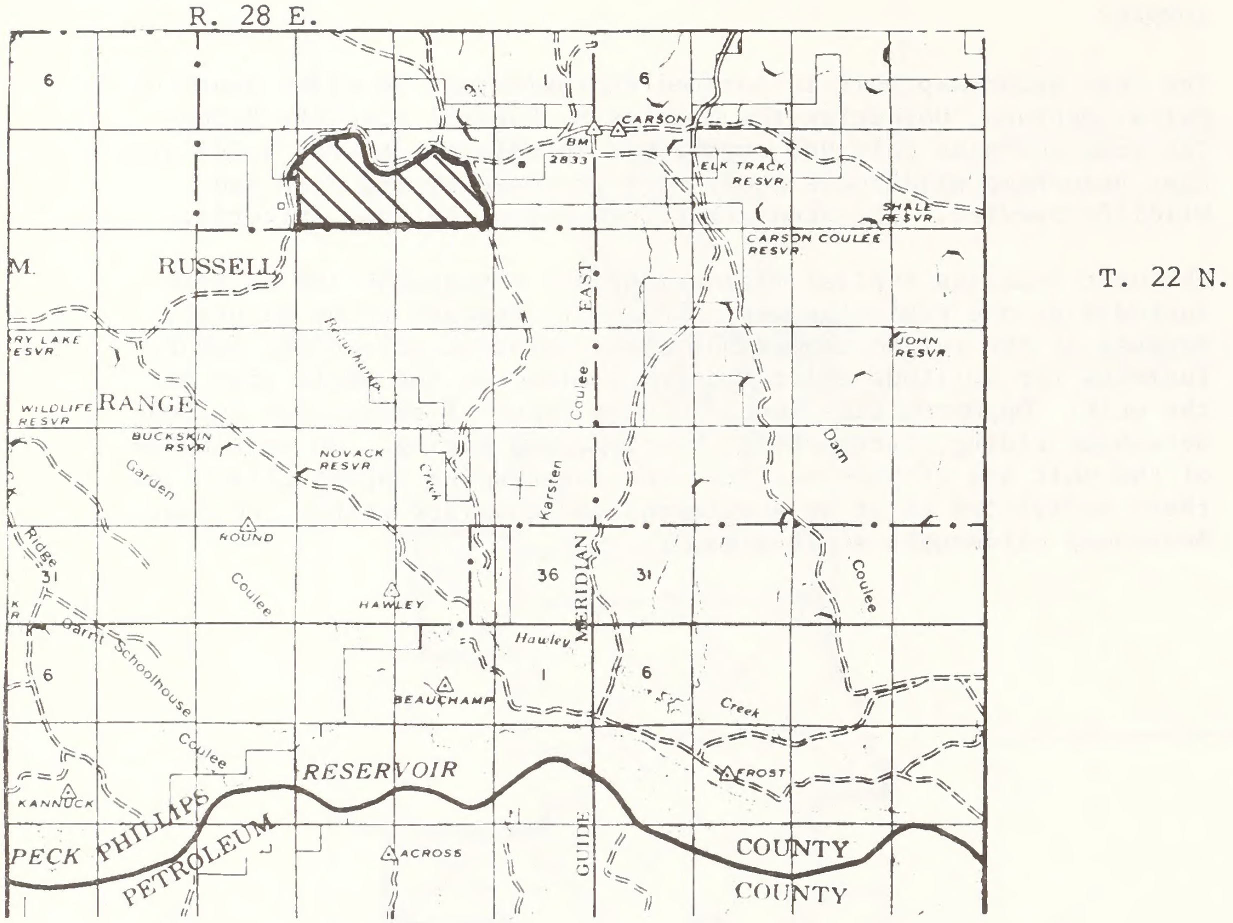
NAME OF AREA E. Beauchamp Tack-On

1. SUMMARY

The East Beauchamp unit is located approximately 50 miles south of Malta, Montana, bordering the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge. The area contains only 960 acres, but is adjacent to the 5,264 acre East Beauchamp wilderness study area proposed by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The area, therefore meets the size criteria.

The unit contains typical Missouri Breaks topography and is only intruded by one vehicular way. The unit, appears to be natural. Because of the rugged topography and vegetative screening, opportunities for solitude exist but are limited by the small size of the unit. Opportunities for primitive types of recreation include horseback riding, backpacking, hunting, and hiking. No attributes of the unit are of such quality that outstanding opportunities for these activities exist or supplement these values within the East Beauchamp wilderness study area.

East Beauchamp - Tack On #365


R. 28 E.
T. 22 N.
6
9
1
6
CARSON
BM
2833
ELK TRACK RESVR
SHALE RESVR
CARSON COULEE RESVR
M.
RUSSELL
EAST
JOHN RESVR
RY LAKE ESVR
Beauchamp
WILDLIFE RESVR
RANGE
Coulee
BUCKSKIN RSVR
NOVACK RESVR
Dam
Garden
Creek
Karsten
ROUND
Ridge
31
36
31
MERIDIAN
Coulee
Coulee
HAWLEY
Barnt Schoolhouse
Hawley
6
1
6
BEAUCHAMP
Creek
Coulee
RESERVOIR
FROST
KANNUCK
PHILLIPS
PECK
PETROLEUM
ACROSS
GUIDE
COUNTY
COUNTY

Area Recommended	▭
Areas Not Recommended	▨
Roads	— - —
Montana State Lands	▤
Private Lands	▨

WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-065-366

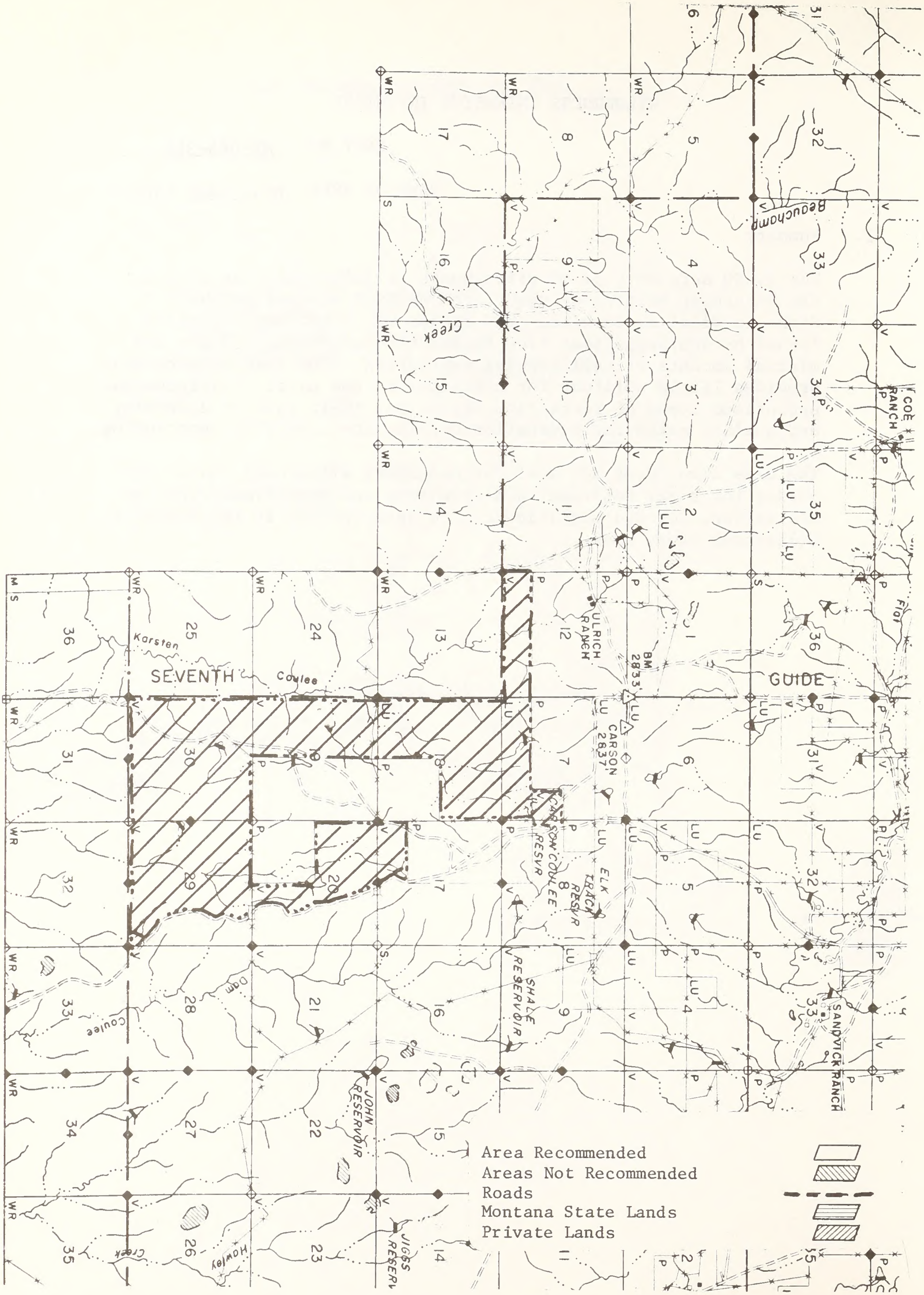
NAME OF AREA Beauchamp Tack-On

1. Summary

The 2,680 acre unit is 60 miles south of Malta and lies adjacent to the Beauchamp wilderness study area on land managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The tackon has a rolling topography formed by drainages that flow to the Missouri River. There are minimal amounts of tall growing vegetation. The lack of screening, provides little solitude for a visitor in the unit. Primitive and unconfined types of recreation exist, but their lack of diversity and quality makes the recreation opportunity less than outstanding.

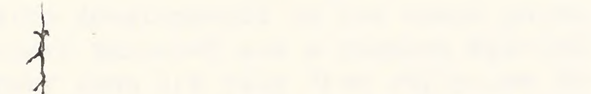
The area alone does not meet the necessary wilderness characteristics for size, solitude, and primitive and unconfined types of recreation, nor add significantly to these values in the Beauchamp Wilderness study area.

366'


Beauchamp
Creek
COE RANCH
Flat
ULRICH RANCH
BM 2833
Karsten
SEVENTH
Coulee
GUIDE
CARSON 2637
CARSON COULEE RESVR
ELK TRACK RESVR
SHALE RESERVOIR
SANDVICK RANCH
Dam
Coulee
JOHN RESERVOIR
JIGGS RESERV
Hawley
Creek
Area Recommended
Areas Not Recommended
Roads
Montana State Lands
Private Lands

MILES CITY DISTRICT

INVENTORY UNITS RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS STUDY STATUS



NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-613
UNIT NAME: Yellowstone Island
-Cheyenne Islands

SUMMARY OF DECISION

The unit is recommended for WSA status because it meets the size, naturalness, and primitive recreation criteria.

SIZE

The sizes of the islands on the basis of the Montana Plat are 31.57 and 100.35 acres. During high water, additional channels are flooded which create additional islands from the two on the map.

The islands are elevated as much as 8' above the river. They are covered with grasses and brush as well as trees despite a fire in 1976. There are rows of cottonwood along the southern shores and heavier stands of shrubs and trees along the northern end of the islands.

NATURALNESS

There are no developments of man on the islands although some fire rings of recent origin exist. On the basis of onsite developments, the islands meet the naturalness criteria.

Offsite developments on the south shore of the river include the Burlington Northern Railroad and a pumping station. They are as close as 100' and no further than 3/4 mile from any point on the islands. Their visual impact is much less at the north end of the islands. Impacts of sound from the developments are larger than the impacts of the sights. The sounds from trains are intermittent and those from the pumping station are almost inaudible on the island. These offsite sights and sounds do not preclude further consideration of the islands for wilderness.

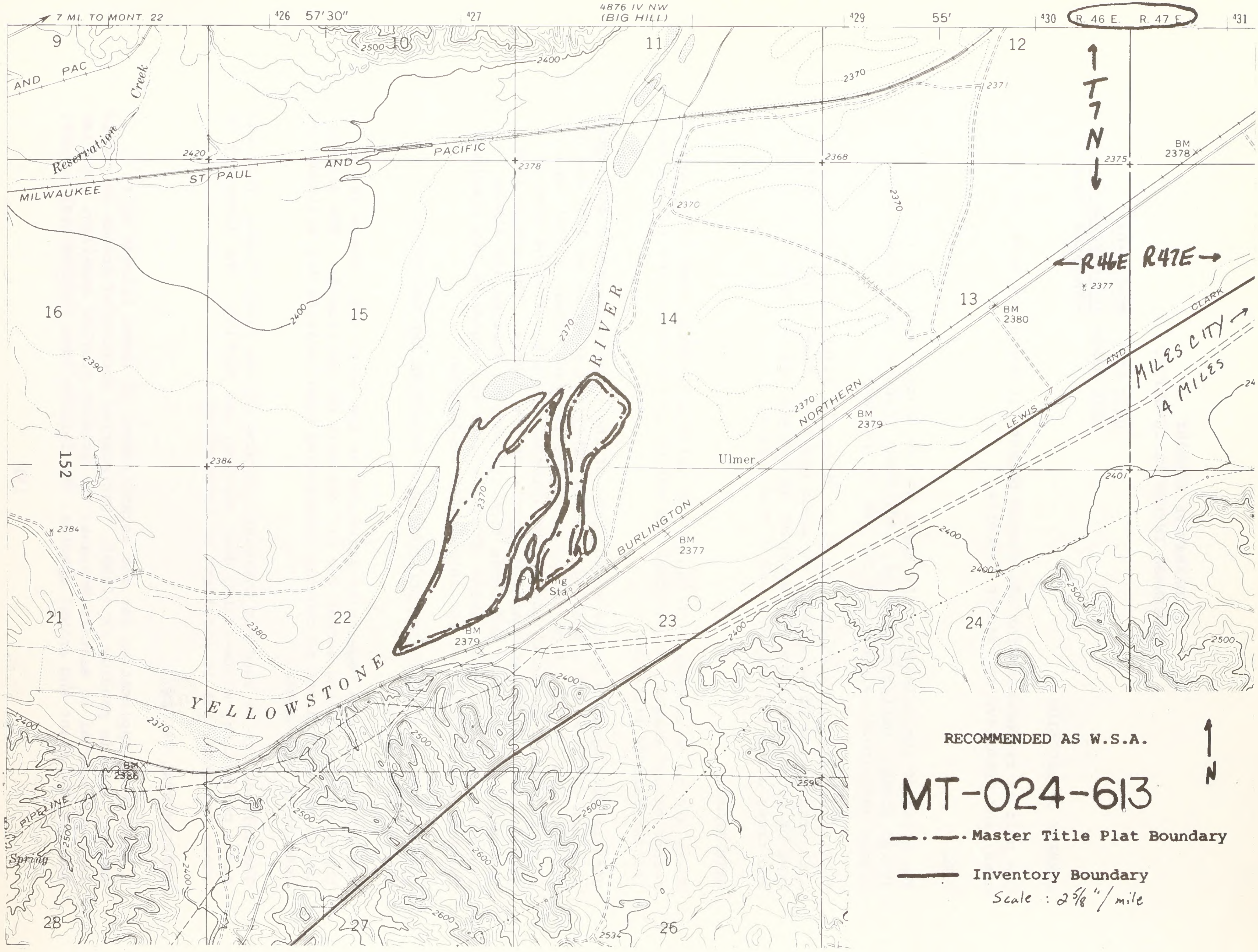
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION ANALYSIS

The island has some vegetative screening at the north end. There is no topographic screening except for old channels on the islands. The screening is not sufficient to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude on islands of this size.

The islands can be used for overnight camping during river floats, rock and agate collecting, white-tailed deer hunting, and fishing. The diversity of these opportunities is excellent or outstanding.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

A withdrawal application for the establishment of these islands as a natural area is pending (M 17858). Undisturbed cottonwood stands on public land are unusual in eastern Montana. The islands provide excellent riparian habitat for plant and animal species. The islands have supplemental values.



RECOMMENDED AS W.S.A.

MT-024-613

Scale : 2 5/8"/mile

—·—·—. Master Title Plat Boundary
—— Inventory Boundary
N
T7N
R46E R47E
R 46 E. R 47 E.
MILES CITY 4 MILES
7 MI. TO MONT. 22
4876 IV NW (BIG HILL)
57'30"
55'
426
427
429
430
431
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
21
22
23
24
26
27
28
152
YELLOWSTONE RIVER
Reservation Creek
MILWAUKEE ST PAUL AND PACIFIC
BURLINGTON NORTHERN
LEWIS AND CLARK
Ulmer
Pumping Sta
PIPELINE
Spring
BM 2378
BM 2380
BM 2379
BM 2377
BM 2386
2370
2371
2375
2377
2368
2378
2420
2384
2390
2380
2400
2401
2500
2534
2590
2600

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-614

UNIT NAME: Yellowstone Island

SUMMARY OF DECISION

The unit is recommended for WSA status because it meets the size, naturalness, and primitive recreation criteria.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION

The acreage of the island is 31 acres. The island is 3 miles west of Terry, Montana. The channel on either side of the river is approximately .25 miles wide.

The island lies mid-channel in the Yellowstone River. It is low with a small rise running 1/4 the length of the island on which grow approximately a dozen trees.

NATURALNESS

There are no developments on the island.

On the south bank of the river are two railroads and a pumping station. They are as close as 1/8 mile from the island. However, they are up on the bank approximately 40 feet above the island. As such, the offsite effects are not significant impacts on the naturalness of the island.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION ANALYSIS

The stringer of trees does not provide screening nor does the topography of the island. The size of the island is simply not sufficient to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

The island has opportunities for rock collecting, fishing, and perhaps camping while river tripping. None of these opportunities is outstanding. However, the diversity of uses does provide outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

The unit does not have scenic values. It has no known other supplemental values.

RECOMMENDED AS W.S.A.

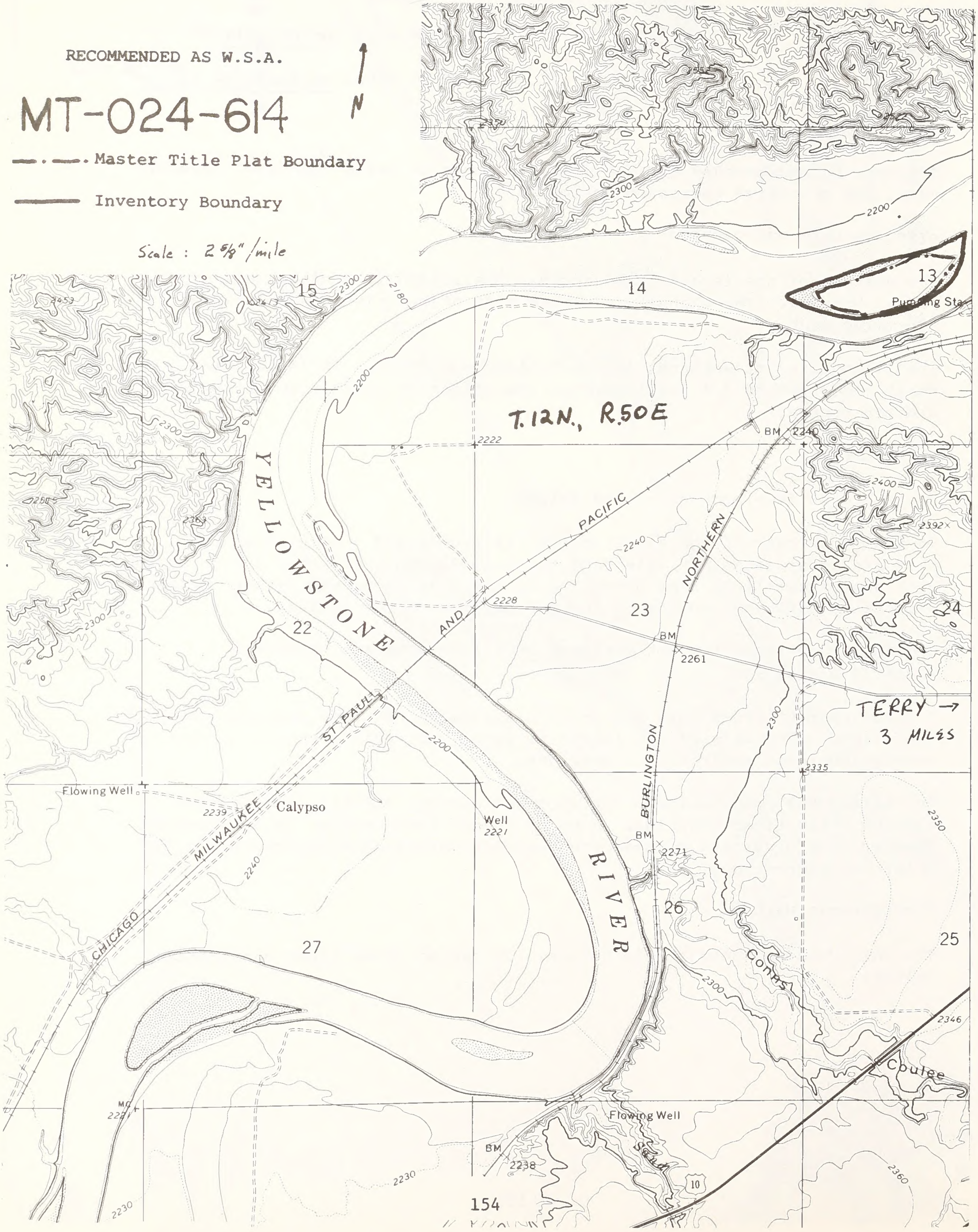
MT-024-614

N

—·—· Master Title Plat Boundary

—— Inventory Boundary

Scale : 2 5/8" /mile



15
14
13
Pumping Sta
T.12N., R.50E
YELLOWSTONE RIVER
CHICAGO MILWAUKEE ST PAUL AND PACIFIC
BURLINGTON NORTHERN
22
23
24
25
26
27
BM 2240
2222
2228
BM 2261
2335
TERRY → 3 MILES
BM 2271
Flowing Well
2239
Calypso
Well 2221
Conns Coulee
2346
Flowing Well
BM 2238
Sand
10
MC 2221
2453
2413
2505
2363
2392×
2400
2180
2200
2240
2300
2230
2350
2360

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-024-615

NAME OF AREA Yellowstone Island

SUMMARY OF DECISION

The unit is recommended for WSA status, because it meets the size, naturalness, and primitive recreation criteria.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION

The acreage of the island in Master Title Plats is 147.45. The acreage computed from U.S. Geological Survey maps is approximately 202. The channel of the Yellowstone south of the island flows only at high water, although there is some water in that channel from upland runoff. The island is two miles east of Fallon, Montana.

The island has heavy stands of cottonwood at the east end. The central portion is mixed wild rose and cottonwood and the westernmost third is open gravels.

NATURALNESS

There are no developments on the island.

Off site developments which have visual impacts from the westernmost portion of the island include a pumping station (north) across the river. A railroad is ½ mile south of the island and is an offsite source of sound. However, neither of these offsite impacts are sufficient to preclude further consideration. The island meets the naturalness criterion.

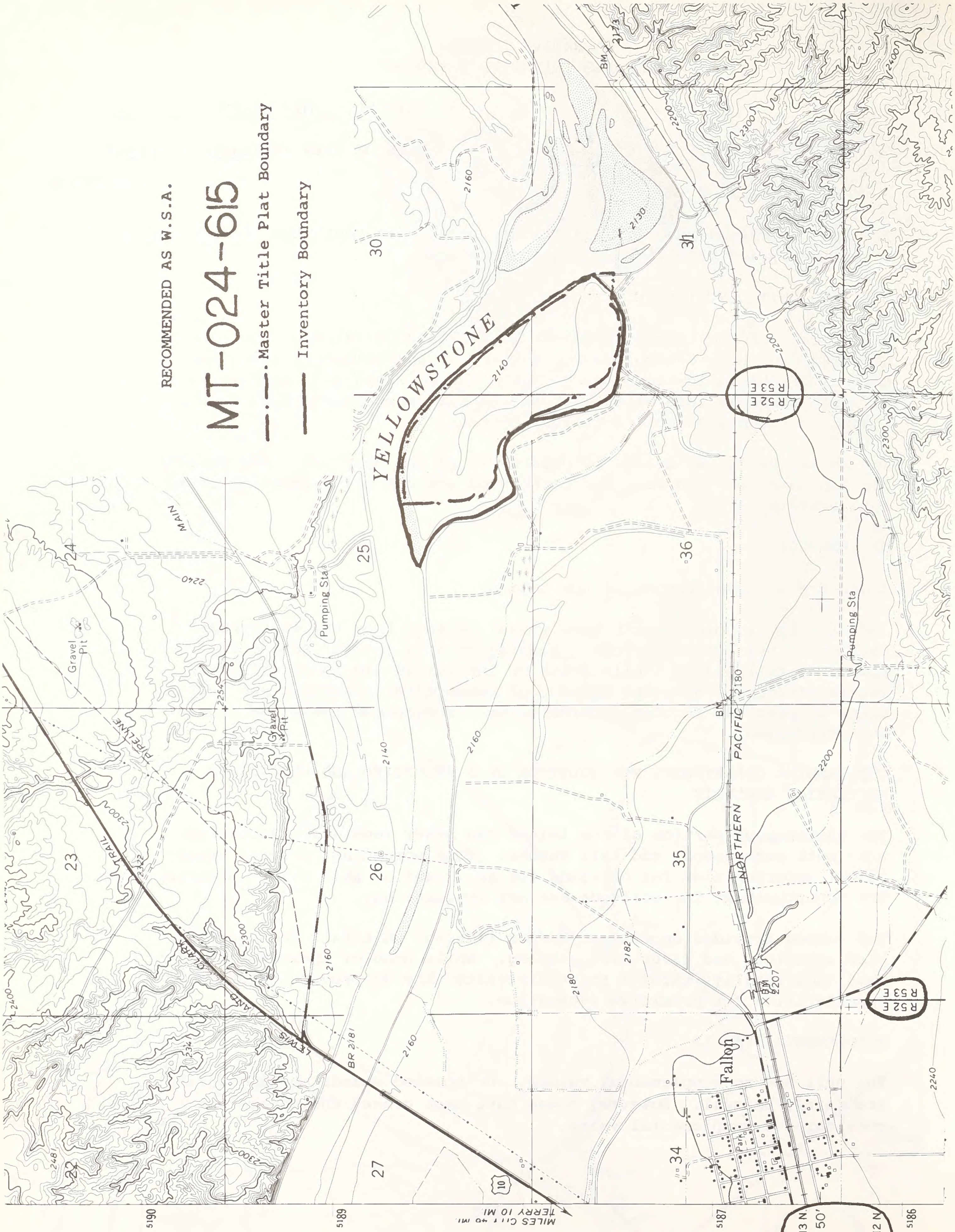
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION ANALYSIS

The easternmost portion of the island has heavy vegetative screening with both cottonwoods and tall shrubs. This screening provides exceptional opportunities for solitude for an island of this size. However, the opportunities for solitude are not outstanding.

The island provides opportunities for fishing, whitetail deer hunting, bird watching, and river side camping. While none of these are excellent individually, through their diversity they do provide outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

The unit has no supplemental values. Cottonwood stands on public land are fairly unusual. However, these have been grazed and so are not considered a supplemental value.



RECOMMENDED AS W.S.A.

MT-024-615

—·—·— Master Title Plat Boundary
——— Inventory Boundary
YELLOWSTONE
NORTHERN PACIFIC
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL
PIPELINE
MAIN
Fallon
Park
Pumping Sta
Gravel Pit
BM 2180
BM 2173
BM 2207
BR 2181
2254
2322
23
24
25
26
27
30
31
34
35
36
R52E R53E
T.13 N.
T.12 N.
50'
5190
5189
5187
5186
MILES CITY 40 MI.
TERRY 10 MI.
10
2130
2140
2160
2180
2182
2200
2240
2300
2400

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-616

UNIT NAME: Yellowstone Island
(Seven Sisters)

SUMMARY OF DECISION

The unit is recommended for WSA status because it meets the size, naturalness and primitive recreation activities.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION

The acreage of the island is 82.71. It is bounded by the major channel of the Yellowstone on the east, a smaller channel on the west, and a seasonal channel on the north. The island has been withdrawn under M044785.

The island is clustered in a group of islands. The low terrain of this island is covered with low brush.

NATURALNESS

The island has no developments on it. There are no significant offsite developments.

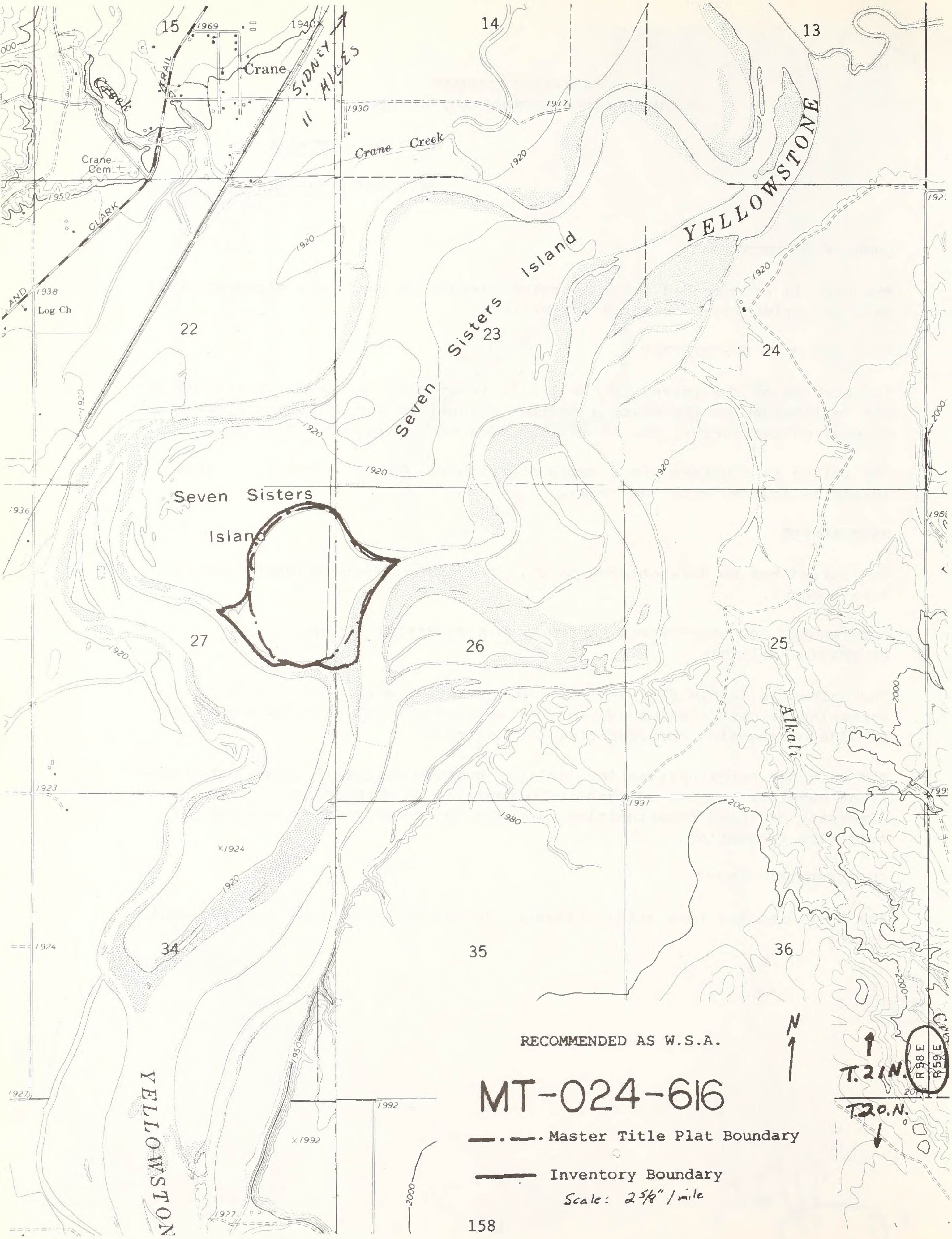
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION ANALYSIS

The island is fairly flat and has low vegetative screening. However, the screening is not dense enough nor the size of the island large enough to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

The unit has opportunities for fishing, hunting whitetail deer, and river-float camping. No one of these opportunities is outstanding. However, the diversity of these opportunities provides outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

The unit does not have scenic values. It has no known other supplemental values.


15
14
13
Crane
Crane Cem
Crane Creek
Creek
TRAIL
SIDNEY 11 MILES
CLARK
AND
Log Ch
YELLOWSTONE
Seven Sisters Island
22
23
24
Seven Sisters Island
27
26
25
Alkali
34
35
36
YELLOWSTON
1969
1940
1930
1917
1920
1950
1938
1936
1923
1924
1927
1991
1980
2000
1992
1950
T.21N.
T.20.N.
R58E
R59E
N

RECOMMENDED AS W.S.A.

MT-024-616

—·—·Master Title Plat Boundary

—— Inventory Boundary

Scale: 2 5/8" / mile

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO: MT-024-633

NAME OF AREA: Billy Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is recommended for WSA status, becasue it meets the size naturalness, and outstanding opportunity for solitude and primitive reclamation criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The acreage of the unit remains the same after intensive inventory as it was in the initial inventory (3,480). The unit is contiguous to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife (F&WL) Billy Creek unit along this 5 miles of common boundary. This unit has been recommended by the F&WL for Wilderness consideration. The BLM unit is fragmented into four subunits by roads (see map) of 1800, 400, 1,200 and 80 acres (from west to east). The unit is 14 miles northnorthwest of Brusett.

The unit contains much of the headwaters of the Billy Creek drainage. Billy Creek flows north through the F&WL Billy Creek Unit and into Fort Peck Reservoir. Approximately 400 acres in several portions on the south edge of the unit are in the Snow Creek drainage. The topography of the Snow Creek portions of the unit are smooth grassland with a southern aspect. The Billy Creek portion of the unit is highly dissected and drops off steeply to the north. There are many stringers and stands of pine covering about 30% of the unit. Most of the Billy Creek side of the unit is grassland or exposed strata.

NATURALNESS

Developments in the unit consist of three reservoirs in the westernmost roadless area and a partially revegetated fire trail in the east (see map). The reservoirs are not conspicuous and are substantially unnoticeable. The fire trail runs along the Snow and Billy Creek divide. It is screened by stringers of pine and is substantially unnoticeable. These developments are cumulatively substantially unnoticeable.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

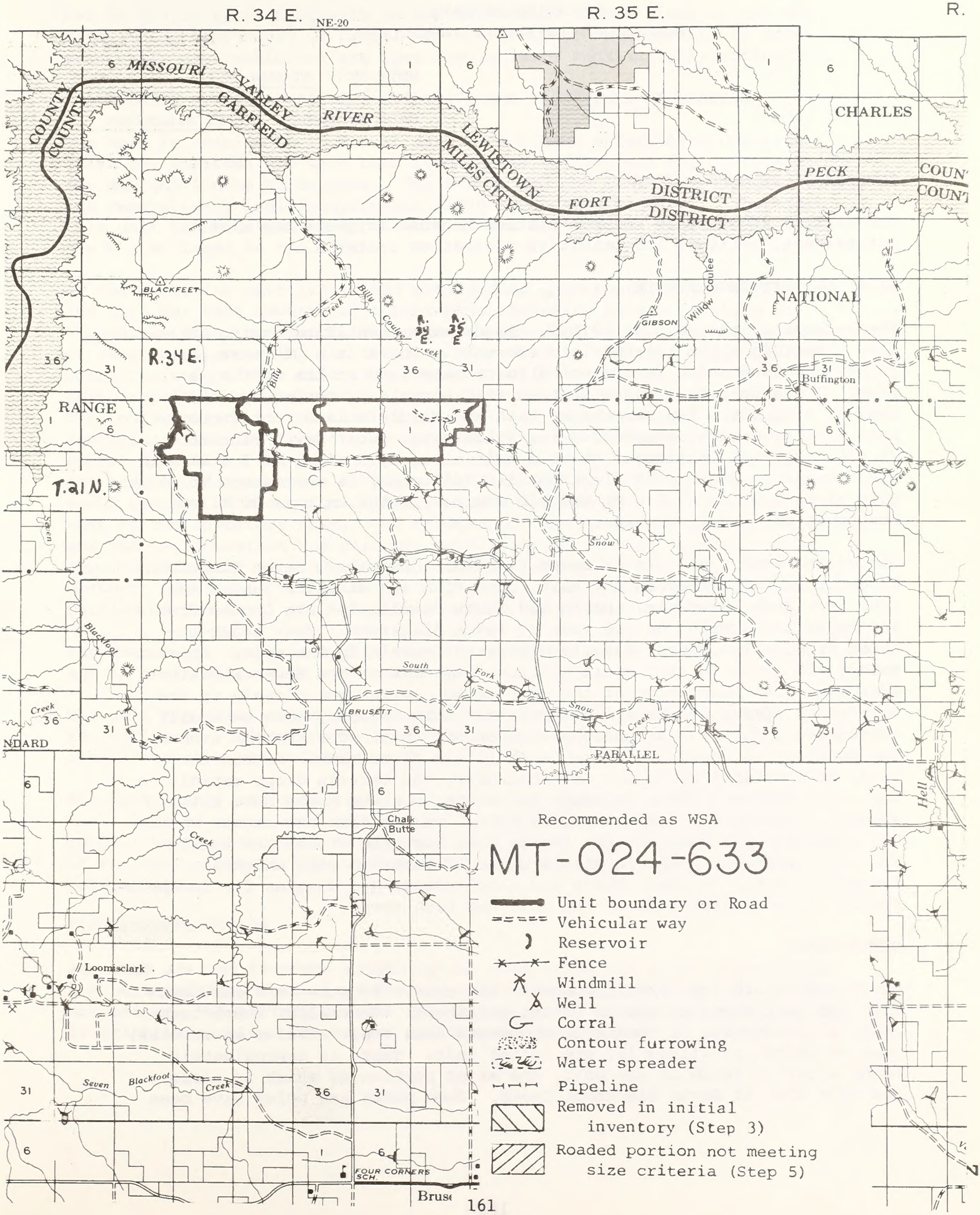
No one of the four roadless units has, by themselves, outstanding opportunities for solitude. This is based solely on size considerations. There is very good vegetative and topographic screening in the Billy Creek portion of the unit. There is some vegetative screening in the Snow Creek portion of the unit. The contiguous Billy Creek unit (of the F&WL) does have outstanding opportunities for solitude. Since the BLM and F&WL units are physiographically indistinguishable along their common boundary, the BLM unit has outstanding opportunities for solitude in conjunction with the F&WL unit.

The roadless areas of the unit do not have outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation. This is due primarily to considerations of size. A visitor involved in hunting, hiking or horseback riding would probably use the BLM unit in conjunction with the F&WL unit. Since the F&WL unit has outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation and is physiographically indistinguishable from the BLM unit along their boundary, the BLM unit has outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation in conjunction with the F&WL unit.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no known supplemental values in the unit.

MONTANA


R. 34 E.
NE-20
R. 35 E.
R.
MISSOURI
RIVER
VALLEY
COUNTY
GARFIELD
COUNTY
LEWISTOWN
DISTRICT
MILES CITY
DISTRICT
FORT
PECK
CHARLES
NATIONAL
RANGE
PARALLEL
NDARD
COUN
COUNT
BLACKFEET
GIBSON
Buffington
Billy Creek
Billy Coulee Creek
Willow Coulee
R. 34 E.
R. 35 E.
R.34E.
T.21N.
Snow
South Fork Snow Creek
Seven
Blackfoot
Creek
BRUSETT
Chalk Butte
Loomisclark
Seven Blackfoot Creek
FOUR CORNERS SCH.
Brus
Hell
6
1
36
31

Recommended as WSA

MT-024-633

▬ Unit boundary or Road
==== Vehicular way
) Reservoir
-×-×- Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
▧ Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
▨ Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-024-657

NAME OF AREA Seven Blackfoot

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is recommended for WSA status, because it meets the size, naturalness, solitude and primitive recreation criteria.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION

The acreage of the unit is 19,800. Roads were identified during intensive inventory which intrude into the unit. There is a 360 acre parcel of private land which is connected to private land on the west by a road. There is also a state section (640 acres) surrounded by public land of the unit. Two parcels of Fish and Wildlife land contiguous to this unit have been recommended for Wilderness. West Seven Blackfoot (6,456 acres) is contiguous to this unit along 3.75 miles of F & WL and BLM boundary. East Seven Blackfoot (11,744 acres) is contiguous to this unit along 5 miles of F & WL and BLM boundary. The unit is 30 miles northwest of Jordan, Montana.

Almost the entire unit is in Seven Blackfoot drainage. Seven Blackfoot Creek flows north through the unit, onto Fish and Wildlife lands, and into Fort Peck Reservoir. North and South Sawmill and Big Coulee Creeks are major tributaries on the west of Seven Blackfoot. Many other unnamed tributaries create heavily dissected terrain in the unit. Approximately 200 acres in five small portions lay east of the Seven Blackfoot drainage. The boundaries of the unit do not correspond closely to the boundaries of the drainage. However, the unit boundary does generally correspond to a "rim" around the edge of the unit. The terrain around the boundary is generally smooth with little dissection. Within the unit, particularly along the east boundary, the terrain drops rapidly to the creek bottom. Those tributaries in the west and north have rolling meadows interspersed with ponderosa pine. On the east and south, where the dissection is more severe, the meadows and pine stands are smaller. The pine generally exist in stands up to 60 acres in size which are located on north slopes. There are also juniper and douglas fir in the stands. Approximately 40% of the unit has tree cover.

NATURALNESS

Developments are scattered throughout the unit. Vehicle ways penetrate into the unit numerous places on the periphery. Generally, these terminate at reservoirs or spring developments (see map). Twelve reservoirs, some of which are silted in, are in the unit. There is approximately eight miles of fence in the unit, the major portion of which is along the west side of Seven Blackfoot Creek. Some posts and poles have been cut in the unit, particularly in the southeast. These signs of man are screened by topography or trees. No one of these developments is substantially noticeable nor are they cumulatively substantially noticeable.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION

The unit is contiguous to F & WL lands which have outstanding opportunities for solitude and have been recommended to Congress for consideration for designation as Wilderness. The F & WL and BLM lands are topographically and vegetatively indistinguishable along the common boundary. Therefore, this unit has outstanding opportunities for solitude in conjunction with the F & WL lands to the north.

In addition, the unit itself has outstanding opportunities for solitude. The unit has vast amounts of topographic screening in all portions of the unit. This topographic screening is enhanced by considerable amounts of vegetative screening (in the form of trees) in the unit. A dominent characteristic of the unit that enhances solitude is that most of the unit is below the "rim" which approximately coincides with the boundary. The configuration of the unit is somewhat gerrymandered by roads and inholding. The road from the west boundary to the 360 acre private parcel (see map), the private parcel, and the vehicle way and road from the east boundary combine to virtually fragment the unit into north and south pieces. The acreage of the southern portion is more than half of that of the inventory unit. The topographic and vegetative screening and the configuration and size are sufficient to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude in the southern portion of the unit. The northern portion of the unit is, technically, contiguous to the southern portion of the unit, which has outstanding opportunities for solitude.

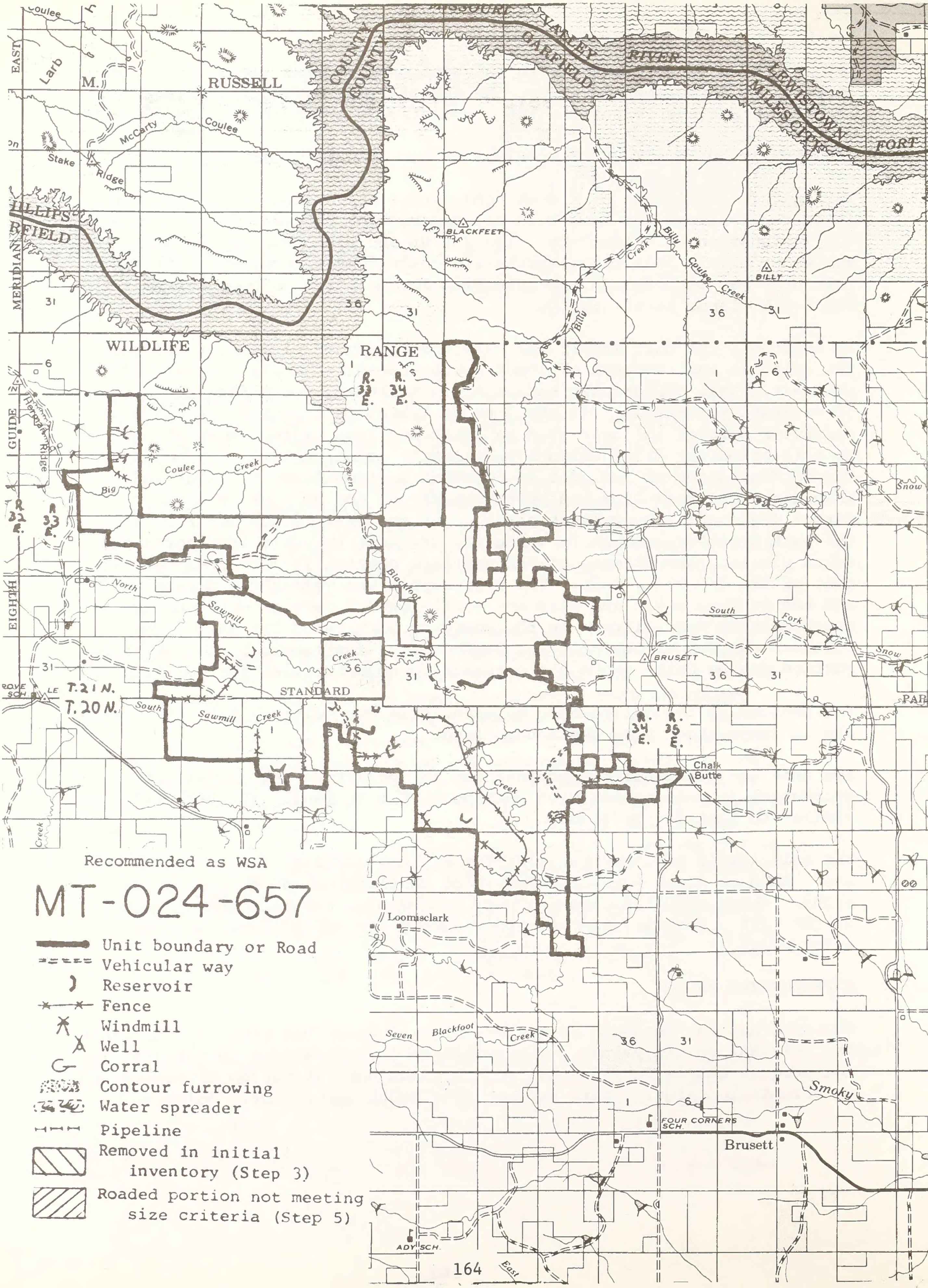
The unit meets the outstanding opportunities for solitude both by itself and in conjunction with contiguous land.

The unit has outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation in conjunction with contiguous F & WL land. The rationale is similar to that for solitude.

The unit itself has opportunities for hiking, hunting, and horseback use. Each of these activities would be challenging due to the topography. These opportunities are very good due to the size and ruggedness of the unit. However, neither individually nor collectively are they outstanding.

SUPPLEMENTAL VAULES

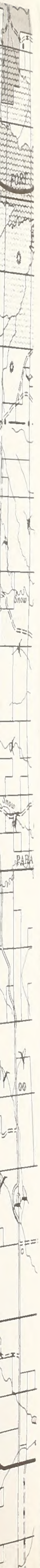
The unit has one recorded archeological site which has minor significance. The unit has scenic values. The existence of douglas fir in the unit is not unique, but is very unusual for this region. It may be of ecological or scientific value. There are no other known supplemental values.



Recommended as WSA

MT-024-657

▬ Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
▧ Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
▨ Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
MISSOURI
RIVER
VALLEY COUNTY
GARFIELD COUNTY
LEWISTOWN
MILES CITY
FORT
PHILLIPS
GARFIELD
RUSSELL
WILDLIFE
RANGE
EAST
MERIDIAN
GUIDE
EIGHTH
Larb
M.
McCarty
Coulee
Stake
Ridge
BLACKFEET
Billy
Creek
Coulee
BILLY
R. 33 E.
R. 34 E.
R. 32 E.
Hermann Ridge
Big
Seven
North
Sawmill
Blackfoot
South
Fork
Snow
BRUSETT
STANDARD
T. 21 N.
T. 20 N.
R. 34 E.
R. 35 E.
Chalk Butte
Loomisclark
Smoky
FOUR CORNERS SCH.
Brusett
ADY SCH.
East
PAR
31
36
6
1



NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. Maloney Hill

NAME OF AREA MT-024-661

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

A portion of the unit is recommended for WSA status, because it meets the size, naturalness, solitude or criteria.

SIZE

The acreage of the final initial inventory unit was 17,120. Recalculation, prior to boundary modifications in the intensive inventory, resulted in an acreage of 15,850. Roads identified during intensive inventory fragmented the unit into three roadless areas. Subunit "A" has an acreage of 75. Subunit "B" has an acreage of 4100. (See map) Neither meets the size criterion. Subunits "A" and "B" will not be addressed further in this report. The remaining 11,675 acres meet the 5000 acre size criterion. The unit has a common boundary along the north with Fish and Wildlife land. The west boundary is the Hell Creek Park road or private or state land. The remainder of the boundary is roads or nonpublic land. The unit is 20 miles north of Jordan, Montana.

The unit is drained northwesterly by several tributaries (Hart Creek, Ried, Burdick, and Jordan Coulees) of Hell Creek, which is out of the unit. Reid Coulee and its main tributary, East Reid Coulee, drain the eastern 75% of the unit. The western extent of Reid Coulee is School Section Divide. Only .3 miles of the main stem of Reid Coulee is in the unit. It is in a ¼ mile corridor of public land which connects the east and west drainages of Reid Coulee. The remainder of Reid Coulee drainage is separated by extensive private land or public land not meeting the size criterion. The portion of the unit east of Reid Coulee is almost entirely in East Reid Coulee. It is moderately dissected and interspersed with gumbo ridges and knobs. The northern extent of East Reid Coulee is a large flat topped ridge almost corresponding to the F & WL and BLM boundary. However, 800 acres in the northeast corner of the unit are drained by Burdick Coulee. The topography of the unit between School Section Divide and Reid Coulee is rolling grassland in the south and moderately dissected land in the north (in the vicinity of Maloney Hill). The northwest corner of the unit (in Jordan Coulee) is very heavily dissected. A small piece in the southwest of the unit is in the headwaters of Hart Creek. It is rolling grassland.

NATURALNESS

Developments in the unit include a reservoir in Burdick Coulee and one south of East Reid Coulee. A vehicle way runs the length of School Section Divide. It is distinct at the south end and generally faint along the rest of its length. There are two vehicle ways branching off of the School Section Divide way (see map). This way crosses Reid Coulee at the northern boundary of the unit (Sec. 19, T. 21 N., R. 38 E.) East of Reid Coulee, the way is on the ridge north of East Reid Coulee. These eight miles of way within the unit were improved where needed to provide access in 1973 (under BLM contract). It was last maintained in 1975; however, it is not passible in several locations. There is major surface disturbance intermittently along the route, although much of it has revegetated. Several miles of fencing and two reservoirs exist in the western part of the unit (See map). Finally, there is a raised powerline along parts of the boundary road between subunits "B" and "C". A powerline, approximately 1.25 miles long, branches off of this northward into the unit, within Secs. 20, 29, & 32, T.21 N., R.38 E (see map). It should be noted that these lines are small portions of an extensive network of powerlines, the remainder of which are on private land or public land in subunit "B".

The reservoirs, the vehicle ways and the fencing are substantially unnoticeable. The section of powerline is visible from the west (looking up the coulee it crosses), but generally not from the other directions. It too is substantially unnoticeable. Finally the developments are cumulatively substantially unnoticeable.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

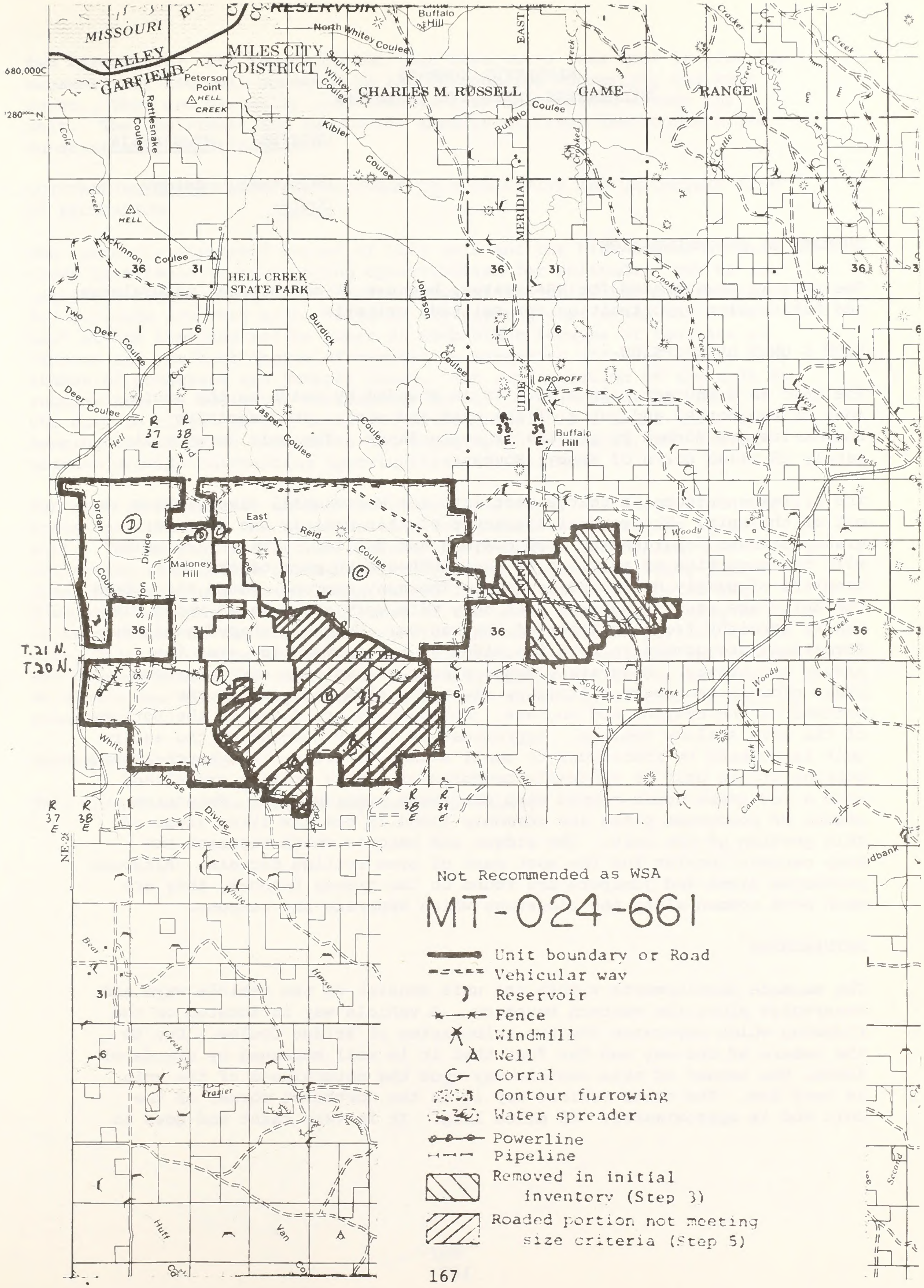
For the purposes of solitude, it should be noted that the unit is essentially two separate parcels (see map) contiguous only by a .25 mile "neck". These two parcels are, for the purpose of solitude, unrelated. Parcel "C" is moderately dissected and contains numerous gumbo knobs. There are a few individual and small stands of ponderosa pine in the western portion of the parcel. So while there is some topographic screening, there is very little vegetative screening. The size of the parcel is 6050 acres. The configuration of the unit is approximately square and, furthermore, the boundaries lay very close to topographic features. The topographic screening and configuration are not sufficient to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude for a unit of this size.

The 5625 acre parcel west of Reid Coulee is dominated by School Section Ridge. This flat topped ridge is partially contained within a state section (Sec. 46, T.21 N., R.37 E.) The undulating ridge is skirted, particularly on the east slope, by several large buttes and some moderately dissected terrain. In the northwest, in the vicinity of Jordan Coulee, there is some heavily dissected terrain. The southern portion of this parcel is rolling grassland. So while portions of the unit have screening, the general lack of topographic and vegetative screening, combined with gerrymandered configuration preclude the existence of outstanding opportunities for solitude. This is especially obvious from points along School Section Divide.

The unit has opportunities for hiking and hunting. Ridge hiking opportunities exist on School Section Divide and the ridges north and south of East Reid Coulee. It would be more arduous to hike across drainage patterns. These hiking opportunities are not excellent nor outstanding. Hunting for antelope or deer is quite good, but not outstanding.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

The unit has no known ecological, geological, scientific, educational, or historical values. The unit does not have scenic values.


Not Recommended as WSA
MT-024-661
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Powerline
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
MISSOURI
VALLEY
GARFIELD
RESERVOIR
MILES CITY DISTRICT
CHARLES M. RUSSELL GAME RANGE
HELL CREEK STATE PARK
Peterson Point
HELL CREEK
Buffalo Hill
North Whitey Coulee
South Whitey Coulee
Kibler Coulee
Rattlesnake Coulee
McKinnon Coulee
Two Deer Coulee
Deer Coulee
Burdick Coulee
Johnson Coulee
Jasper Coulee
Reid Coulee
East Reid Coulee
Maloney Hill
Jordan Coulee
Section Divide
School Section
White Horse Divide
DROPOFF
EAST MERIDIAN
GUIDE MERIDIAN
FIFTH
Crooked Creek
Cracker Creek
Buffalo Coulee
North Fork Woody Creek
South Fork Woody Creek
West Fork
Pass Creek
Wolf
Camp
Bear
Huff
Van
Frazier
680,000C
280000 N.
T.21 N.
T.20 N.
R 37 E
R 38 E
R. 38 E.
R. 39 E.
R 3B E
R 39 E
NE-2
A
B
C
D
36
31
1
6

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-675

UNIT NAME: Bridge Coulee

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is recommended for WSA status, because it meets size, naturalness and outstanding opportunities for solitude criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The unit is 5,650 acres in size. It is bounded by roads on the south, most of the north, and parts of the east and west. The remaining boundaries are formed by private or state lands. The unit is approximately 15 miles north of Mosby, Montana.

The drainage pattern is to the west into the Musselshell River, which is out of the unit. The general character of this unit is one of open, grassy benches separated by deep canyons and gullies. The entire unit, with the exception of portions of the southeastern part of the unit, consists of deeply dissected terrain. The many canyons, found throughout the unit, are several hundred feet deep with very steep walls which rise nearly straight from the floor of the canyon. Uniquely shaped sandstone formations are common in both the sides of the canyons and atop the ridges and buttes. Moderately dense stands of junipers and ponderosa pines grow on the steep hillsides, along the ridgetops and in the bottoms of the canyons and coulees. Cottonwoods are found in the bottoms of the more shallow coulees. Approximately thirty percent of the entire unit is covered by individual or small stands of trees. The southeastern portion of the unit is generally composed of gently rolling grasslands with a few gumbo domes topped with sandstone outcroppings. Extensive stands of ponderosa pines are commonly found in the low lying areas of this portion of the unit. The ridges and benches which separate the deep canyons consist for the most part of open rolling terrain. Although ponderosa pines and junipers are found on the grassy benches, they are much more common along the ridgetops which separate the canyons.

NATURALNESS

The manmade developments within the unit consist of two vehicle ways and reservoirs along the eastern boundary. A vehicle way is located on the ridgetop which separates the two tributaries of Bridge Coulee. Due to the nature of the way and the fact that it is well screened by stands of trees, the impact of this vehicle way upon the naturalness of the unit is very low. The other vehicle way is in the northeast corner of the unit and is approximately .25 miles long. It is very faint and goes to two reservoirs. The impact of the four reservoirs (see map) is also low because they are well screened by the surrounding topography and tree cover. They are virtually unnoticeable from most points within the unit. The individual and cumulative impacts of these developments are substantially unnoticeable.

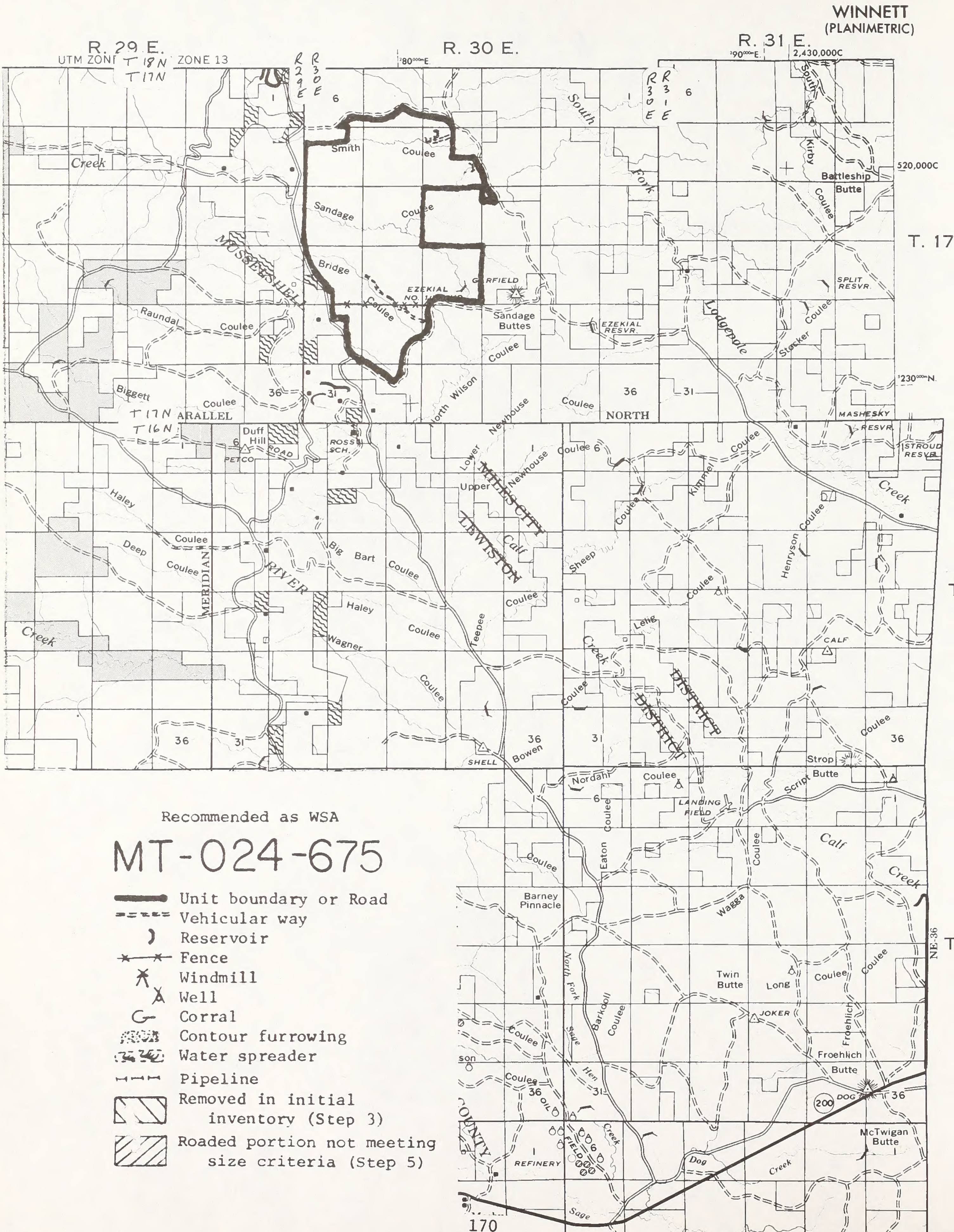
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

The extremely dissected nature of this unit and the high degree of tree cover contribute to outstanding opportunities for solitude. Due to the extremely rugged topography found throughout the unit, the opportunities for solitude are very high. Several different groups could be in the unit at one time and not be aware of each other because of the maze of canyons and the high degree of vegetative screening afforded by the many stands of ponderosa and juniper trees. The configuration of the unit is regular and, in addition, corresponds on the north, south, and much of the east to ridges in the unit. So although this is a small unit, the combination of size, vegetative and topographic screening, and configuration provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

The many deep canyons, unique sandstone formations, and large stands of trees contribute to the opportunities for primitive recreation in this unit. The canyons and buttes provide opportunities for hiking, rock collecting, and nature photography. The deep canyons and steep hillsides create scenic vistas. when viewed from the ridges. Due to the dissected topography throughout most of the unit, horseback riding would be best suited in the more open areas of the southeastern portion of the unit. Vegetation type and animal sign indicate that ungulates and grouse are present within the unit, thus providing opportunities for hunting. No single one of these opportunities nor the diversity of them is outstanding.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

This unit does contain known supplemental values.


WINNETT
(PLANIMETRIC)
R. 29 E.
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
UTM ZONE 13
T 18 N
T 17 N
R 29 E
R 30 E
R 30 E
R 31 E
80000m E.
90000m E.
2,430,000C
520,000C
230000m N.
T. 17
Smith
Coulee
Sandage
Coulee
Bridge
Coulee
EZEKIAL NO. 1
GARFIELD
Sandage Buttes
EZEKIAL RESVR.
South
Fork
Creek
MUSSELSHELL
RIVER
Raundal
Coulee
Biggett
Coulee
ARALLEL
T 17 N
T 16 N
Duff Hill
PETCO
ROAD
ROSS SCH.
North Wilson
Coulee
NORTH
Lodgepole
Kirby
South
Battleship Butte
Coulee
SPLIT RESVR.
Stocker
Coulee
MASHESKY RESVR.
STROUD RESVR.
Lower Newhouse
Upper Newhouse
Coulee
MILES CITY
LEWISTON
Calf
Kimmel
Coulee
Creek
Haley
Deep
Coulee
Coulee
MERIDIAN
Big Bart Coulee
Haley
Wagner
Coulee
Coulee
Teepee
Sheep
Coulee
Henryson Coulee
Lelig
Creek
Coulee
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
CALF
Coulee
Coulee
SHELL
Bowen
Strop Butte
Script
Nordahl
Coulee
LANDING FIELD
Eaton Coulee
Coulee
Calf
Creek
Coulee
Barney Pinnacle
Wagga
North Fork
Twin Butte
Long
Coulee
Coulee
Barkoll Coulee
JOKER
Froehlich
Froehlich Butte
Coulee
Sage
Hen
Coulee
son
OIL
FIELD
COUNTY
REFINERY
Creek
200
DOG
McTwigan Butte
Dog
Creek
Sage
NE-36
1
6
36
31
1
6
36
31

Recommended as WSA

MT-024-675

- Unit boundary or Road
- Vehicular way
- Reservoir
- Fence
- Windmill
- Well
- Corral
- Contour furrowing
- Water spreader
- Pipeline
- ▨ Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
- ▨ Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-677

UNIT NAME: Musselshell
Breaks

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is recommended for WSA status, becuase it meets the size, naturalness and outstanding opportunity for solitude criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

Unit 677 as it exists now is 8,050 acres in size. In the final initial inventory, 150 acres on the west side of the Musselshell were removed. The unit is bordered on the west by private land, and north, south and east by roads except for small portions of private land. The unit is 8 miles north of Mosby, MT.

This unit has diverse topography. Three intermittent coulees (Haley, Wagner, and Williams) drain west out of the unit. These, and unnamed other tributaries of the Musselshell, form heavily dissected topography. This dissection is dominant in the north of the unit and moderates toward the south. The knifelike ridges in the north have scattered trees on their north slopes with the remainder of the vegetation being grasses and pricklypear cactus. Towards the south, the ridges are broader with lusher grass and small stands of and scattered individual ponderosa pine. There is an elevation gradient apparent for the ponderosa pine. They are denser in the coulee headwaters (at the higher elevations) toward the east and particularly the southeast of the unit.

NATURALNESS

Developments in the unit are exclusively range-oriented (see map). There is a fence along much of the ridge south of Haley Coulee. There are several vehicle ways, most of which are faint. These developments are individually and cumulatively substantially unnoticeable. The vehicular way in Sec. 33, 34 and 35, T.16N., R.30E., M.P.M., is substantially unnoticeable from most points within the unit. However, for the westernmost 0.2 miles in Sec. 34 and the remainder in Sec. 33 along and in the vicinity of the vehicle way, there is recent and extensive surface disturbance. This blading is conspicuous from everywhere in the unnamed coulee and on some points along ridgetops in the vicinity. Altogether it is conspicuous from about 600 acres within the unit. From the remainder of the unit, it is unnoticeable. This work of man is substantially unnoticeable when viewed from the context of the whole unit.

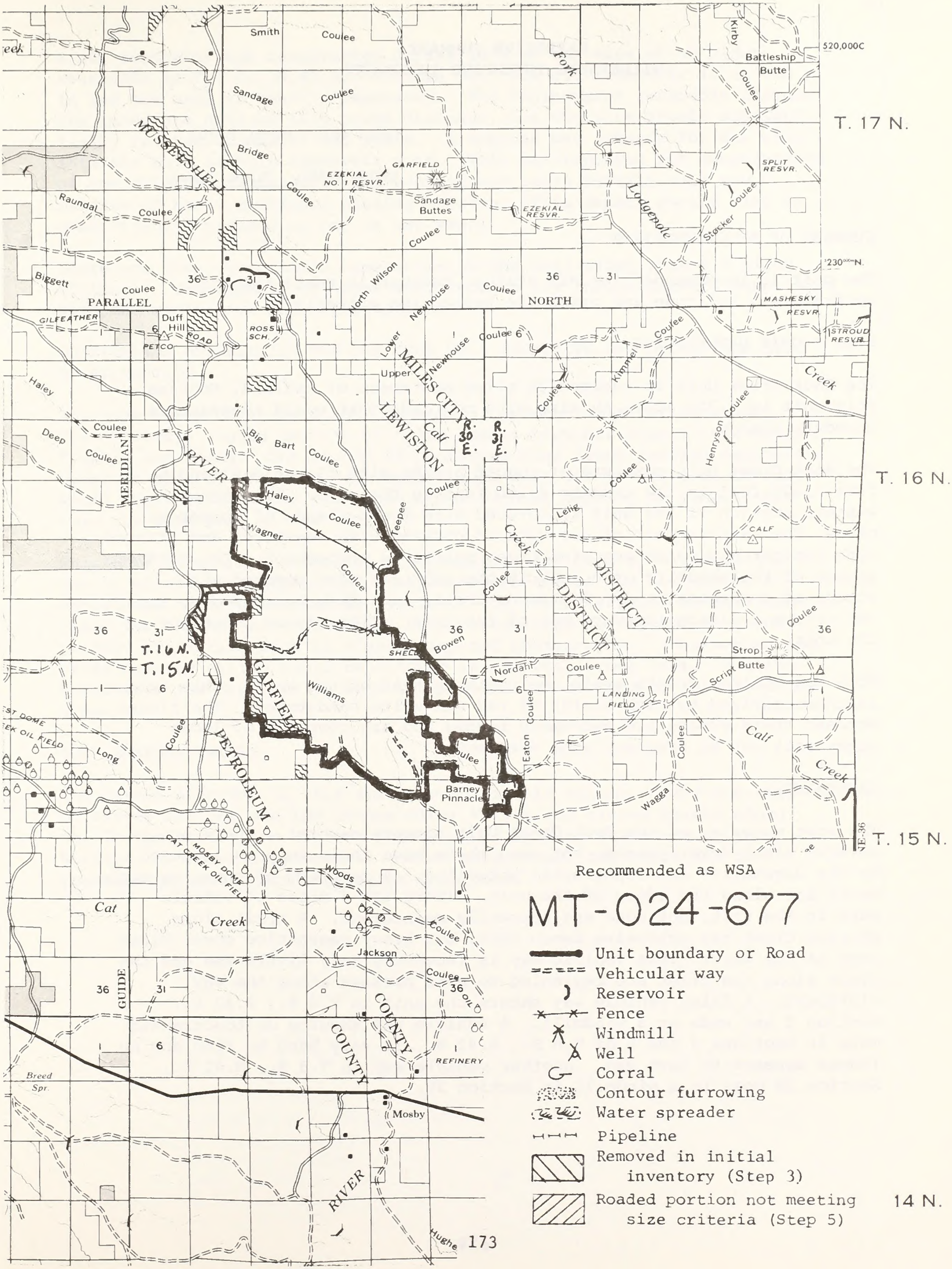
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

There are outstanding opportunities for solitude on this unit. The abundance of trees, particularly in the central and southern portions provide excellent vegetative screening. Topographic screening is provided by the numerous coulees and ridges, particularly in the northern portion of the unit. Furthermore, the variations in topographic and vegetative screening generally compliment each other. Where the topography is less dissected, there are more trees. The configuration of the unit is regular with the exception of two "peninsulas" in the southeast corner. One of these (in Sec. 1, T.15N., R.30E.) is approximately 180 acres and is connected to the remainder of the unit by a .3 mile strip. This portion of the unit has some trees in the southwest corner. The other is the 560 acres within Sec. 12, T.15N., R.30E., and Sec. 7 and 18, T.15N., R.31E., M.P.M. It contains the mainstem of William's Coulee and is partially screened by small stands of ponderosa pine in the bottom. Neither of these portions of the unit exhibit outstanding opportunities for solitude by themselves, but they do enhance the opportunities for solitude in the unit. Screening, size, and the configuration of the unit in combination provide outstanding opportunities for solitude in this unit.

This unit does not have outstanding recreational opportunities. Walking is possible on ridgetops and in drainages with pleasant, but not outstanding scenery throughout. Horseback riding would be difficult in the coulees, but feasible on the ridges. Opportunities for hunting deer are not excellent.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

The unit does not have any known supplemental values.


Recommended as WSA
MT-024-677
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
T. 17 N.
T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.
14 N.
520,000C
230,000 N.
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.
Smith
Coulee
Sandage
Coulee
MUSSELSHELL
Bridge
Coulee
EZEKIAL NO. 1 RESVR.
GARFIELD
Sandage Buttes
EZEKIAL RESVR.
Raundal
Coulee
Biggett
Coulee
PARALLEL
NORTH
North Wilson
Newhouse
Coulee
Kirby
Battleship Butte
Coulee
SPLIT RESVR.
Lodgepole
Stocker
Coulee
MASHESKY RESVR.
STROUD RESVR.
Creek
Fork
GILFEATHER
Duff Hill
ROAD
PETCO
ROSS SCH.
Lower Newhouse
Upper
Coulee
MILES CITY
LEWISTON
Calf
Kimmel
Coulee
Coulee
Henryson
Coulee
Haley
Deep
Coulee
Coulee
MERIDIAN
RIVER
Big
Bart
Coulee
Haley
Coulee
Wagner
Coulee
Teepee
Coulee
Leliq
Creek
Coulee
CALF
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
Coulee
Coulee
SHELL
Bowen
Strop Butte
Script
Nordahl
Coulee
LANDING FIELD
GARFIELD
PETROLEUM
Williams
Coulee
Eaton
Coulee
Coulee
Calf
Creek
Barney Pinnacle
Wagga
DOME
OIL FIELD
Long
Coulee
MOSBY DOME
CAT CREEK OIL FIELD
Woods
Cat
Creek
Coulee
Jackson
Coulee
OIL
GUIDE
COUNTY
COUNTY
REFINERY
Breed Spr.
Mosby
RIVER
Hughe
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NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO: MT-027-701

UNIT NAME: Zook Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is recommended for WSA status, because it meets the size, naturalness, solitude and primitive recreation criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The Zook Creek Unit is located 26 miles southwest of Ashland, Montana. This unit is 9,720 acres in size with no roads that would necessitate a boundary change.

The Zook Creek Unit consists of rugged breaks with elevations ranging from 3,200 feet in the east to 4,100 feet in the west. The higher western portion of the unit is covered with dense stands of ponderosa pines. The eastern part of the unit is covered with sagebrush and grasses, with juniper and ponderosa pine trees scattered throughout. The northern slopes of the majority of breaks in the unit are also covered with stands of ponderosa pine. Deciduous trees, including cottonwoods, line the creeks draining eastward out of the unit. Trees cover about 40% of the unit.

Zook and Whitten Creeks drain the southern half of the unit. This area is characterized by high bluffs of red and white sandstones. The ridges between these creeks are extremely rugged and are composed of loose rocky soil cut by frequent side drainages.

NATURALNESS

The vast majority of the Zook Creek Unit appears natural. There are several minor developments, but even these have their impacts lessened by the vegetative and topographic screening. A majority of these developments are along the edges of the unit. There are 4 miles of vehicle ways in the unit, but none are presently maintained. A trail along Whitten Creek has extensive bench cuts, but heavy vegetative cover hides most of the work. This vehicle way is receiving very little use and the trees along the creek are beginning to make passage along the way difficult. A faint vehicle way enters the unit in T.6 S., R.42 E., Section 2 and ends at a windmill. A vehicle way showing on topographic maps in Sections 4 and 5 of T.6 S., R.42 E., is very hard to find and no longer appears to have use. Another vehicle way in T.5 S., R.42 E., Section 28 goes to a windmill in Section 29.

A new reservoir was constructed during 1979 at the site of an older reservoir in T.5 S., R.42 E., Section 30. The old reservoir is silted in and the area is heavily vegetated. The replacement reservoir impacts the immediate area of this rough drainage, but the site should substantially recover in one or two years. A vehicle way extends for one mile into the unit to this reservoir site. This was improved for construction of the original reservoir. The vehicle way looks heavily used now because of heavy machinery passing through. This impact should also be considerably lessened in one or two years.

There are five other small reservoirs in the unit along with 8.5 miles of fence. The impacts of these improvements are insignificant, especially with the vegetative and topographic cover.

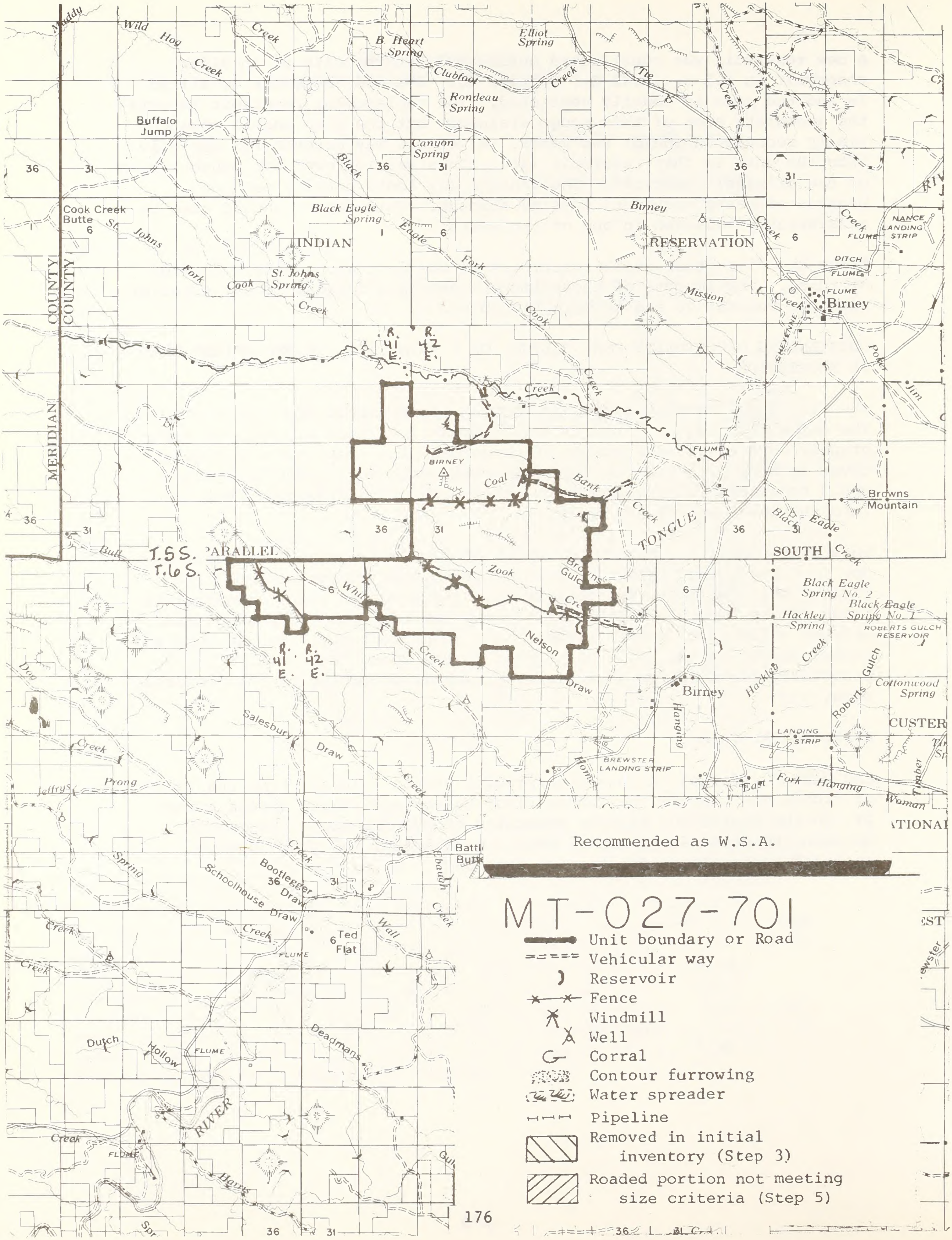
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OR RECREATION

The Zook Creek Unit contains outstanding opportunities for solitude. The extremely rugged terrain of these breaks provides significant topographic screening. The stands of ponderosa pine trees provide vegetative cover in much of the unit. Several creeks with 400 to 500 feet divides would separate visitors from each other without tending to funnel them into the same part of the unit.

This unit contains outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation due to outstanding hiking and backpacking potential and because of a variety of other potential activities. The rough terrain, scenery, and trees for shelter all contribute to opportunities for backpacking and related activities such as sightseeing and photography. Snowshoeing and cross country skiing could be enjoyed in the Zook Creek Unit. Hunting, especially for deer, is an activity presently occurring on this roadless area.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

The vistas afforded in this area provide scenic values. From the tops of ridges one can see the Tongue River Valley and rigged breeks along it. To the south, the Bighorn Mountains of Wyoming stand out on the horizon. No other supplemental values were noted, and there are no recorded archaeological sites for this unit.


Muddy
Wild Hog Creek
Creek
B. Heart Spring
Elliot Spring
Clubfoot Creek
Tie Creek
Rondeau Spring
Buffalo Jump
Canyon Spring
Black
36
31
Cook Creek Butte
St. Johns Fork
Black Eagle Spring
Eagle
Fork
INDIAN
RESERVATION
Birney
Creek
Nance Landing Strip
Flume
Ditch
St. Johns Spring
Cook Creek
Mission
Birney
Cheyenne
Cook Creek
Pony
Jim
COUNTY
COUNTY
MERIDIAN
R. 41 E.
R. 42 E.
BIRNEY
Coal Bank Creek
Flume
Browns Mountain
TONGUE
Black Eagle Creek
SOUTH
T.5S.
T.6S.
PARALLEL
Bull
Zook
Browns Gulch
White Creek
Nelson Draw
Black Eagle Spring No. 2
Black Eagle Spring No. 1
Hackley Spring
Roberts Gulch Reservoir
Creek
Gulch
R. 41 E.
R. 42 E.
Dog
Birney
Hackley
Roberts
Cottonwood Spring
CUSTER
Salesbury Draw
Hanging
Creek
Landing Strip
Brewster Landing Strip
Home
East Fork Hanging Woman
Timber
Jeffrys
Prong
Creek
Spring
Battle Butte
Ebaugh Creek
NATIONAL
Schoolhouse Draw
Bootlegger Draw
Creek
Ted Flat
Wall
Flume
Creek
Creek
Deadmans
Dutch Hollow
Flume
RIVER
Creek
Flume
Harris
Gul
Brewster
6
36
31

Recommended as W.S.A.

MT-027-701

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-702

UNIT NAME: Buffalo Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is recommended for WSA status, because it meets the size, naturalness and solitude criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The unit is located 35 miles southwest of Broadus and is entirely within Montana. The size of the initial inventory unit was 8,310 acres. The Situation Evaluation had inaccurately listed the acreage as 6,140. A road was found in the unit which completely cut out one 370 acre segment. The smaller piece was dropped from intensive inventory by the State Director in August, 1979. The size of the unit is now 7,940 acres. The area cannot be any larger since it is bounded on the north, south and east by roads.

The Buffalo Creek Inventory Unit contains some of the best breaks to be found along the Powder River. Many of the Powder River breaks on public land are evidently too rugged to have been extensively developed, and this area is no exception. The overall impression of this unit is one of relatively untouched country, although there are some minor impacts caused by man's activities.

The Buffalo Creek unit consists of a north-south trending ridge of about 4,100-foot elevation. Several rugged drainages run off the ridge to the Powder River on the west and Buffalo Creek on the east. These canyons drop about 600 feet from the rim to the valleys on the boundaries of the unit. Over 50% of the unit is covered with ponderosa pine with open areas of grass on the ridgetops. In many areas, the rock near the canyon tops along the rim is a bright red rock known as scoria.

NATURALNESS

Almost all of the human improvements occur on the ridgetops especially in the southern portion of the unit. There are about seven miles of fence in the unit. The most obvious section of fence appears to be that which runs north along the highest ridge from the southeast corner of Section 14, T.9S., R.48E. The pipeline and associated stockwater tanks are the next most obvious signs of man, although the pipeline itself is almost invisible. It was installed 3 years ago. The only evidence of the pipelines are the metal tanks and the pipeline drains. Two very small reservoirs are along the east boundary of the unit and would have very little impact even a short distance away. A windmill is located in the northeast part of T.9S., R.48E., Section 12.

The development having the greatest impact in this unit is the vehicle way beginning in the southeast corner of Sec. 14, T.9S., R.48E. and continuing to the western boundary in Sec. 9, T.9S., R.48E. About 75% to 80% of the length of this vehicle way was bladed in 1976 to allow construction of the water pipeline. The way has not been maintained since (and has not needed it yet) and is used for grazing operations, hauling water and for fire patrols. This way does not seem to be used at all in early summer of 1979 and is very hard to find because of good growth of clover and grasses. About the only way to follow it is to look ahead for blade cuts of which there are quite a few. This way does not meet the BLM road definition.

There is a grazing AMP on this unit and most of this roadless area has rest rotation grazing practices, with the western half of this unit presently not grazed. If this way were determined to be a road, about 2,200 acres would be removed. The integrity of the unit would be intact even if this size reduction should occur. A fire in 1971 burned several hundred acres of grass and forest south of this vehicle way. Many fire trails were bladed in this segment, but their impact is now very minimal. There are, however, many dead trees as a result of this fire.

In summary, most of the unit contains no evidence of man's influence and those imprints of man that are here do not have a substantial impact on the apparent naturalness of the area.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

The Buffalo Creek unit offers outstanding opportunities for solitude because of the rugged terrain and widespread cover of trees combined with its relatively large size. The best opportunities for solitude occur in the many canyons developing off the main ridge in this unit. Most of these canyons have numerous side drainages and are heavily vegetated with ponderosas, especially the northern slopes.

The ridges in the unit would offer lesser opportunities for solitude because they are narrow in most places and generally flat with only a grassy cover. This could pose a problem for visitors being shielded from each other. Many visitors might tend to hike the easiest terrain, the ridges.

At first glance on a map, one might think that this area is just a ridge dividing two roads. But it is hard to notice the offsite roads on the west and east sides of the unit. Only rarely are the county road or two of the ranches on the west side. In fact, this unit seems to blend in with the breaks outside the unit.

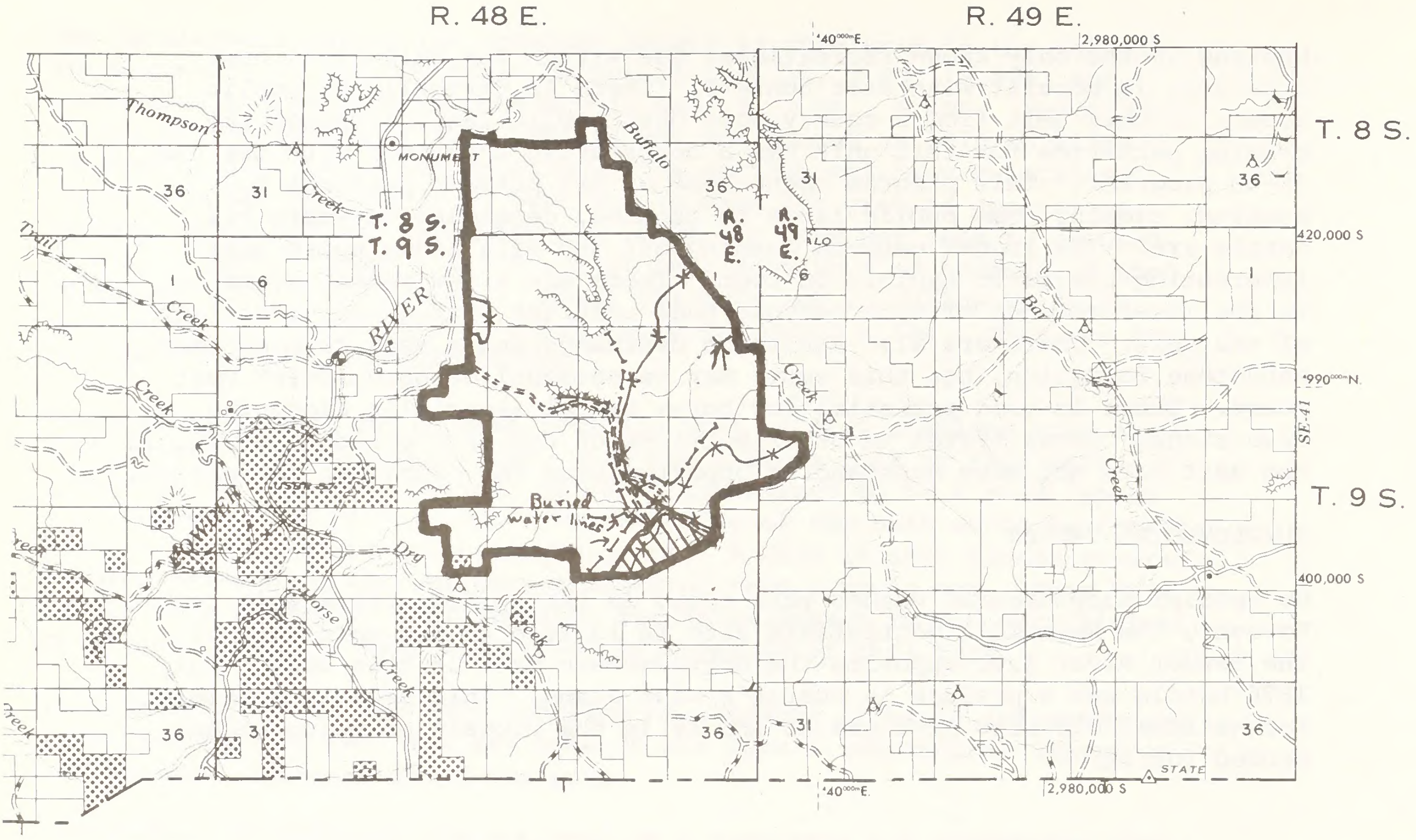
As a whole the Buffalo Creek unit provides outstanding opportunities for solitude.

Hunting is the only known recreational use within the unit right now. This area is popular with deer hunters. There is virtually no public access to this unit from a county road onto public land, although the grazing permittee for this unit has a cooperative agreement with the BLM (S-60 program). This program opens some of his private pastures to hunting, closing some public lands to hunting, depending on where his cattle are. The rugged canyons running off the main ridge would make interesting places to explore on foot. There are a few sandstone walls in the lower reaches of some canyons that contrast with green vegetation of the unit. There are also sandstone overhangs and a seep from another sandstone formation, but this water may be seasonal or nonexistent most years. There is good potential for horse travel especially along the open ridge. Horse travel in other portions of the unit would be difficult. The unit does not have outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

No special supplemental values were noted in the Buffalo Creek unit. However, the Reynold's Battlefield site is located on the west bank of the Powder River just opposite the northwestern part of this unit. This 1876 battle was a prelude to Custer's Last Stand. This site is eligible for National Historic Site status and is in the process of being recommended for it.

QUIETUS
(PLANIMETRIC)


R. 48 E.
R. 49 E.
T. 8 S.
T. 9 S.
40 000 E.
2,980,000 S
420,000 S
990 000 N.
400,000 S
SE-41
Thompson
Creek
Trail
Creek
Creek
MONUMENT
Buffalo
T. 8 S.
T. 9 S.
R. 48 E.
R. 49 E.
RIVER
POWDER
Creek
Bar
Creek
Buried water lines
Dry
Horse
Creek
Creek
Creek
STATE
36
31
1
6
36
31
36
36
31
36
3

Recommended as W.S.A.

MT-027-702

▬ Unit boundary or Road
- - - Vehicular way
) Reservoir
—×— Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
▧ Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
▨ Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-715

UNIT NAME: Deadhorse Badlands
(formerly Cottonwood)

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is recommended for WSA status, because it meets the size, naturalness and solitude criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The size of the initial unit was 26,140 acres. The total acreage possible for this unit would have been 36,249 acres. Because of a high density of vehicle trails, roads and reservoirs, 10,100 acres were removed from further consideration by the State Director in August, 1979.

Several roads were found in the unit, two of which would remove some acreage. One road in Section 21 of T.6S., R.57E., NE, SW causes about 10 acres to be removed; the 10 acres north of that road. A second road crosses the northwest corner of Section 31, T.7S., R.58E. The road goes to the Nuhn Ranch which is in Section 20. The road cuts off a 240 acre segment from further consideration. One other boundary change is required by a road which enters the unit in T.6S., R.57E., Section 13 near the Butte Pipeline and continues southward to the large reservoir in Section 25. The road also forks in Section 24 and a segment of road continues to the southeast corner of Section 24, then becoming an unmaintained vehicle trail. No acreage is lost by these roads; a majority of these roads form the boundary for the acreage removed by the State Director in August, 1979.

These boundary changes would remove 250 acres. The total acreage to be removed is 250 acres leaving the final size of the Deadhorse Badlands inventory unit at 25,890 acres.

The majority of the Deadhorse Badlands Unit contains highly eroded low badlands. The northeastern part of this unit, however, is relatively flat with the East Fork T.L. Creek flowing through it northward and leaving the unit. Vegetation is predominantly low sagebrush and grasses, but cottonwoods grow along T.L. Creek. Several mesas and buttes dot the skyline on the northern boundary, but the majority of these are on private land outside the unit.

NATURALNESS

Most of this unit is apparently natural, but developments do become concentrated along several edges of the unit. The area of the unit most impacted is the northeast corner. The largest impacts in the Deadhorse Badlands unit are the numerous reservoirs in the Northern part. One reservoir is about 35 acres and can be seen from much of the upper half of this roadless area. Eleven additional reservoirs are found in this area, most of them being located in relatively flat terrain.

The Butte Pipeline runs north-south through the center of the unit but its impact in this unit is very minor. The Nuhn Ranch is located up against the public land in Section 20 of T.7S., R.58E. There are 3 miles of vehicle way in the unit just east of the Ranch.

Several vehicle trails are located in the unit with the majority of them located along ridges in the badlands. A vehicle trail in Sections 15 and 22 of T.7S., R.57E. has been chewed up by vehicles not following the original path. A segment along a ridge in the southwest corner of Section 15 does not show on the topo maps. The impact of this new vehicle trail is minor and is probably replacing the existing vehicle trail in Section 15 which is now receiving very little or no use.

A vehicle trail heads south from the road in Section 21 of T.6 S., R.57 E. A segment in Section 33 does not show up on the topo maps as it heads southwest out of the unit. The vehicle trail shown on the maps in Section 33 fades out after the other segment takes off.

There are 16 reservoirs in the part of the unit recommended for study. Fifteen miles of fence are in the unit, mainly along the ridges. The small number of grazing permittees accounts for the small amount of fence in the central part of this public land area.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

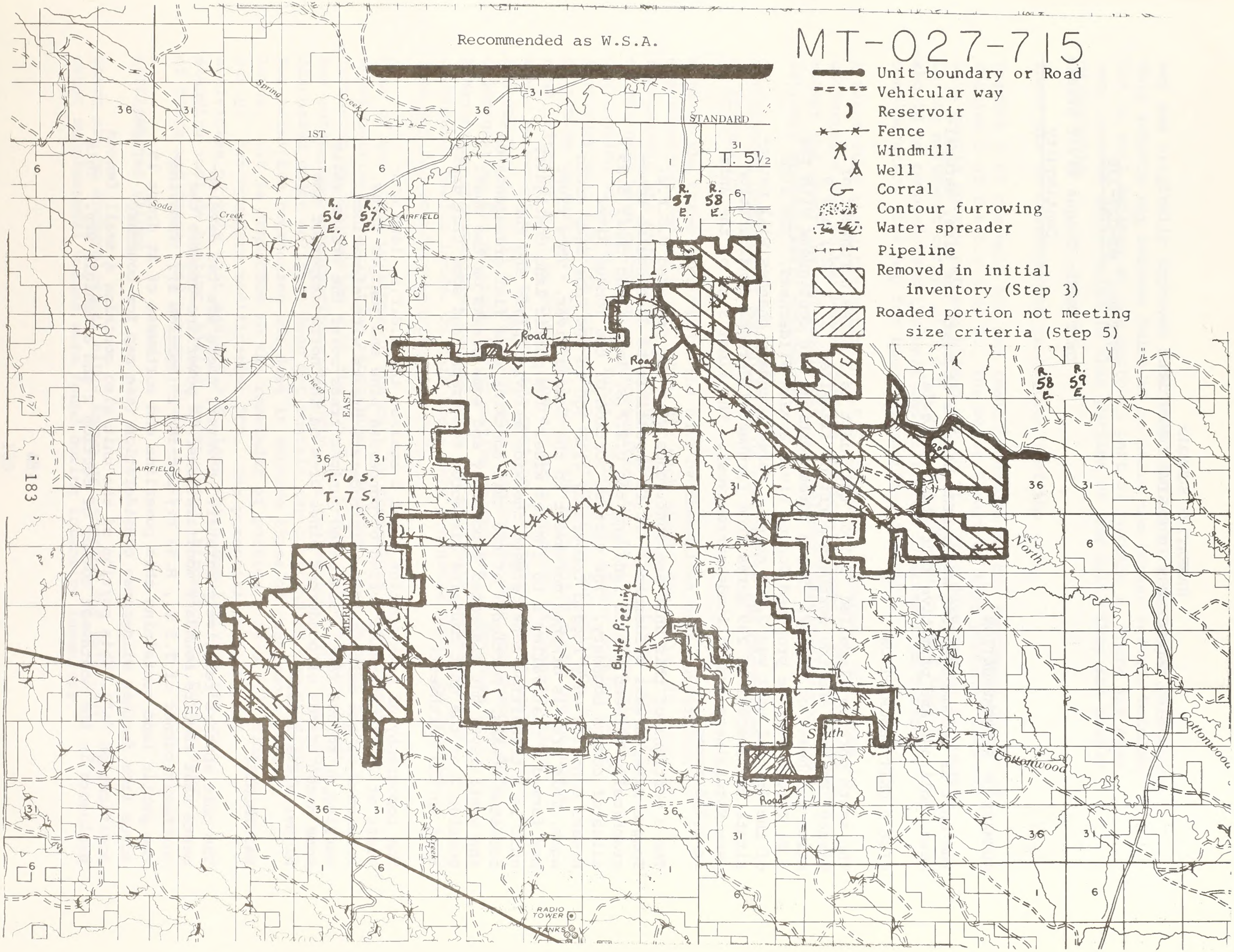
The Deadhorse Badlands Unit combines its large size and dissected badlands to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. The best opportunities for solitude exist between the ridges in the southern two-thirds of the area. There is no vegetative screening found in the unit, but the dissected landscape allow visitors in one area to be shielded from others in a different drainage. The northern one-third of the unit is relatively flat and does not provide outstanding solitude opportunities. As a whole, the Deadhorse Badlands Unit provides outstanding opportunities for solitude.

Big game hunting is the only known recreational use of this area at present. Deer and antelope are found in this area. Hiking and backpacking offer some potential recreation opportunities.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no known archaeological sites in this unit. No other supplemental values were noted for this area.

MT-027-715


Recommended as W.S.A.
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
R. 56 E.
R. 57 E.
R. 58 E.
R. 59 E.
T. 5½
T. 6 S.
T. 7 S.
STANDARD
1ST
EAST
MERIDIAN
AIRFIELD
Spring Creek
Soda Creek
Sheep Creek
Wolf Creek
North
South
Cottonwood
Road
Butte Pipeline
RADIO TOWER
TANKS
212

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO: MT-027-736

UNIT NAME: Tongue River Breaks
Continguity

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is recommended for WSA status because it meets the size, naturalness, solitude and primitive recreation criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The south portion (labelled "3") of this unit is 3 miles northwest of Birney, Montana and the northern portions (labelled "1" & "2") are 9 miles northeast of Birney. These three portions are contiguous with the U.S. Forest Service proposed Tongue River Breaks Wilderness. The size of the initial unit was 2,004 acres. Three boundary changes will necessitate the removal of 239 acres from further wilderness consideration (see Naturalness and Solitude narratives). The final size of the unit is 1,765 acres.

The 3 portions of this unit are contiguous with the proposed U.S.F.S. Tongue River Breaks Wilderness. It is impossible to distinguish topographically between public land and the U.S.F.S. land along their 5.25 miles of common boundary. The western portion of the Tongue River Breaks contains very rugged topography with 500 to 600 foot deep drainages. This area is drained northwest to the Tongue River. This river has formed a flat valley 1 to 2 miles wide. The public land contiguity unit is a transition zone between the wide alluvial plain and the forested breaks. Portion 1 of the unit contains some flat grasslands on the west; level but dissected topography and some breaks on the east. Portion 2 of the unit contains dissected topography and some flat grassland in the northwest.

The topography of both portion 1 and 2 against the U.S.F.S. land consists of 200 foot breaks dotted by ponderosa pine and juniper trees. Portion 3 of the unit is primarily moderate breaks with elevations varying up to 500 feet. Scattered juniper trees cover the breaks while some dense stands of ponderosa pines grow on the north slopes of the higher elevations.

NATURALNESS

The unit appears relatively natural. However, there are two developments that require boundary modifications. A powerline crosses the northwest corner of T.5 S., R.43 E., Section 2 (Portion 1). Removing the public land containing this powerline and northwest of it drops 15 acres from further wilderness consideration (see map for boundary modification "A"). This portion of the unit also contains a small fenced exclosure in the southwest corner of Section 2 and a vehicle way. This way was originally improved as a fire road, but is no longer maintained. This vehicle way becomes faint as it nears the Forest Service boundary but is well defined at the northern part of portion 1. There are also many uncased drill holes in this portion of the unit. They are barely discernable.

There are no developments in portion 2 of the unit.

Portion 3 of the unit has one small reservoir in the southwest corner of Section 5 of T.6 S., R.42 E. The major impact of this portion, however, is a scoria borrow pit and bladed way to it. This development is located in the northwest corner of T.6 S., R.42 E., Section 5. This impact should be removed from the unit and will drop 20 acres from further consideration (see map for boundary modification "B").

A fence runs along the entire U.S.F.S. boundary. However, the fence is unobtrusive due to the broken terrain and forest cover. The developments, except the powerline and scoria pit, are neither individually nor cumulatively substantially noticeable.

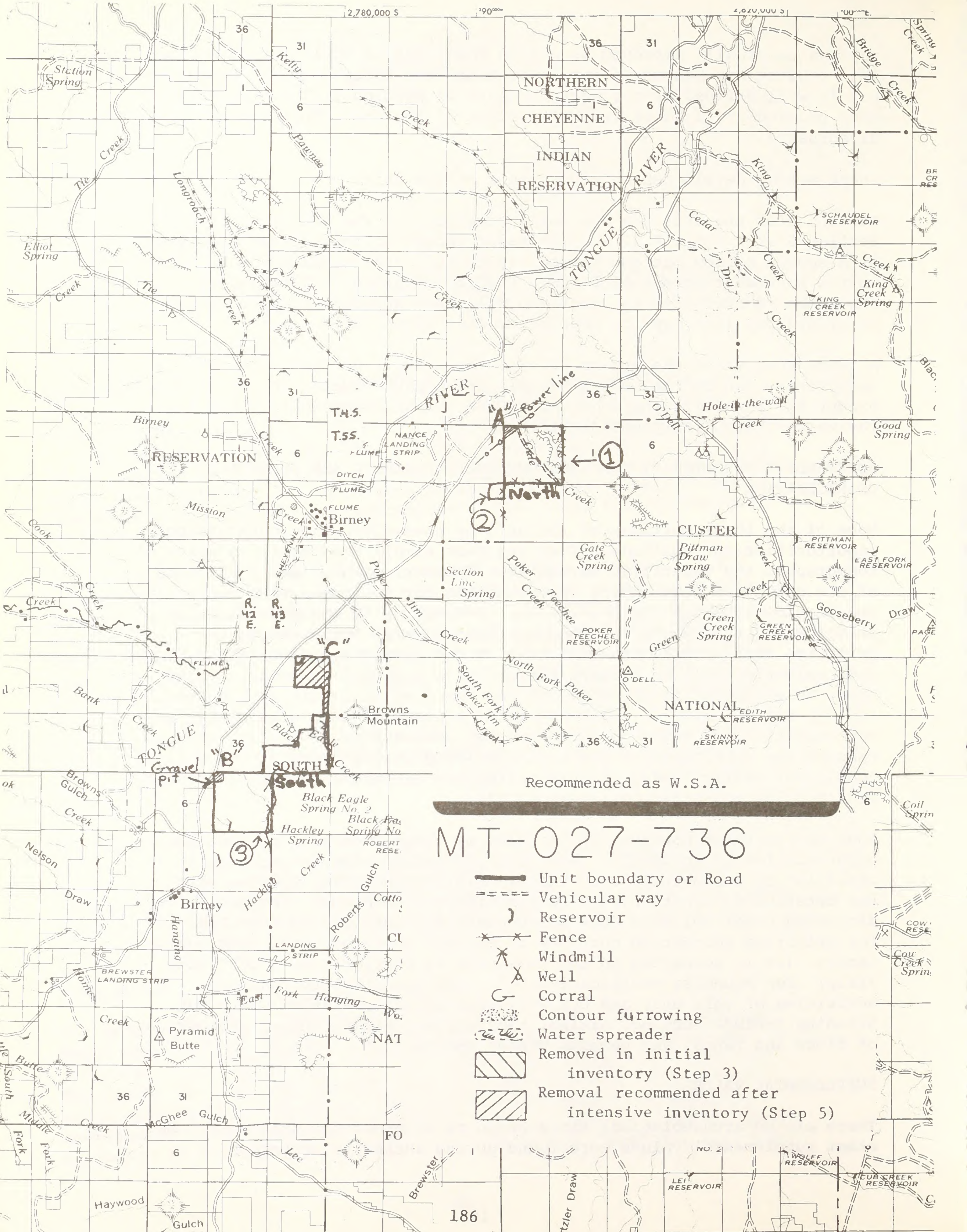
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

None of the three portions of the unit by themselves have outstanding opportunities for solitude. They are each simply too small, in spite of topographic and vegetative screening. However, each of the 3 portions of the unit have outstanding opportunities for solitude, when viewed in conjunction with the U.S.F.S. lands. Generally, if any portion of an inventory unit exhibits outstanding opportunities for solitude (or primitive recreation), the remainder of the unit which meets the naturalness criterion will be brought forward as a proposed Wilderness Study Area. An exception is relevant for portion 3 of this unit in Section 29 and 30, T.5 S., R.43 E. This 204 acre "peninsula" does not possess any opportunities for solitude (or primitive recreation). Nor does it enhance any opportunities for solitude (or primitive recreation) of contiguous public lands. On this basis this peninsula should be dropped. (See map for boundary modification "C").

None of the three portions of the unit by themselves have outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation. However, they do meet this criterior in conjunction with the U.S.F.S. Tongue River Breaks, which has outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation. The "peninsula" discussed under solitude does not contain any outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation nor does it enhance those of contiguous public lands. (It is connected to the remainder of portion 3 by a 377' wide strip) See boundary modification "C". The potential recreational activities of this unit and U.S.F.S. land which cumulatively are outstanding include hunting, hiking, backpacking, birdwatching, photography of flora and fauna, and perhaps winter sports.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no archaeological sites known or recorded for this unit. No other supplemental values were found during intensive inventory.

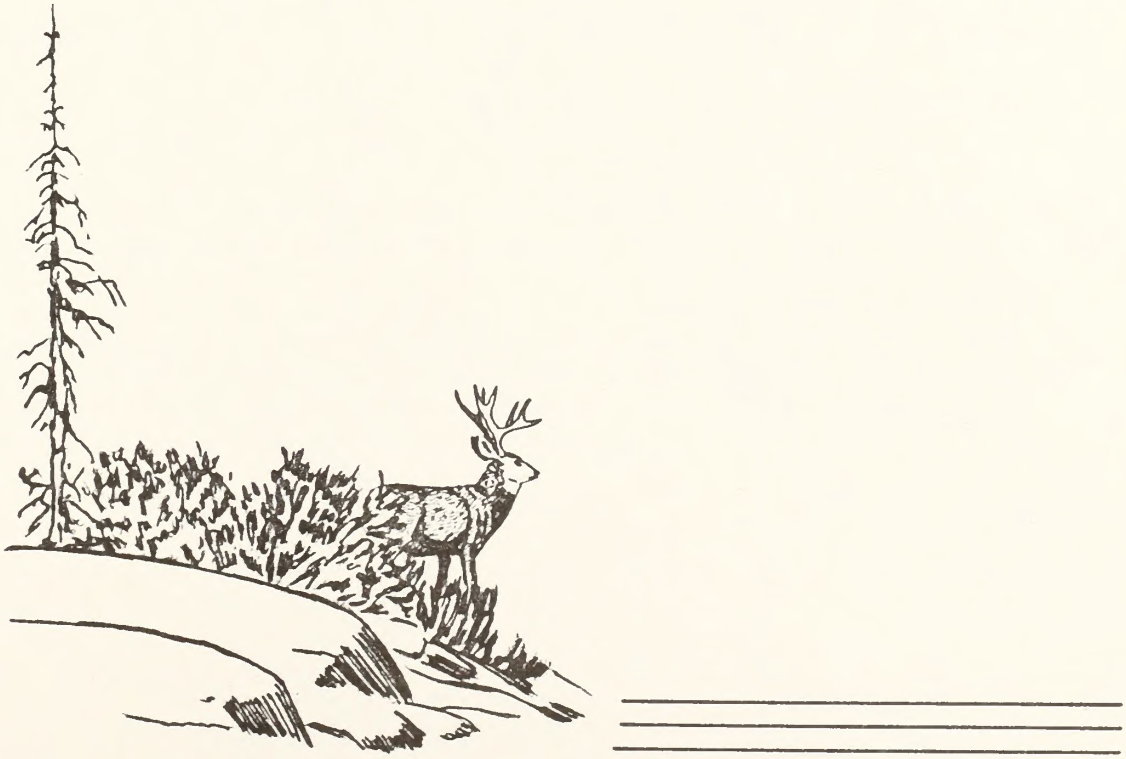

Recommended as W.S.A.

MT-027-736

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Removal recommended after intensive inventory (Step 5)
"A"
"B"
"C"
①
②
③
North
South
Gravel Pit
Power line
T.4.S.
T.5.S.
R. 42 E.
R. 43 E.
NORTHERN CHEYENNE INDIAN RESERVATION
TONGUE RIVER
Birney
Browns Mountain
CUSTER
NATIONAL
SOUTH
Black Eagle Spring No. 2
Hackley Spring
Section Line Spring
Gate Creek Spring
Pittman Draw Spring
Green Creek Spring
Good Spring
King Creek Spring
Station Spring
Elliot Spring
SCHAUDEL RESERVOIR
KING CREEK RESERVOIR
PITTMAN RESERVOIR
EAST FORK RESERVOIR
POKER TEECHEE RESERVOIR
GREEN CREEK RESERVOIR
EDITH RESERVOIR
SKINNY RESERVOIR
NANCE LANDING STRIP
BREWSTER LANDING STRIP
Pyramid Butte
O'DELL
Hole-in-the-wall
Poker Jim Creek
North Fork Poker
South Fork Poker Jim Creek
Gooseberry Draw
Hanging Woman Creek
2,780,000 S
2,820,000 S

MILES CITY DISTRICT

INVENTORY UNITS PROPOSED TO BE DROPPED FROM FURTHER WILDERNESS CONSIDERATION



NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-610

UNIT NAME: Yellowstone Island

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The island no longer exists. The river has changed since the United States Geological Survey Map (1960) and extensively since the mapping of the Master Title Plat. The location of the island is now occupied by the main channel of the Yellowstone River.

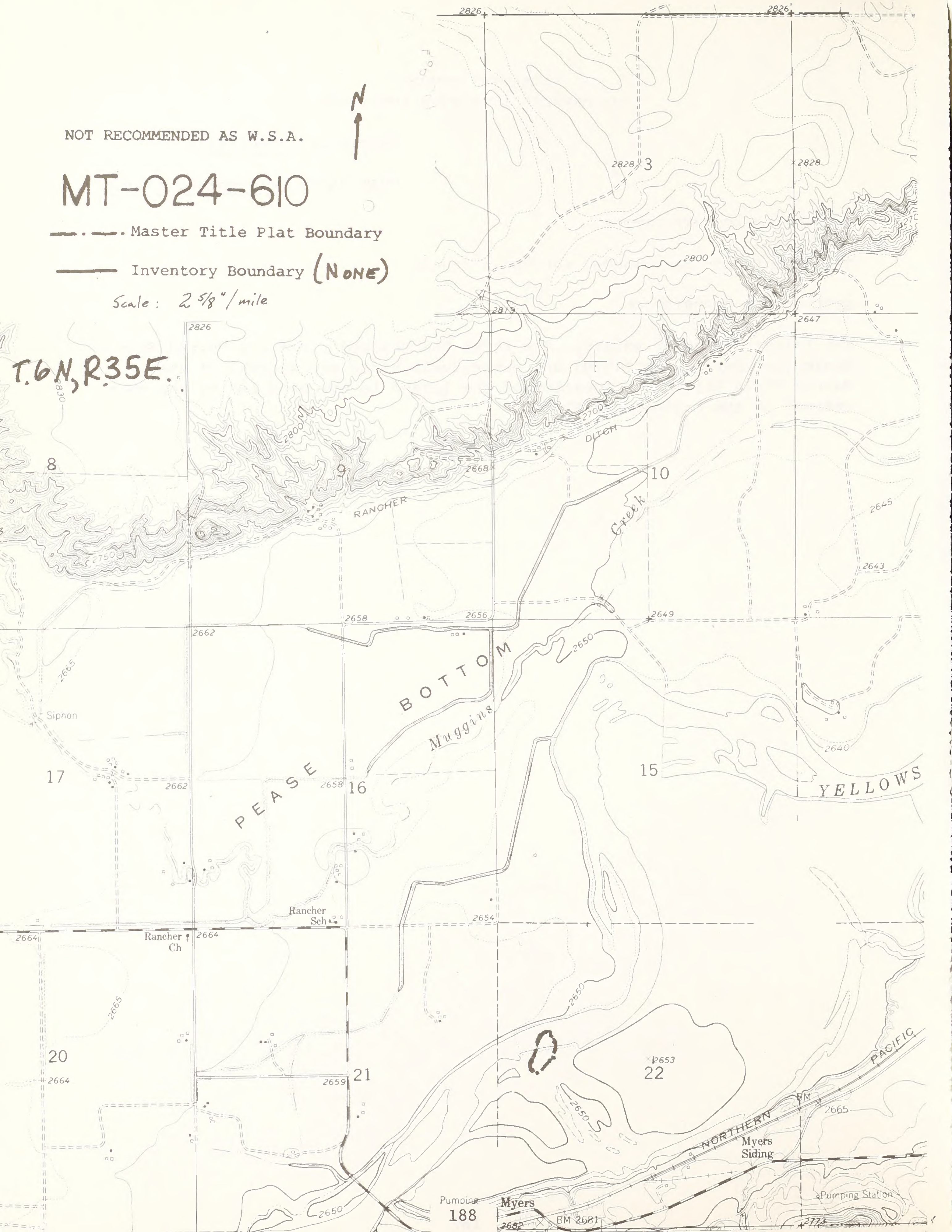
NOT RECOMMENDED AS W.S.A.

MT-024-610

—·— Master Title Plat Boundary

—— Inventory Boundary (NONE)

Scale: 2 5/8"/mile


N
T.6N, R35E.
2826
2826
2828
3
2828
2800
2819
2647
2826
2830
2700
DITCH
2800
8
9
2668
10
RANCHER
Creek
2645
2750
2643
2658
2656
2649
2662
2650
2665
BOTTOM
Siphon
Muggins
2640
17
2662
PEASE
2658
16
15
YELLOWS
Rancher Sch
2654
2664
Rancher Ch
2664
2665
2650
20
2653
22
2664
2659
21
PACIFIC
BM
2665
2650
NORTHERN
Myers Siding
Pumping Station
188
Myers
2650
2682
BM 2681
2773
Pumping Station

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-024-611

NAME OF AREA Yellowstone Island

SUMMARY OF DECISION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION

The acreage listed in the Situation Evaluation is approximately 4. The island appears to have built up to approximately 20 acres (see map). The channel on the southwest is dry except during spring. An official ownership status assessment can be made only by the Cadastral Survey. For the purpose of this report it will be assumed that this is a public land island of 20 acres.

The island is either bare sand or covered with grasses and brush no more than 3 feet high. There is one tree or bush about 8 feet high at the northwest end of the island.

NATURALNESS

The only development is a fence about 50 yards long (see map). Much of this is down or screened by grasses. The fence is judged to be substantially unnoticeable.

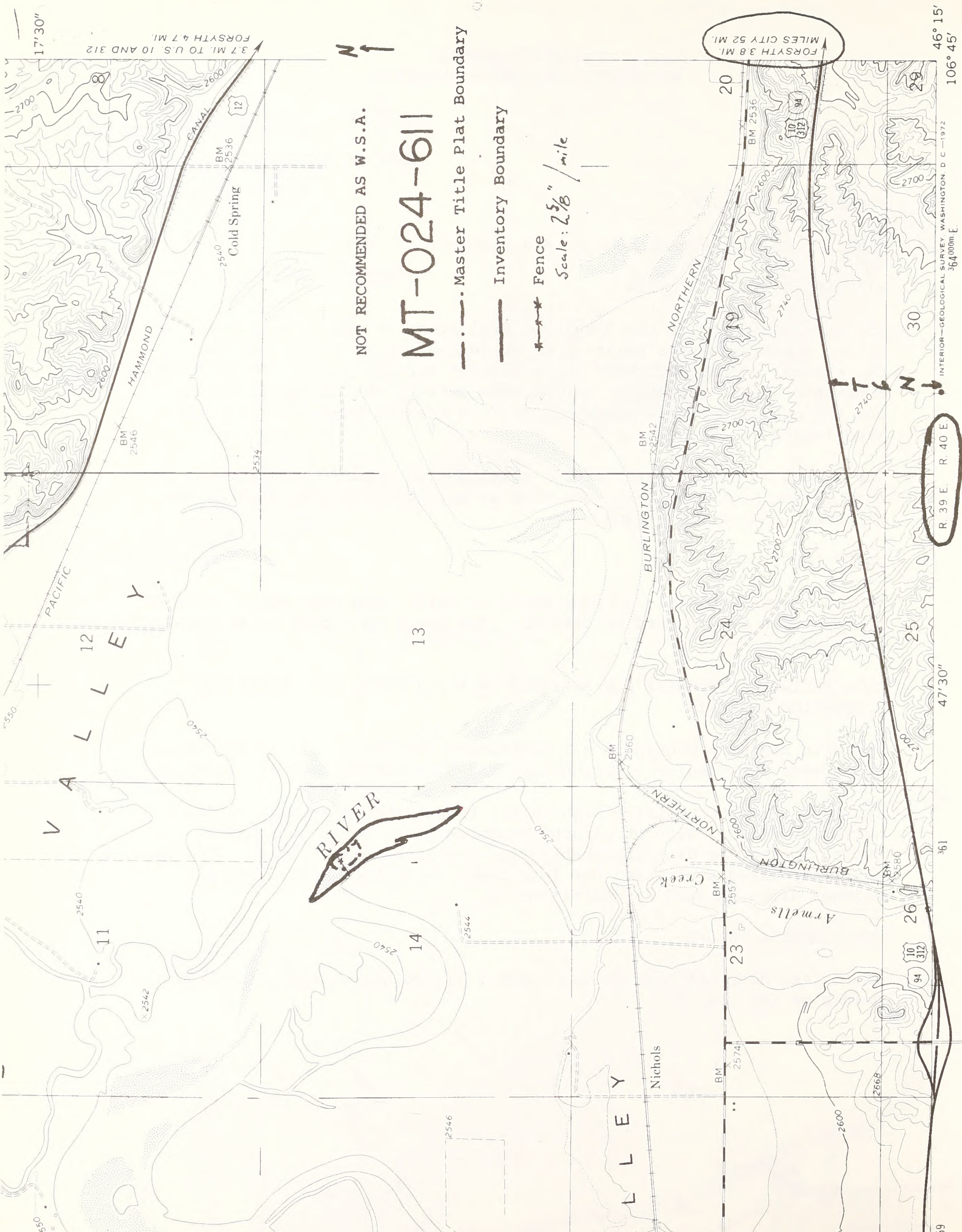
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION ANALYSIS

The unit has no topographic nor vegetative screening. It is too small to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude without any screening.

The unit is, except during high water, bounded by water only on the northeast shore. Without careful examination it would not, except during spring, be distinguishable from the bank of the river. Opportunities for water based activities nor land based recreation activities are neither distinguished nor excellent.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

The island does not have scenic values. There are no known supplemental values on the island.


NOT RECOMMENDED AS W.S.A.
MT-024-611
Master Title Plat Boundary
Inventory Boundary
Fence
Scale: 2 5/8" / mile
N
FORSYTH 4.7 MI.
3.7 MI. TO U.S. 10 AND 312
FORSYTH 3.8 MI.
MILES CITY 52 MI.
HAMMOND
CANAL
PACIFIC
BURLINGTON
NORTHERN
Cold Spring
RIVER
VALLEY
Nichols
Armells
Creek
BM 2536
BM 2546
BM 2542
BM 2560
BM 2557
BM 2574
BM 2580
12
94
10
312
8
10
11
12
13
14
15
19
20
22
23
24
25
26
27
29
30
R. 39 E.
R. 40 E.
17'30"
47'30"
46° 15'
106° 45'
INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C.—1972
364000m E.
361
359

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-612

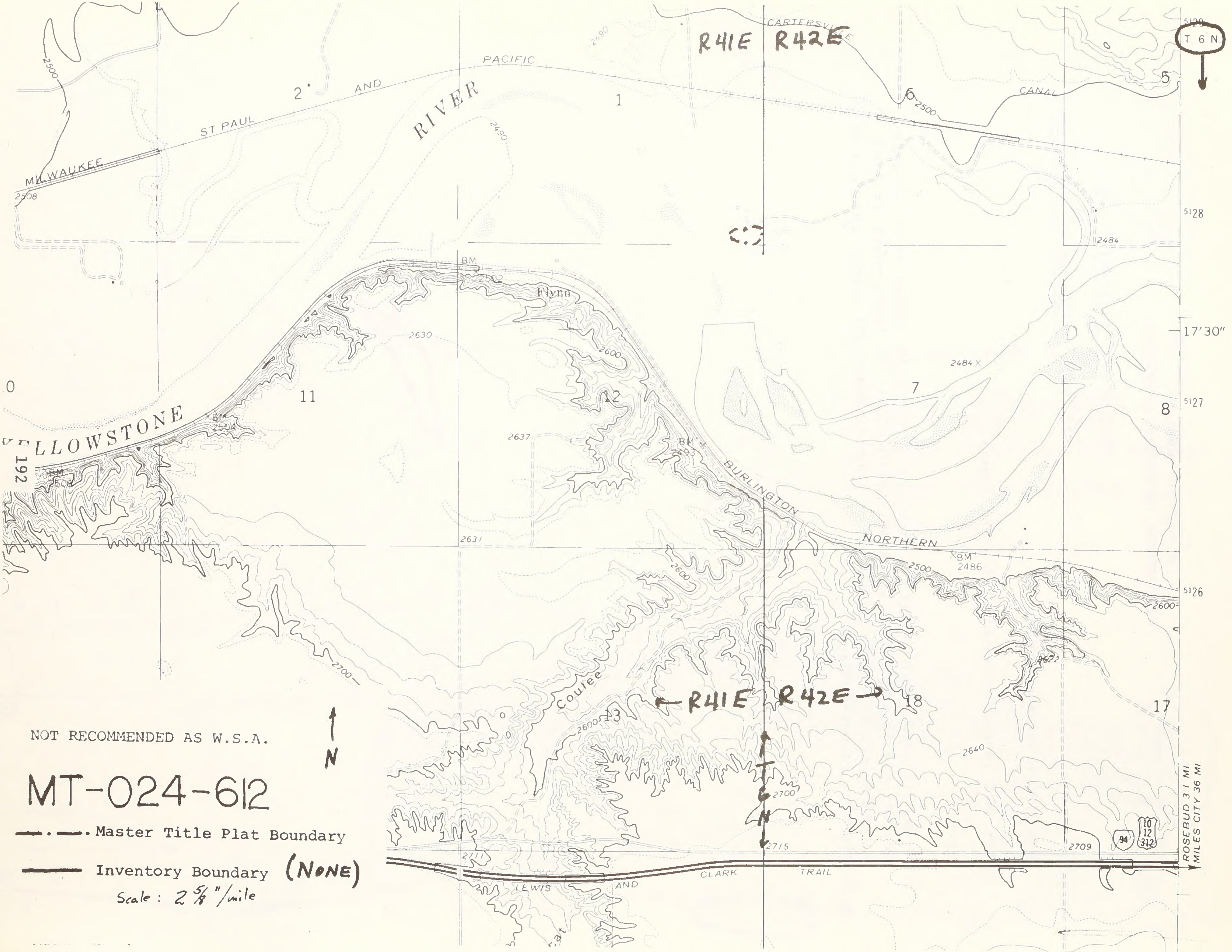
UNIT NAME: Yellowstone River Island

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status.

SIZE

No public land island exists. This was erroneously listed as a two-acre public land island in the Situation Evaluation. In fact, there is 1.67 acres of public land on an island of approximately 334 acres, the remainder of which is non-public.


T 6 N
R41E R42E
CARTERSVILLE
PACIFIC
AND
ST PAUL
MILWAUKEE
RIVER
CANAL
YELLOWSTONE
BURLINGTON
NORTHERN
Flynn
Coulee
LEWIS
AND
CLARK
TRAIL
← R41E R42E →
T 6 N
1
2
5
6
7
8
11
12
13
17
18
2500
2490
2508
2484
2630
2600
2637
2631
2700
2640
2715
2711
2709
BM 2502
BM 2504
BM 2493
BM 2486
2622
5128
5127
5126
17'30"
94
10 12 312
ROSEBUD 3.1 MI.
MILES CITY 36 MI.

NOT RECOMMENDED AS W.S.A.

↑ N

MT-024-612

—·—· Master Title Plat Boundary

—— Inventory Boundary (NONE)

Scale : 2 5/8"/mile

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-024-617

NAME OF AREA Missouri River Island

SUMMARY OF DECISION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION

No public land island exists. The acreage of the island was reported in the Situation Evaluation as 621 and printed in the Federal Register as 617. This was reported from the Master Title Plat despite the existence of 120 acres of private land on the island. The river has changed extensively since the Master Title Plat mapping but the meandering has not resulted in any public land islands.

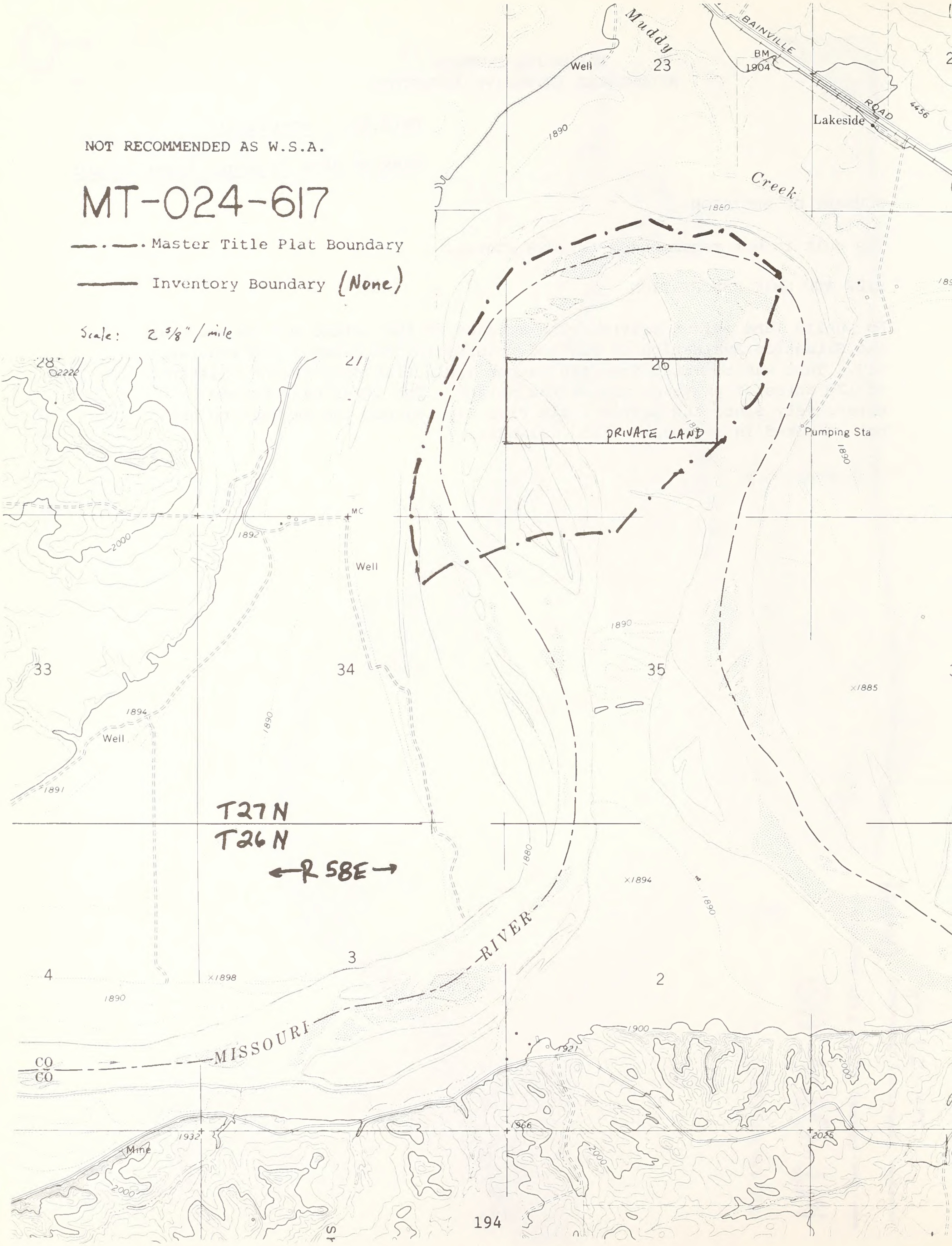
NOT RECOMMENDED AS W.S.A.

MT-024-617

—·—·Master Title Plat Boundary

——— Inventory Boundary (None)

Scale: 2 3/8"/mile


Muddy
Creek
Well
23
BAINVILLE
ROAD
BM
1904
Lakeside
4456
1890
1880
28
2222
27
26
PRIVATE LAND
Pumping Sta
1890
MC
1892
2000
Well
33
34
35
×1885
1894
Well
1890
1891
T27N
T26N
← R 58E →
1880
×1894
1890
MISSOURI
RIVER
CO
CO
4
3
2
×1898
1890
1900
1921
2000
1932
Mine
2000
1966
2000
2025

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO: MT-024-632

UNIT NAME: East Bridge Coulee

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status although it meets the size and outstanding opportunities for solitude criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

There is a road running through the southern portion of the unit that cuts approximately 700 acres from the original unit, leaving 6600 acres (see map). It receives regular use and maintenance. The unit is in Garfield County, Montana. The unit is bounded on the west of a county road, on the north by State and private land, and on the east by private land and U.S. Fish and Wildlife land. The unit is approximately 32 miles northeast of Jordan, MT.

This unit is somewhat broken in topography with large areas of flat open short-grass prairie interspersed with gumbo knobs and ridges of varying sizes. The unit is bisected by Bridge Coulee, which runs from northwest to southeast through the unit draining into Big Dry Creek, which is off the unit. The coulee is characterized by steep ridges on either side with numerous small drainages and dry gullies leading to it. There are junipers growing along these drainages, while the rest of the unit is generally without trees. The trees cover less than 2% of the unit.

NATURALNESS

There are approximately three miles of water pipeline in the northern portion of the unit. The pipe is buried approximately six feet deep and is visible on the surface by the abundance of lush grass growing over it. Accompanying the pipeline are numerous water hydrants and stock water tanks. In the northeast portion of the unit there are water spreaders. There are approximately 11 small reservoirs on the unit. The impact of the water spreaders and reservoirs is substantially noticeable. Some receive more livestock use than others, and one or two are completely dry. Numerous vehicular ways, some of which have been improved, run through the unit. Many of them lead to reservoirs and all are used. Fences run throughout the unit as well. On the whole, these impacts combine to have a significant effect on the naturalness of the unit, due to their extent and distribution.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

Unit 632 does possess outstanding opportunities for solitude. Those features within the unit which contribute to the opportunities for solitude include many coulees and gumbo buttes, areas of open space and the configuration of the unit. The moderate dissection of the coulees make it possible for several people to be in the area at one time and yet still be unaware of each other. In a similar fashion the gumbo buttes and the juniper trees in the southern portion of the unit also serve as a natural means to physically and visually separate people. Another important element of solitude, contained within this unit is the availability of areas of open space. Areas such as these provide opportunities for solitude because of the opportunities for widespread dispersal and the feelings of solitude that are inspired by open vistas. The configuration of the unit is enhanced by corresponding well to the drainage patterns of the unit. The shape of the unit is conducive to promoting feelings of solitude since there is no portion of the unit that is constricted in either length or width.

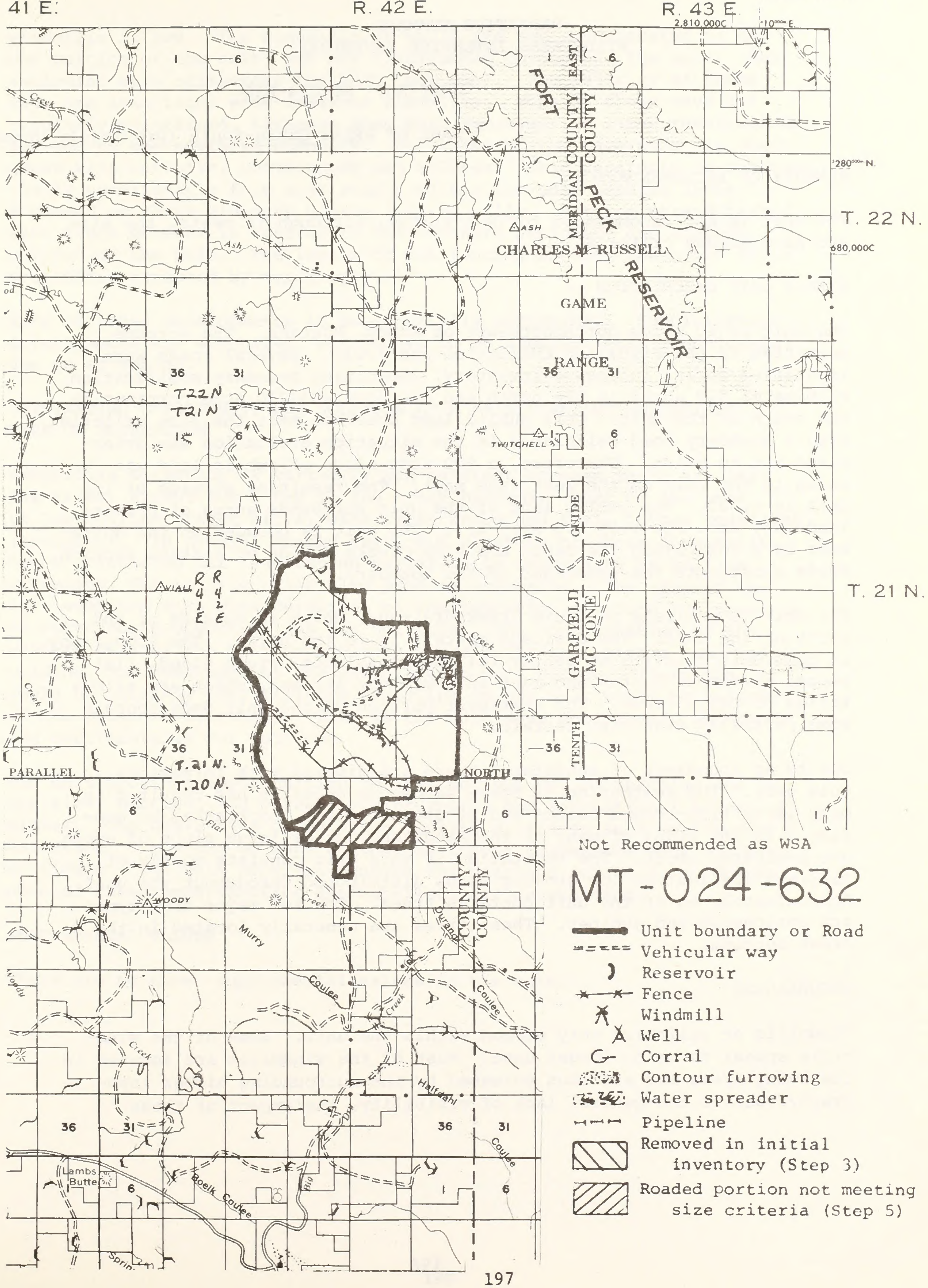
The opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation are not outstanding in Unit 632. Although opportunities for several different types of primitive recreation do exist on this Unit, these opportunities are not excellent. No combination of these opportunities are excellent. Those recreational activities for which there are opportunities on this unit include hiking, hunting, photography, horseback riding, rock collecting and bird watching. The diversity of terrain types in this unit provides good opportunities for hiking. While the terrain is not difficult enough to discourage walking it is still diverse enough that a person could choose between walking along the ridge tops, the bottoms of the coulees or in the open areas. The other recreational opportunities to be found within this unit include hunting for mule deer, pronghorn antelope and grouse, photographing landscapes, wildlife and wildflowers. Several different species of waterfowl, passerines, and some raptors were observed in the unit.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no known supplemental values in the unit.

JORDAN

(PLANIMETRIC)


41 E.
R. 42 E.
R. 43 E.
2,810,000C
10000 E.
280000 N.
680,000C
T. 22 N.
T. 21 N.
T22N
T21N
T.21 N.
T.20 N.
R 41 E
R 42 E
FORT PECK RESERVOIR
CHARLES M. RUSSELL
GAME
RANGE
MERIDIAN COUNTY
EAST COUNTY
GARFIELD
MC CONE
GUIDE
TENTH
PARALLEL
NORTH
COUNTY
COUNTY
ASH
TWITCHELL
VIALL
WOODY
SNAP
Lambs Butte
Creek
Ash
Soap
Flat
Murry
Durand
Coulee
Halfdahl
Big Dry
Boelk Coulee
Sprin
1
6
36
31
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-632

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO: MT-024-634

NAME OF AREA: Cabin-South (previously unnamed)

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets, the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The unit is 10 miles northnortheast of Ismay, Montana. The acreage specified in the Situation Evaluation was 7,030. Several roads were identified during intensive inventory. Resulting boundary modification eliminated 970 acres in the north and 410 acre and 230 acre portions in the south of the unit. This public land does not meet the size criteria. Also a boundary road deliniated in the situation evaluation was determined not to exist. Therefore, a 900 acre piece of public land was added to the unit on the west (see map). The resulting acreage of the unit is 6,320. The public land of the unit surrounds acres of private land (N½, Sec. 26, T.11 N., R.55 E.). The unit is bounded on the southwest by a road along the Cabin and Pine Creeks divide or a State section. Roads constitute the remainder of the boundary.

The unit is entirely in Cabin Creek drainage, which is outside of and north of the unit. The drainage pattern is to the north. The topography in this unit consists of gently rolling grasslands, steep sided, flat topped sandstone buttes and many intermittent streams, which are tributaries of Cabin Creek. The northeast portion of the unit does contain some partially dissected terrain.

Due to an abundance of sandstone, there are diverse rock formations in this unit. The weathering of these sandstone deposits has resulted in many large flat-topped buttes and sandstone spires, pockmarked by erosion. On the sides of many of the sandstone buttes large slabs of stone are scattered about. The vegetation if this unit consists mostly of midgrass species and low growing forbs distributed throughout the unit. Approximately 5% of the unit contains trees. The two major tree types are cottonwood and juniper. These trees are generally located in the creek bottoms.

NATURALNESS

Windmills or wells are very common within the unit. Some of the windmills appear to be no longer used. Most of the windmills are located in low lying areas and are thus screened by the surrounding higher topography. Due to the general lack of visibility, the impact of these windmills is low. The windmills or wells are not concentrated in any one portion of the unit, but are distributed throughout the unit. Many vehicular ways crisscross the unit (see map). The majority of these ways are associated with wells or windmills. None of these ways are regularly maintained, although some were improved. A large reservoir is located on the northern boundary. The edges of the reservoir are overgrown with cattails, cottonwoods and willows. This reservoir is substantially unnoticeable from most points within the unit because it is screened on three sides by gently rolling hills. A three strand barbed wire fence network is located in the southern periphery and eastern portion of the unit. The impact of the fencing is very low since it is most often screened by topography.

None of these developments is substantially noticeable. Cumulatively, developments are extensive, but judged to be substantially unnoticable due to screening.

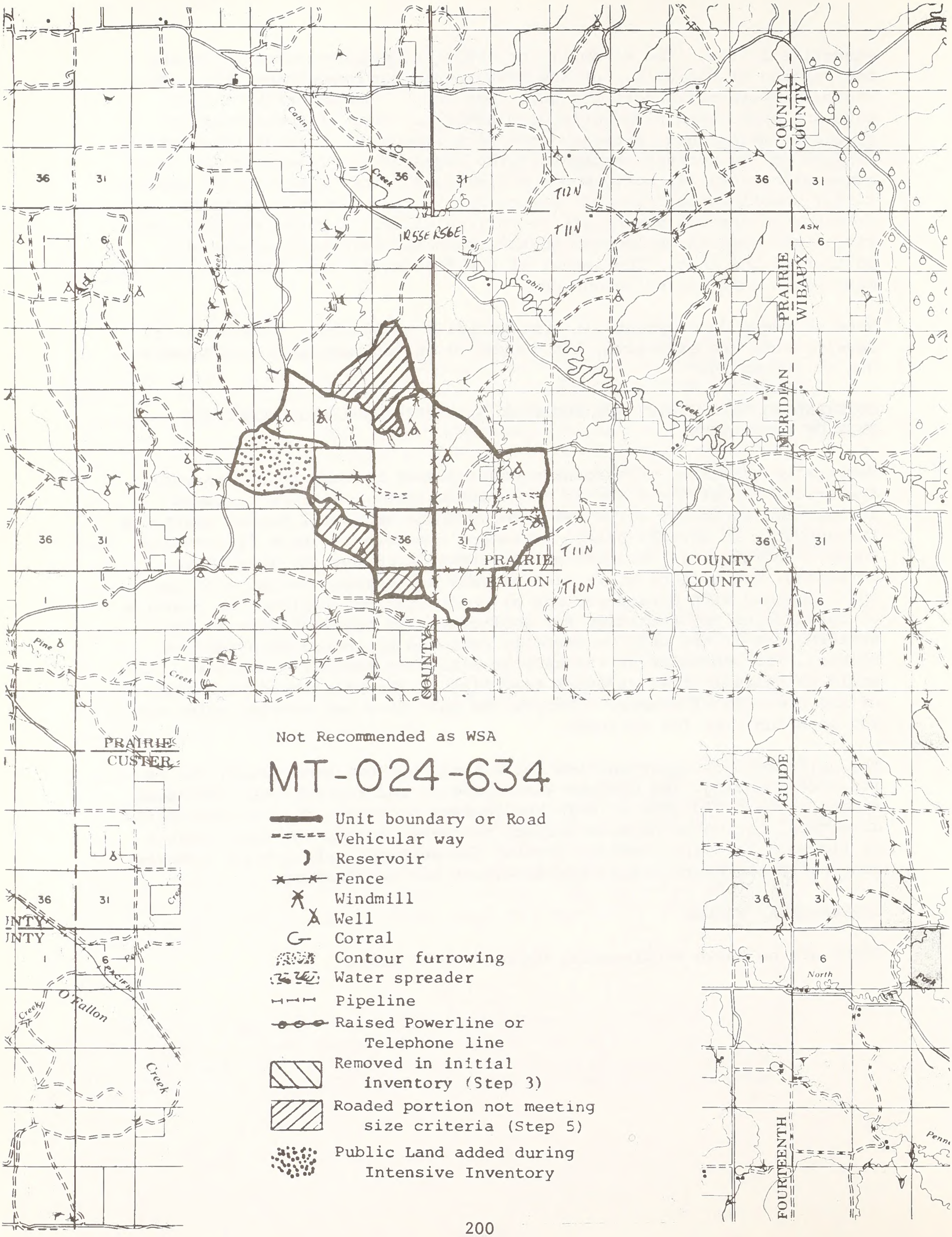
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

Vegetative screening is virtually non-existent because there are very few trees, except for a few in the creek bottoms. Most of the unit is low rolling grassy hills, with rocky knobs and small buttes scattered throughout. In several places there are clusters of these finger-like knobs, providing for interesting variation in topography as well as screening. The rolling hills also provide screening. The size of the unit combined with considerations of configuration preclude the presence of outstanding opportunities for solitude. The configuration of the western part of the unit is severely degraded by the private land inholding. The remainder of the unit is also very narrow. Therefore, it would be unlikely that visitors traveling in the unit would be unaware of the presence of others. That is the unit does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

The unit provides opportunities for hiking, but not backpacking due to its size, hunting, and perhaps winter sports and recreational horseback riding. One could ride or walk the coulees or ridges in a southwesterly direction. It would be more arduous to travel across the many coulees or ridges. The unit provides hunting for deer and upland bird. However, none of these opportunities are excellent nor outstanding.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no known supplemental values in the unit.


36
31
Cabin
Creek
T12N
T11N
R55E R56E
COUNTY
COUNTY
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
ASH
MERIDIAN
Hay Creek
6
1
PRAIRIE
FALLON
T11N
T10N
COUNTY
COUNTY
Pine
Creek
PRAIRIE
CUSTER
O'Fallon
Creek
Pennel
Pacific
GUIDE
FOURTEENTH
North
Fork
Penn

Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-634

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Raised Powerline or Telephone line
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
Public Land added during Intensive Inventory

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT: MT-024-635

NAME OF UNIT: Timber Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size criterion.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

This unit is 6500 acres in size. There is a 80 acre small private inholding (W½SW, Sec.28, T.15 N., R.46 E.) in the western portion of the unit. The western boundary is private land, as is part of the southern, eastern, and northern boundary. The remainder is bounded by either a state section or a road running through public land. A road was identified during intensive inventory, which extends three miles southeast from the northwest corner. The boundary is modified to exclude the road, but the acreage change is negligible.

Unit 635 is primarily flat grassland dominated by Western Wheatgrass and other grasses and forbs. Timber Creek (intermittent) runs from southeast to northwest through the unit, and with its tributaries provides for some variation in topography in the form of small to medium-size coulees and small ridges. The few trees (juniper) in the unit are found in these coulee bottoms, along with some fairly dense brush in places. The trees and brush cover less than 2% of the unit.

NATURALNESS

There are approximately four miles of fences and five windmills in the unit, as well as a four acre reservoir, a three acre reservoir, two small reservoirs, and portions of a nine acre and four acre reservoir. There are about six miles of vehicular ways on the unit - most of them associated with reservoirs and windmills. Most of the developments are west of the eastern quarter of the unit, which is domianted by the headwaters of the creek. There is one small barbed wire exclosure in Section 28.

The developments are conspicuous. The vehicle ways are well defined from use. From most parts of the unit developments are apparent. This is due to their extent and distribution combined with the open topography of the unit.

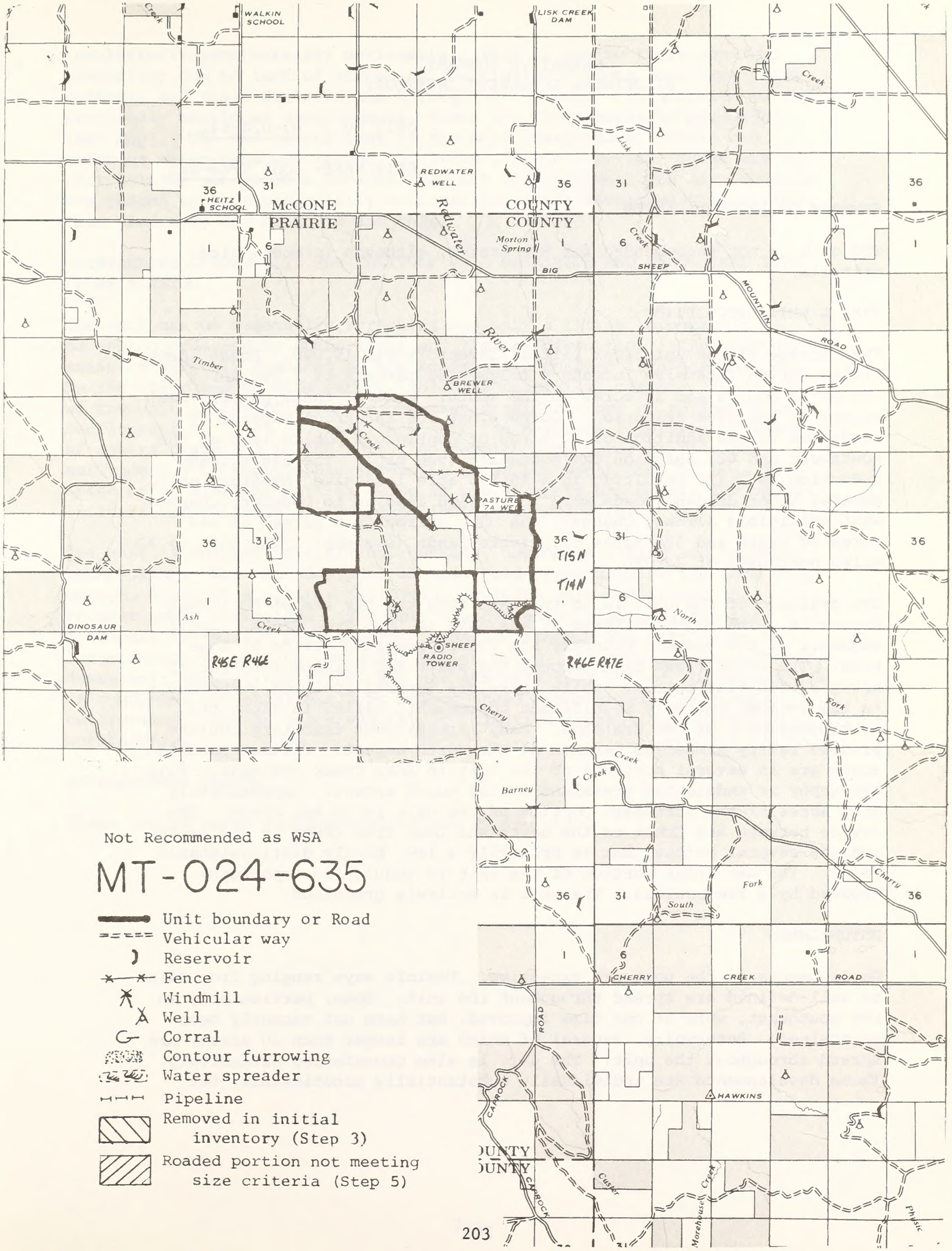
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

Unit 635 does not have outstanding opportunities for solitude. Since it is primarily flat there is little topographic screening, except when one is actually in the coulee bottoms. Vegetative screening is virtually non-existent since there are so few trees on the unit. The road which creates a corridor extending well into the unit, significantly impacts the configuartion of the unit. The screening and configurational deficiencies are not overcome by size. The combination of the lack of screening, poor configuration and small size preclude outstanding opportunities for solitude.

Unit 635 does not have outstanding recreational opportunities. The unit is suitable for hiking or horseback riding, although not particularly desirable. The unit is cut by a corridor so the area available for hunting or other recreation is somewhat reduced. Opportunity for antelope hunting is fairly good, judging from the topography and vegetation. No individual or combination of activities is outstanding.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no known supplemental values.


WALKIN SCHOOL
LISK CREEK DAM
Creek
REDWATER WELL
Lisk
36
31
36
31
36
HEITZ SCHOOL
McCONE COUNTY
PRAIRIE COUNTY
COUNTY COUNTY
Redwater
Morton Spring
1
6
1
6
1
BIG SHEEP MOUNTAIN ROAD
Creek
River
Timber
BREWER WELL
Creek
PASTURE 7A WELL
36
31
36
31
36
T15N
T14N
1
6
1
6
1
DINOSAUR DAM
Ash Creek
SHEEP RADIO TOWER
R45E R46E
R46E R47E
North Fork
Cherry
Creek
Barney
Creek
Cherry
Fork
South
36
31
36
1
6
1
CHERRY CREEK ROAD
ROAD
CARROCK
HAWKINS
COUNTY
COUNTY
CARROCK
Custer
Morehouse
Creek
Physic

Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-635

- ━━ Unit boundary or Road
- ═══ Vehicular way
-) Reservoir
- ×—× Fence
- Windmill
- Well
- Corral
- Contour furrowing
- Water spreader
- ⊢⊣ Pipeline
- ▧ Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
- ▨ Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-642

UNIT NAME: Lone Tree-Ash

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets size criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The acreage of the unit from initial inventory was 19,040. Roads identified during intensive inventory fragmented parcels of 2,560 acres on the north and 60 and 30 acres on the south. None of these parcels meet either of the size criterion. Corrections for incorrect mapping of roads led to the addition of 80 acres of contiguous public land on the southwest and 435 acres on the southeast (see map). The net acreage reduction is 2,135 resulting in a 16,905 acre intensive inventory unit. Several other deadend roads were identified leading to boundary changes with negligible acreage change. The unit surrounds a parcel of 640 acres of state and 320 acres of private lands (see map). The unit is 30 miles northeast of Jordan.

The drainage of the unit is to the east into the Dry Arm of Fort Peck Reservoir. The major drainage in the unit is Lone Tree Creek. Small segments of the western boundary are the topographic divide of Lone tree. The creek flows east through the state and private land parcel along a wide flat bottom. While there are several isolated gumbo knobs in the bottom, the only significant topographic relief is along the south extremity of the drainage. Many intermittent tributary coulees produce fairly dissected terrain of the north aspect. Fifteen hundred acres are in several portions of the unit in Snap Creek drainage. This topogrphy is undulating grassland of the south aspect. Approximately 2500 acres of the northeast portion of the unit is in Ash Creek. The divide between Ash Creek to the north and Lone Tree Creek to the south contain several buttes, but is primarily a low, barely distinguishable ridge. The Ash Creek portion of the unit is undulating topography crossed by a few coulees. The unit is entirely grassland.

NATURALNESS

Developments in the unit are extensive. Vehicle ways ranging from faint to well-defined are spread throughout the unit. Some, particularly in the southeast, were at one time improved, but have not recently been maintained. Reservoirs, several of which are larger than 10 acres, are spread throughout the unit. The unit is also crossfenced extensively. These developments are individually substantially unnoticeable, but cumulatively substantially noticeable. This is due to their density, visibility due to lack of screening (particularly along Lone Tree Creek bottom), and their distribution throughout the unit. In addition to the previously mentioned developments, there are three separate pipelines (see map). The one in the east is the most conspicuous. There are numerous waterspreaders in Sec. 3, T.21N., R.41E., M.P.M. These are not particularly conspicuous because they are in a coulee. The developments are judged to be substantially noticeable as some development is visible from virtually any point in the unit.

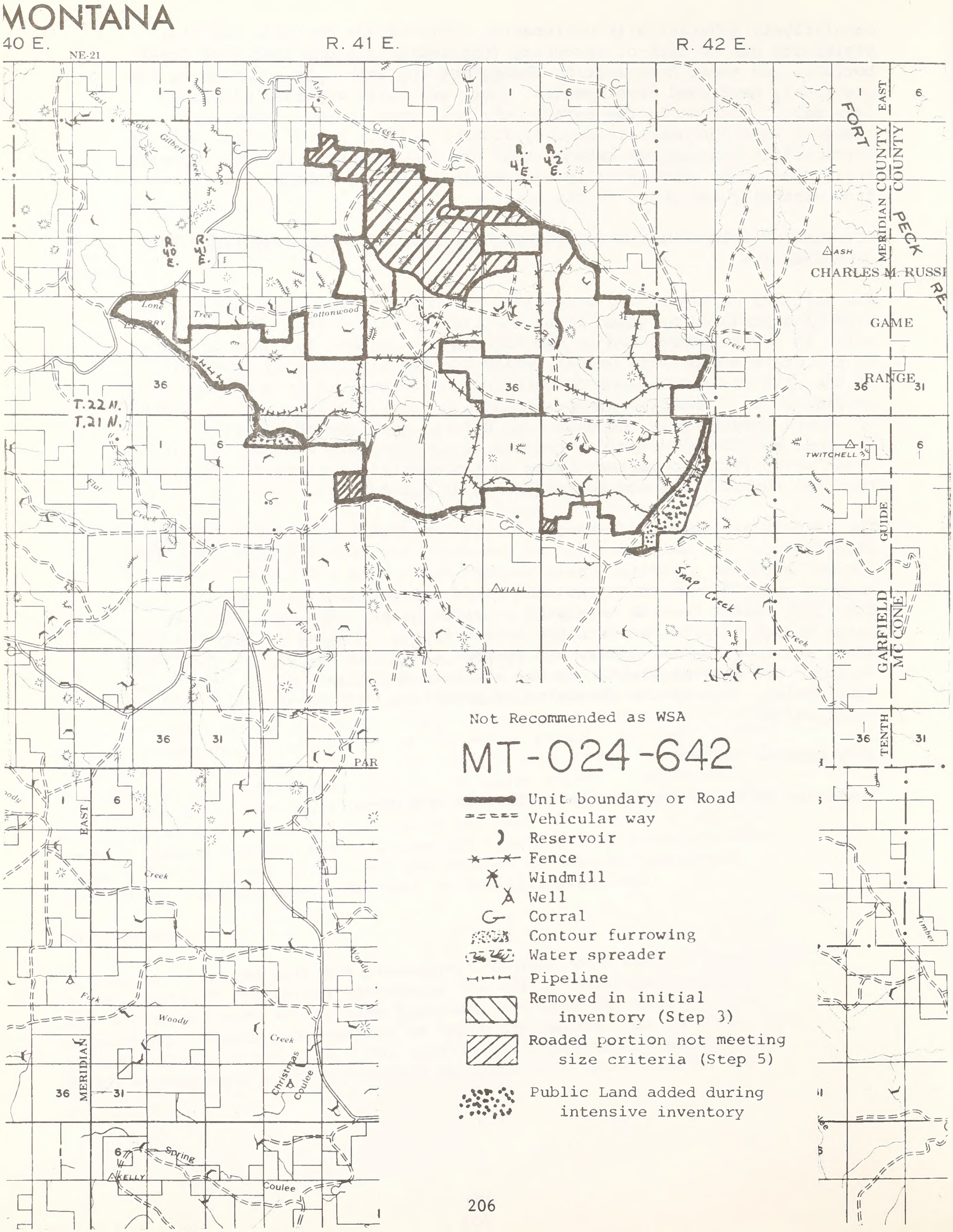
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

The unit has no vegetative screening and only a little topographic screening produced by gumbo knobs and limited dissection. The configuration is severely degraded by the roads which deadend into the unit and by the state and private parcel, which is centrally located. The size of the unit is insufficient to outweigh considerations of screening or configuration. That is, parties within the unit are likely to be aware of others traveling in the unit. So despite some opportunities for solitude due to topographic screening along the south side of Lone Tree Creek or by visiting parties being in two separate drainages, the opportunities for solitude are not excellent or outstanding.

The unit is suitable for hiking, hunting, horseback riding and perhaps backpacking. The main corridor of use would presumably be the Lone Tree bottom, although a visitor could venture south onto and around the rougher gumbo formations. The unit would present pleasant, but not difficult travel for the horseback rider or hiker. The unit might be large enough to provide overnight hiking trips. Hunting in the unit for deer, antelope, upland birds, and perhaps waterfowl off of the reservoirs is good, but not excellent. No one of these opportunities is judged outstanding. Nor is the diversity of primitive recreation activities outstanding.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no known supplemental values in the unit.


MONTANA
40 E.
NE-21
R. 41 E.
R. 42 E.
R. 41 E.
R. 42 E.
R. 40 E.
R. 41 E.
T. 22 N.
T. 21 N.
East Fork Gilbert Creek
Ash Creek
Lone Tree
Cottonwood
Flat Creek
Snap Creek
Creek
ASH
TWITCHELL
VIALL
FORT PECK
MERIDIAN COUNTY
EAST COUNTY
CHARLES M. RUSSELL
GAME RANGE
GUIDE
GARFIELD
MC CONE
TENTH
EAST
MERIDIAN
Woody Fork
Woody Creek
Christmas Coulee
Spring Coulee
KELLY
PAR
Timber
1
6
36
31

Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-642

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
Public Land added during intensive inventory

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-643

NAME OF AREA: Sand Arroyo

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

Unit 643 is 6,990 acres in size. It is located 15 miles southeast of Fort Peck, MT at R. 43 E., T. 24 and 25 N. For the most part it is contiguous to private land. The southwestern portion is a defined road and ½ mile of the west boundary is in common with U.S. Fish and Wildlife lands.

This unit is basically flat, open grassland (less than 1% tree cover). It is broken in places by Sand Arroyo and its side drainages which run generally northeast to southwest and drain into Fort Peck Reservoir. Most of the breaks are in the western and southern portions of the unit, while the remainder is almost completely level, with occasional gumbo knobs and buttes. Sagebrush cover is extensive throughout the unit (approximately 80%).

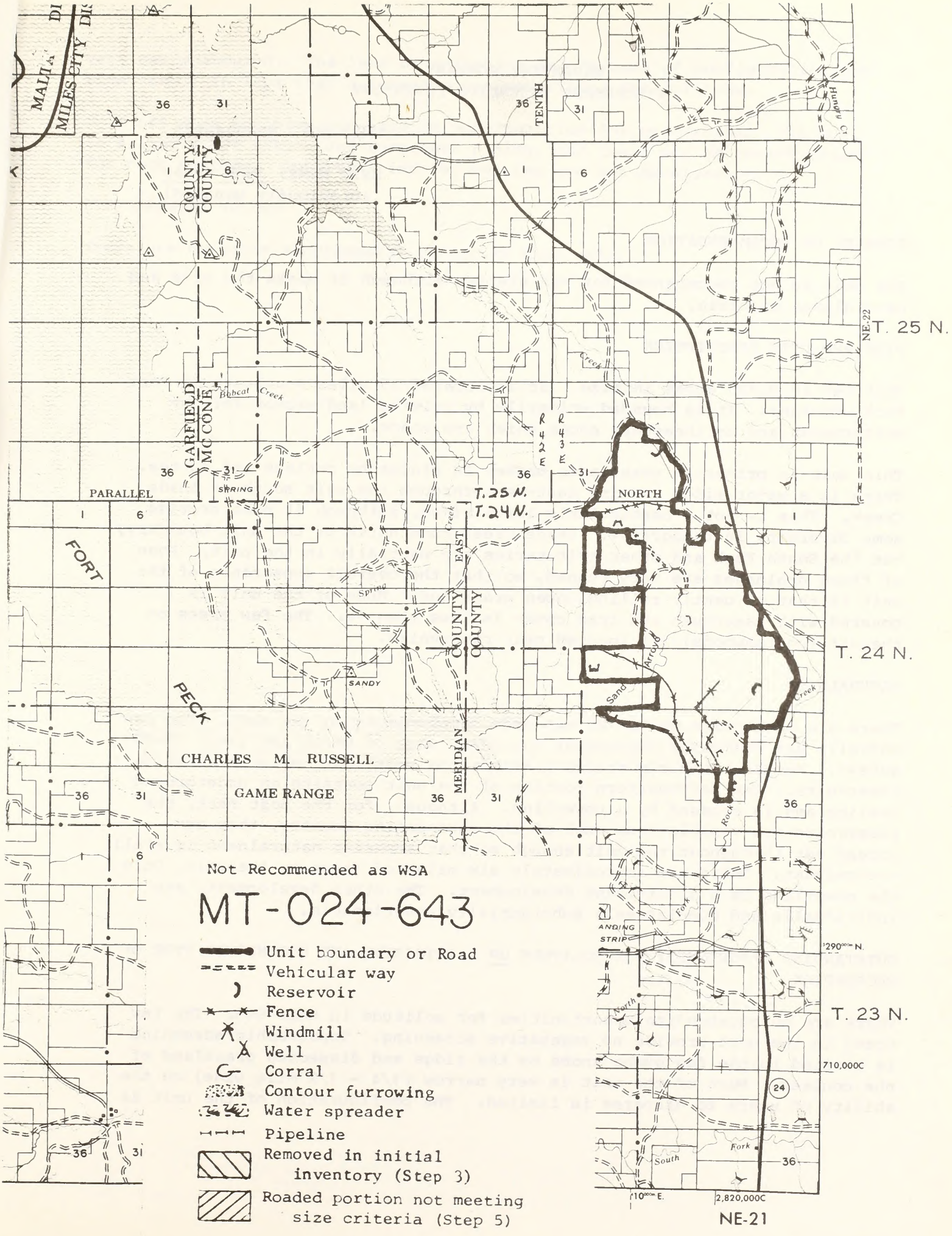
NATURALNESS

There are relatively few man-made developments in unit 643. There are nine reservoirs within the boundary, and two others partially within it. These are scattered throughout the unit and no more than two are visible from one another. None of them are larger than eight acres. Several miles of vehicle trails run into the unit. They are, for the most part, associated with reservoirs, and none of them receive regular maintenance. There are approximately six miles of fence, mostly in the southern portion of the unit. The central portion is generally void of developments, probably due to the more rugged topography. None of the developments are particularly obtrusive, and their cumulative impact is not significant.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

This unit does not contain outstanding opportunities for solitude because it is lacking significant topographic or vegetative screening. Since the unit consists primarily of open, gently rolling grasslands, with occasional gumbo knobs and ridges, the opportunities for topographic screening are slight. Opportunities for vegetative screening are virtually nonexistant since the dominant vegetative cover are grasses and sagenrush. Although opportunities for solitude, provided by large open vistas are present on this unit, the opportunities for solitude are still not outstanding since there is not enough diversity of terrain types to insure adequate dispersal or screening.

Although the open, rolling nature of this unit provides opportunities for activities such as hiking, backpacking, horseback riding and cross country skiing there is no single activity or combination of activities which provide outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation. Opportunities for the recreational activities present on this unit are not outstanding and are similar to opportunities for these activities on other areas of public land in the vicinity of the unit.


MALTA DI
MILES CITY DIS
GARFIELD COUNTY
MC CONE COUNTY
TENTH
Hungry Cr
Bear Creek
Bobcat Creek
Spring
Sand Arroyo
Rock Creek
Fork
North
South
SPRING
SANDY
PARALLEL
NORTH
FORT PECK
CHARLES M. RUSSELL GAME RANGE
EAST COUNTY
MERIDIAN COUNTY
R 42 E
R 43 E
T.25N.
T.24N.
T. 25 N.
T. 24 N.
T. 23 N.
NE-22
LANDING STRIP
290000 N.
710,000C
10000 E.
2,820,000C
24
36
31
1
6
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
NE-21
SURFACE MANAGEMENT QUAD

Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-643

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO: MT-024-645

UNIT NAME: Jack Creek
(previously unnamed)

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION

Unit 645 is 9,720 acres in size. It is located 25 miles southeast of Fort Peck, Montana. It is bounded primarily by private land except for the westernmost and northeastern edges which are roads.

This unit is primarily grassland, broken in places by coulees and buttes. There is a major ridge running east-west through the unit south of Shade Creek. This is not a particularly large ridge, although it does provide some diversity in topography. Shade Creek runs north of the unit boundary, but the South Fork and other tributaries are partially in the unit. None of these drainages are very rugged, so that the overall appearance of the unit is that of gently rolling, open grassland. Much of the unit is covered with sagebrush and tree cover is less than 1%. The few trees on theunit (cottonwoods) are located near reservoirs.

NATURALNESS

There are an average number of man-made developments on the unit. Ten reservoirs are scattered throughout the unit, some of which are large (7-10 acres). Numerous vehicle trails traverse the unit, most of which lead to reservoirs. The northeastern portion of the unit contains an underground gasline and is crossed by a powerline. Although, for the most part, the reservoirs are visible from much of the surrounding country, they are spread out throughout the unit enough so that apparent naturalness is still predominant. There are approximately six miles of fence on the unit. Only the powerline is a significant development. The other developments are individually and cumulatively substantially unnoticeable.

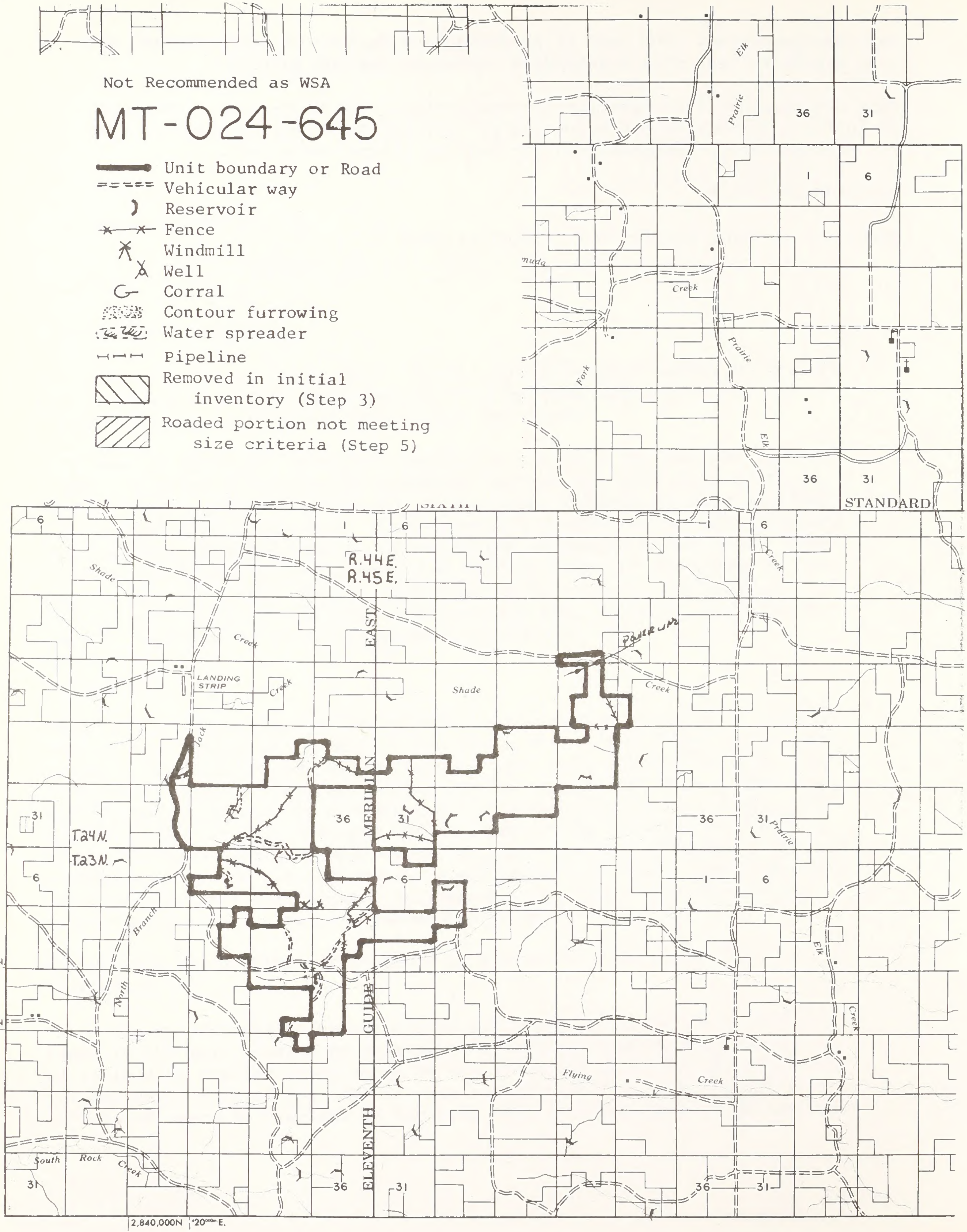
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

There are no outstanding opportunities for solitude in Unit 645. The few trees in the unit provide no vegetative screening. Topographic screening is limited to the few gumbo knobs on the ridge and dissected grassland of the coulees. Much of the unit is very narrow (1/4 - 1/2 mile wide) so the ability of users to disperse is limited. The configuration of the unit is very gerrymandered. The lack of screening and factors of configuration and size result in less than outstanding opportunities for solitude.

Unit 645 does not have outstanding opportunities for recreation. The unit is suitable for hiking and horseback riding, and there may be opportunities for rock hunting. Opportunities for hunting are not excellent.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no known supplemental values in this unit.


Not Recommended as WSA
MT-024-645
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
Elk
Prairie
36
31
1
6
muda
Creek
Fork
Prairie
Elk
36
31
STANDARD
SIXTH
6
1
6
R.44E.
R.45E.
Shade
Creek
EAST
LANDING STRIP
Creek
Shade
Creek
POWER LINE
Jack
MERIDIAN
31
T.24N.
T.23N.
36
31
36
31
Prairie
6
6
1
6
Branch
Elk
North
GUIDE
Creek
Flying
Creek
ELEVENTH
South
Rock
Creek
31
36
31
36
31
2,840,000N
20000 E.

SCALE 1:126,720
½ INCH = 1 MILE SERIES

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-646

UNIT NAME: McGuire Creek
(formerly unnamed)

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size criterion.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION

The acreage of the initial inventory unit was 13,440 acres. Roads were identified during intensive inventory which fragment the unit into four portions (see map). An eastern portion, generally east of the private inholding, has an acreage of 3,720. The portion in the northwest of the unit has an acreage of 3,840. A portion in the southernmost part of the unit has an acreage of 100. None of these three roadless areas of public land meet any of the size criteria. The remainder of the unit has an acreage of 5,780 and meets the 5,000 acre size criterion. The unit is approximately 30 miles south of Ft. Peck, Montana. It is east of and partially bordered on the west by Montana Highway 24. Only the 5,780 acre portion will be considered in the remainder of this intensive inventory report.

The entire unit is drained by several intermittent tributaries of McGuire Creek which is out of the unit and south of it. The major tributary is Rough Prong McGuire Creek which drains the central two-thirds of the unit and flows southwesterly. The topography of the southeastern half of the unit is dominated by the divide south of Rough Prong McGuire Creek which contains some deep coulees and scattered buttes. The northwest half of the unit is undulating with virtually no dissected terrain. The vegetation on the unit is exclusively grass, forbs, and some sagebrush. There are no trees on the unit.

NATURALNESS

Range developments are the major imprint of man in the unit with the exception of a raised telephone line along part of the western boundary and a sealed well on the northern boundary. There are seven reservoirs in the unit, each four acres or less. Those in the east of the unit are, to a considerable extent, topographically screened. The three reservoirs along the west boundary are not so well screened, but no one is substantially noticeable. There are four miles of fence in the southern portion of the unit. Vehicle ways exist in the unit in four places. The most well-defined one is in the northwest corner. No one of these developments is substantially noticeable. However, cumulatively they are substantially noticeable.

This is due to a combination of the density and distribution of the developments and their visibility due to marginal screening.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

The unit displays some topographic screening in the southeast, but no vegetative screening anywhere. The configuration of the unit is compact with only a few protrusions along the eastern boundary. Only along the north boundary does the boundary correspond to a topographic feature (a ridge). The unit is not large enough to overcome the general lack of screening despite fairly good configuration. A visitor might find isolated pockets inthe southeast which provide opportunities for solitude, but the opportunities are not outstanding within the unit.

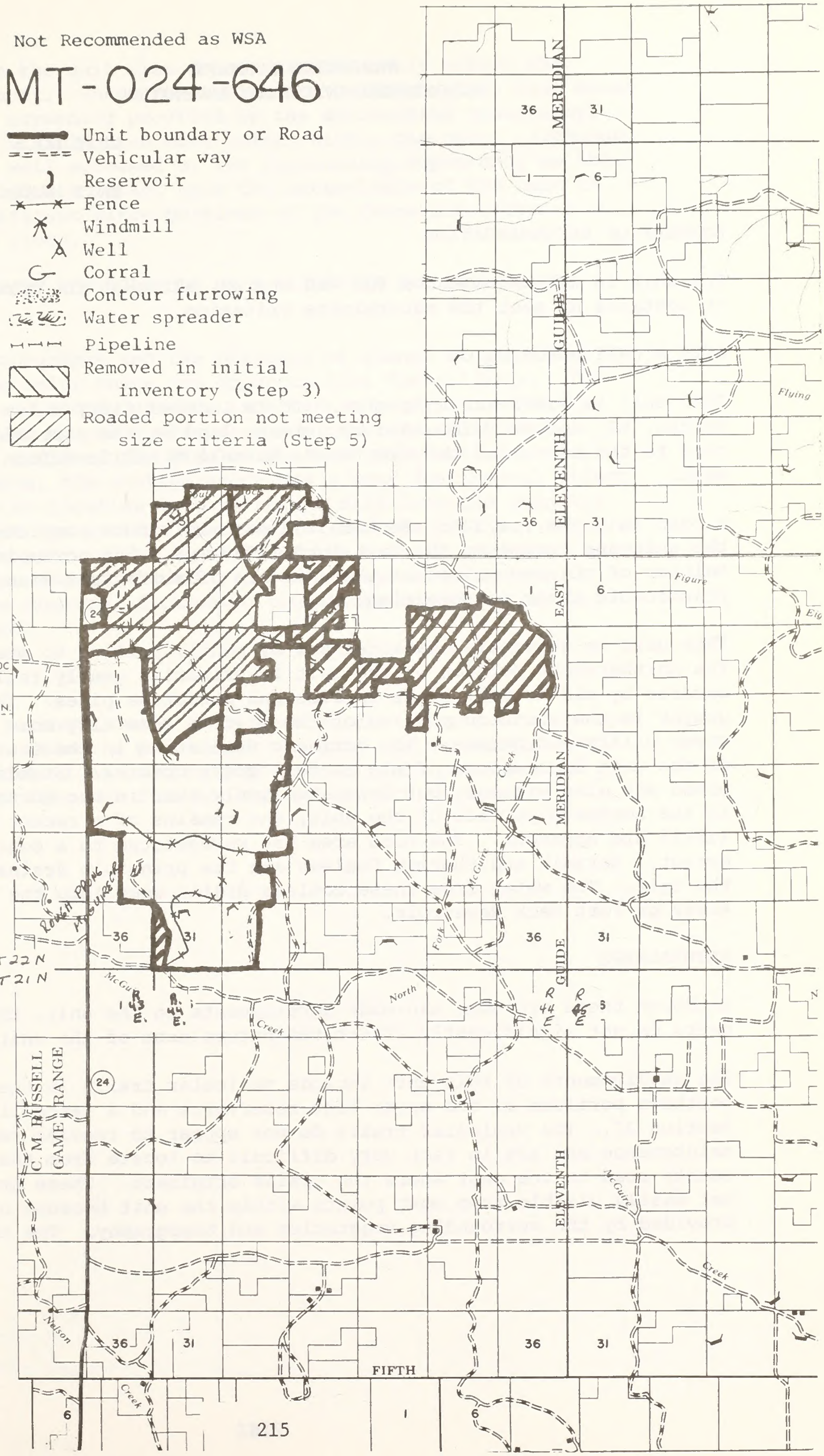
Primitive recreational activities for which the unit provides opportunities include hunting and hiking. Neither of these opportunities could be considered excellent.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

The unit has no known supplemental values.

Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-646


Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
T23N
T22N
T22N
T21N
R 43 E.
R 44 E.
R 44 E
R 45 E
690,000C
280000 N.
MERIDIAN
GUIDE
ELEVENTH
EAST
MERIDIAN
GUIDE
ELEVENTH
36
31
1
6
36
31
1
6
36
31
36
31
6
36
31
36
31
6
1
6
24
24
Bull
Flying
Figure
Eig
Creek
McGuire
North
Fork
McGuire
Creek
Creek
Nelson
Creek
ROUGH PRONG
McGUIRE CR
C. M. RUSSELL GAME RANGE
FIFTH

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-648

UNIT NAME: Germaine Coulee

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although the roadless areas it contains do meet the naturalness criterion.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

This unit is 5,065 acres in size. It is located fifty miles west of Jordan, MT, and it is bounded by private land on the east and south, a road to the north and the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge on the west.

A road in T.19N., R.30E., Section 23 (see map), runs completely through the unit and fragments the unit into 1,380 and 3,685 acre pieces. Neither of the two pieces of the unit are of sufficient size to make practicable their preservation.

This unit is generally characterized by gently rolling to steep terrain. The northernmost portion of the unit is primarily gently rolling hills, covered by mid to tall grass species and ponderosa pines. The topography in the southern portion of the unit is generally more rugged with steep cliffs and buttes. The dominant vegetation in the southern portion of the unit is composed of mid to tall grass species. Stands of ponderosa pines are also present, but less abundantly than in the northern portion. In the northern portion of the unit, the remains of a recent forest fire (1972) are apparent. The burn area has revegetated to a considerable extent. Germain and Sherman Coulees are the principle drainages within the unit. The water from these coulees drains west into the Musselshell River or Fort Peck Reservoir.

NATURALNESS

Although there are some man-made developments on the unit, these developments do not significantly affect the naturalness of the unit.

The developments on this unit include vehicular trails in the center and southern portions of the unit; four reservoirs and a fence line in section 27. The vehicular trails do not appear to receive regular maintenance and are in fact very difficult to locate from the main county road to the east where the trails originate. These trails are not easily visible from most points within the unit because of screening provided by the surrounding vegetation and topography. The three reservoirs located within the unit also do not significantly affect the naturalness of the unit. These reservoirs are small in size, four acres or less. Due to the screening provided by the surrounding topography, they are not easily visible from most points within the unit. Although the fence is not as well screened by the surrounding topography as the trails and reservoirs, its impact upon the naturalness of the unit is still not very significant since portions of the fence are screened by stands of ponderosa pines.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

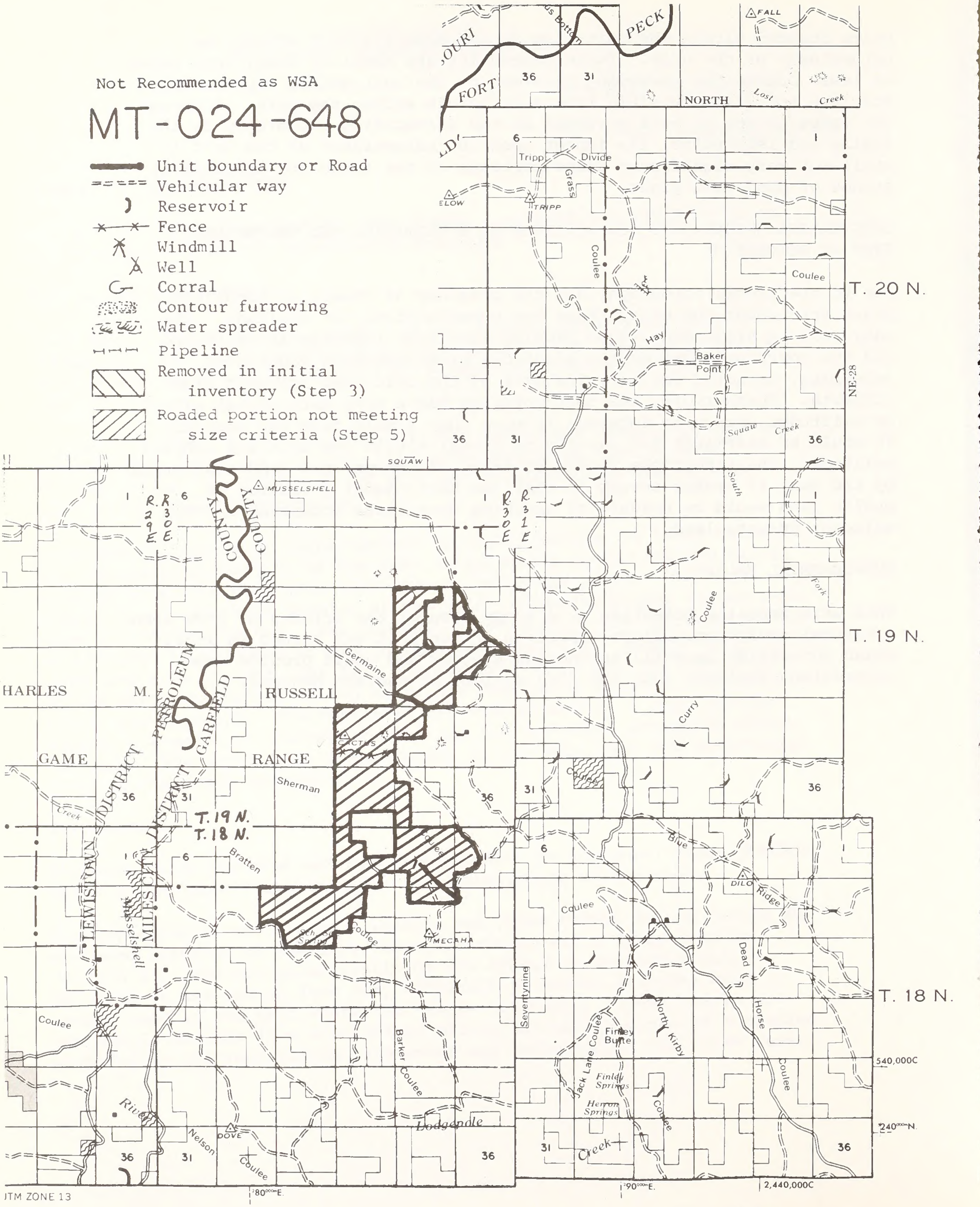
Due to the broken topography and the presence of stands of ponderosa pines throughout the unit, there are opportunities for solitude. The many rolling hills and ridges provide excellent topographic screening and the cover afforded by the ponderosa pines provides additional screening. As noted earlier, the size of the unit does not meet size criteria. Furthermore, the configuration has a very detrimental effect on solitude. Since no location is more than ½ mile from the boundary, it would be difficult for parties to travel within the unit and achieve solitude. The topography in the vicinity of the private land surrounded by the unit is broken enough so that (in most cases) a visitor on public land would be unaware of ranching operations occurring on that adjacent private land.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

This unit contains potential as a study area of the effects of fire upon a natural ecosystem. Since a portion of the unit was burned in 1972, plant succession is still an ongoing process and could provide some interesting insights into the fire ecology of eastern Montana.

Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-648


Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
FORT PECK
MISSOURI
NORTH
Lost Creek
FALL
Tripp
Divide
Grass Coulee
TRIPP
Hay
Baker Point
Squaw Creek
SQUAW
South Fork
Coulee
Curry
NE-28
T. 20 N.
T. 19 N.
T. 18 N.
MUSSELSHELL
R. 29 E.
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
PETROLEUM COUNTY
GARFIELD COUNTY
CHARLES M. RUSSELL GAME RANGE
LEWISTOWN DISTRICT
MILES CITY DISTRICT
Germaine
CACTUS
Sherman Creek
Bratten
T. 19 N.
T. 18 N.
Sch. Sec. Spring
MECAHA
Musselshell River
Coulee
Barker Coulee
Lodgepole
DOVE
Nelson Coulee
Blue Ridge
DILO
Dead Horse Coulee
North Kirby Coulee
Seventynine
Jack Lane Coulee
Finley Butte
Finley Springs
Herron Springs
Creek
540,000C
240000N.
2,440,000C
280000E.
290000E.
UTM ZONE 13
1
6
31
36

NE-27

SURFACE MANAGEMENT QUAD

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-649

UNIT NAME: South Fork Little
Squaw Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION

A boundary revision in the northeast corner of the unit occurred during the initial inventory (see map). Several additional roads were identified during intensive inventory which led to boundary revisions, but negligible acreage reduction. The size of the unit remains the same as that of the Final Initial Inventory (16,400). The unit is generally bounded on the north and south by private lands and on the west and east by roads. There is one parcel of 640 acres of state and 960 acres of private land surrounded by public land of the unit. This is in the western part of the unit. Approximately 1.75 miles of the northwest boundary is common with U.S. Fish and Wildlife land. There is a maximum of 470 acres of US FWL roadless land contiguous to the unit, none of which is being recommended for Wilderness as part of the F&WL wilderness review process.

The South Fork Little Squaw Creek, a major tributary of Squaw Creek, flows north-northwesterly through the unit and drains most of it. Portions of the unit in the northwest and northeast drain directly into Squaw Creek, which is just north of the unit. The South Fork of Little Squaw Creek meanders within a narrow (.25 mile) bottom with steep walls and a few cliffs rising above it. The remainder of the unit is dissected by intermittent tributaries. The topographic relief is most pronounced along the South Fork Little Squaw and diminishes somewhat in the southeastern and western parts of the unit. The ridgetops are fairly wide and covered with grass. Small stands of ponderosa pine and some juniper are scattered throughout the unit. They generally occur on north-facing slopes and cover approximately 20% of the unit. A considerable portion of the unit was burned in the last decade.

NATURALNESS

Works of man consist almost exclusively of range improvements. Reservoirs and fences are spread throughout the unit. There is also some surface disturbance caused by mechanized equipment during wildfire control. The size and vegetation around the reservoirs vary somewhat. However, they are each inconspicuous due to the topography and in some cases vegetative screening. No one reservoir is substantially noticeable. A similar situation exists for fences and vehicle ways. Cumulatively, the impacts of the developments on naturalness are substantially unnoticeable.

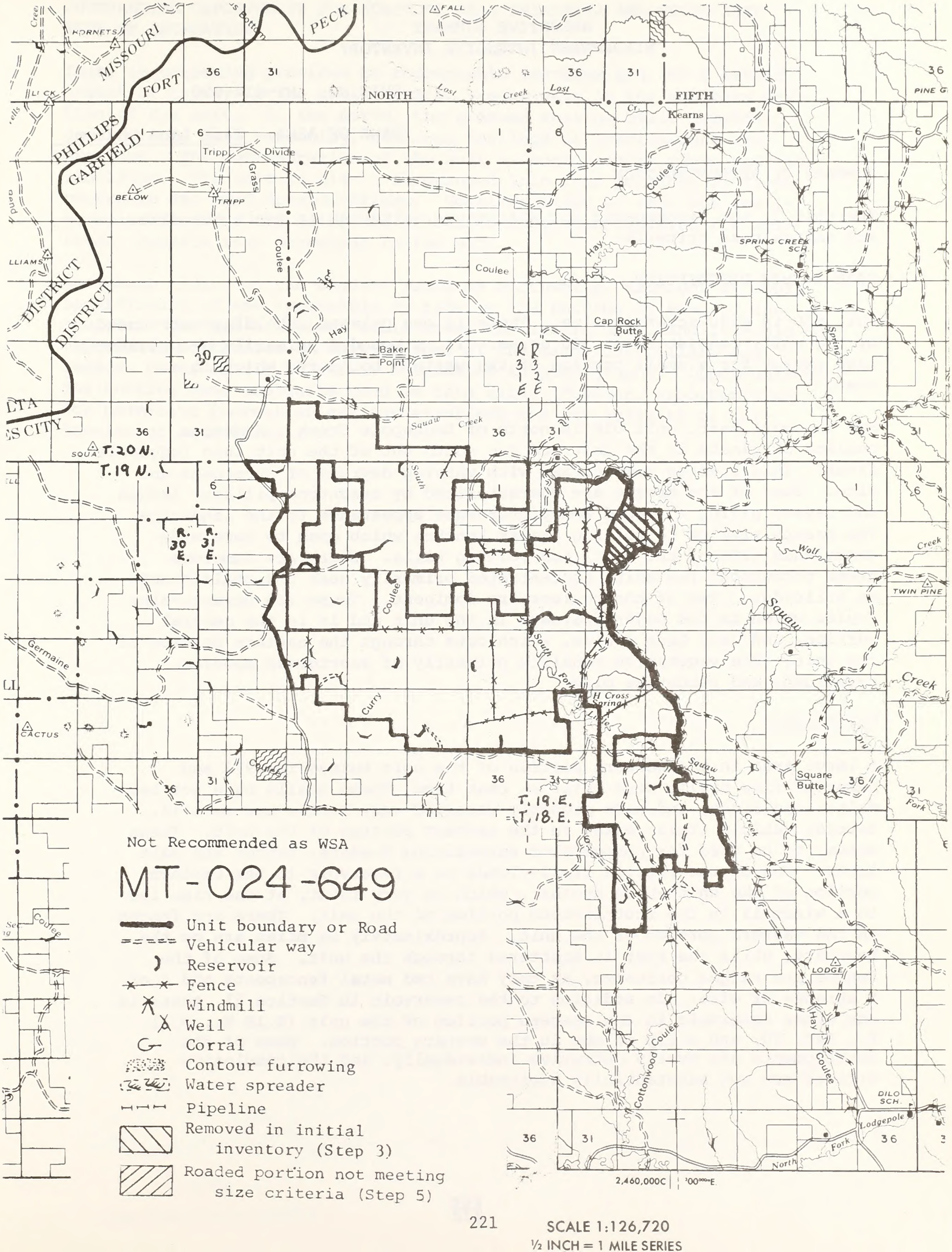
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

The many coulees in the unit provide considerable topographic screening. This is most pronounced in the vicinity of the South Fork Little Squaw Creek and less pronounced along the western boundary and the southeast portion of the unit. Vegetative screening is provided by the scattered stands of trees, primarily along the west and southern boundary of the unit. The interrelationship of configuration and size is complex for this unit. The unit is severely gerrymandered by private ownership patterns and roads. It is this configuration which could preclude visitors within the unit from avoiding the sights and sounds of each other. The best opportunities for solitude in the unit occur between Curry Coulee and South Fork Little Squaw Creek in the southern part of the unit, but these are not excellent or outstanding.

Activities or opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation which exist in the unit include hiking, hunting, and perhaps winter sports. None of these opportunities is excellent. Nor is there an outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation due to a diversity of excellent opportunities.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no known supplemental values in the unit.



Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-649

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
FORT PECK
MISSOURI
PHILLIPS
GARFIELD
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
NORTH
FIFTH
Kearns
Lost Creek
Tripp
Divide
Grass
Coulee
Hay
Baker Point
Cap Rock Butte
SPRING CREEK SCH.
Spring Creek
Squaw Creek
South Fork
Curry
H Cross Spring
Wolf Creek
Squaw Creek
TWIN PINE
Square Butte
Germaine
CACTUS
LODGE
Hay Coulee
Cottonwood Coulee
DILO SCH.
Lodgepole
North Fork
R 31 E
R 32 E
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
T. 20 N.
T. 19 N.
T. 19. E.
T. 18. E.
2,460,000C
SCALE 1:126,720
½ INCH = 1 MILE SERIES

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO: MT-024-650

NAME OF AREA: Jack Lane Coulee

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

Unit 650 is 8540 acres is size. There is one private inholding surrounded by the unit, consisting of 320 acres. It is bounded primarily by private land except for a small portion of the western boundary, which is a road.

For the most part, unit 650 is north of Lodgepole Creek. Numerous coulees originate in the unit and run south out of the unit into Lodgepole Creek. This creates some breaks with varying degrees of steepness and size. Some of the breaks are characterized by sandstone pillars, ledges and caves, giving a rugged and picturesque appearance to the landscape. The breaks rise up to rolling grassy benches which open to some wide grasslands (20% of the unit) and rolling hills. There are numerous trees throughout the unit, concentrated primarily near the coulees and on hillsides. Two of the coulees are dominent. These are Seventy-nine Coulee which is the major drainage in the unit and is in the central portion, and Jack Lane Coulee, which cuts through the eastern portion of the unit. The vegetation consists primarily of shortgrass species, sagebrush, and ponderosa pine.

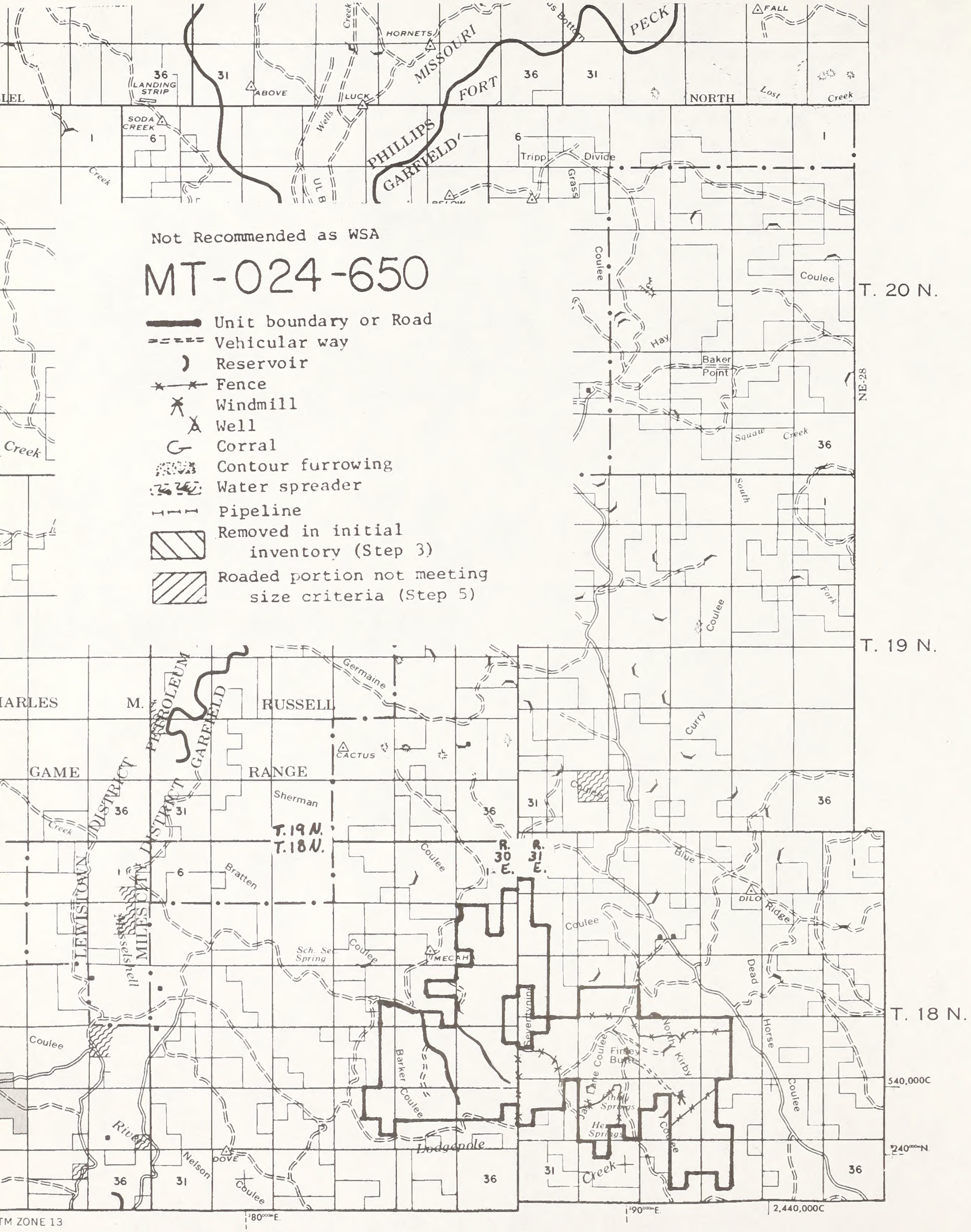
NATURALNESS

A large area in the western portion of the unit burned in 1973 and numerous fire trails were built at that time. These trails have not been maintained since, and have probably received very little use as well. Several vehicle trails exist in the eastern portion of the unit. These appear to be used for purposes of maintaining feeders, fences and salt licks. One of the vehicle trails leads to a reservoir in the eastern portion of the unit while another, which is very faint, at one time led to a windmill in the southeastern portion of the unit. There are fences on the eastern portion of the unit. Approximately 2½ miles are on the boundary, while the rest is scattered through the unit. Some of the fences are rather obtrusive, as they have red metal fenceposts and 4 or 5 strands of wire. In addition to the reservoir in Section 21, there is one other reservoir in the eastern portion of the unit (T.18 N., R.31 E., Sec. 20) and a tip of one in the western portion. None of the developments are overly obtrusive individually, and the cumulative effects are not substantially noticeable.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

There is screening provided by topographic features and, to a lesser extent by trees, in the coulees which predominate in the southern portion of the unit. In the north, the grassed rolling hills provide considerably less screening, although feelings of spaciousness are provided. The configuration of the unit is contorted by roads and the inholding. The unit is almost fragmented into four portions by these ownership and road considerations. Considerations of size and configuration preclude the existence of outstanding opportunities for solitude, despite some screening in the unit.

Horseback riding on the benches would be worthwhile, although it would be difficult if not impossible to ride in the bottoms of some of the coulees. On foot a visitor could cover the entire unit, and it would be especially worthwhile to walk to some of the sandstone pillars and ledges, particularly if one is interested in photography. Opportunities for hunting deer are quite good on this unit. However, opportunities for primitive recreation are not excellent for any activity or collection of activities.



Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-650

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
T. 20 N.
T. 19 N.
T. 18 N.
T.19 N.
T.18 N.
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
NE-28
MISSOURI
FORT
PECK
PHILLIPS
GARFIELD
PETROLEUM
LEWISTOWN DISTRICT
MILES CITY DISTRICT
CHARLES M. RUSSELL GAME RANGE
NORTH
HORNETS
LUCK
ABOVE
LANDING STRIP
SODA CREEK
FALL
Lost Creek
Wells
Tripp
Divide
Grass
Coulee
Hay
Baker Point
Squaw Creek
South Fork
Curry
Germaine
CACTUS
Sherman
Bratten
Blue Ridge
DILO
Dead Horse Coulee
Sch. Sec. Spring
MECAH
Barker Coulee
Severtyning
Finley Butte
North Kirby Coulee
Jack Lane Coulee
Finley Springs
Hell Springs
Creek
Lodgepole
Nelson Coulee
DOVE
River
Musselshell
540,000C
240,000N.
2,440,000C
280,000E.
290,000E.
UTM ZONE 13

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-652

UNIT NAME: Lodgepole Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The unit is 18 miles north of Mosby, Montana. Roads (deadending into the unit) were identified during intensive inventory which resulted in boundary changes with negligible acreage reductions. The acreage of intensive inventory remains the same (7,580) as of the initial inventory unit. The boundaries of the unit are state or private land, except for the identified road and short segments on the north (Sec. 3 and 4, T.18N., R.31E.) and the south (Sec. 20, T.17N., R.31E.).

The unit straddles the divide between Lodgepole Creek and the South Fork of Lodgepole Creek. Their confluence is less than a mile northwest of the western end of the unit. The elevations range from over 2,900' along the ridge to less than 2,450' at the end of the unit. The terrain is dissected at the western end of the unit and moderates in the east to rolling grassland with isolated coulees. Approximately 20% of the unit is covered with stands of ponderosa pine, 60 acres or smaller. These are generally on northern aspects, although many are on the flat ridges that occur in the eastern end of the unit. In addition, there are individual pines scattered throughout the unit. So, although the dominant vegetation is grasses, the effect is one of intermixed forest and grassland.

NATURALNESS

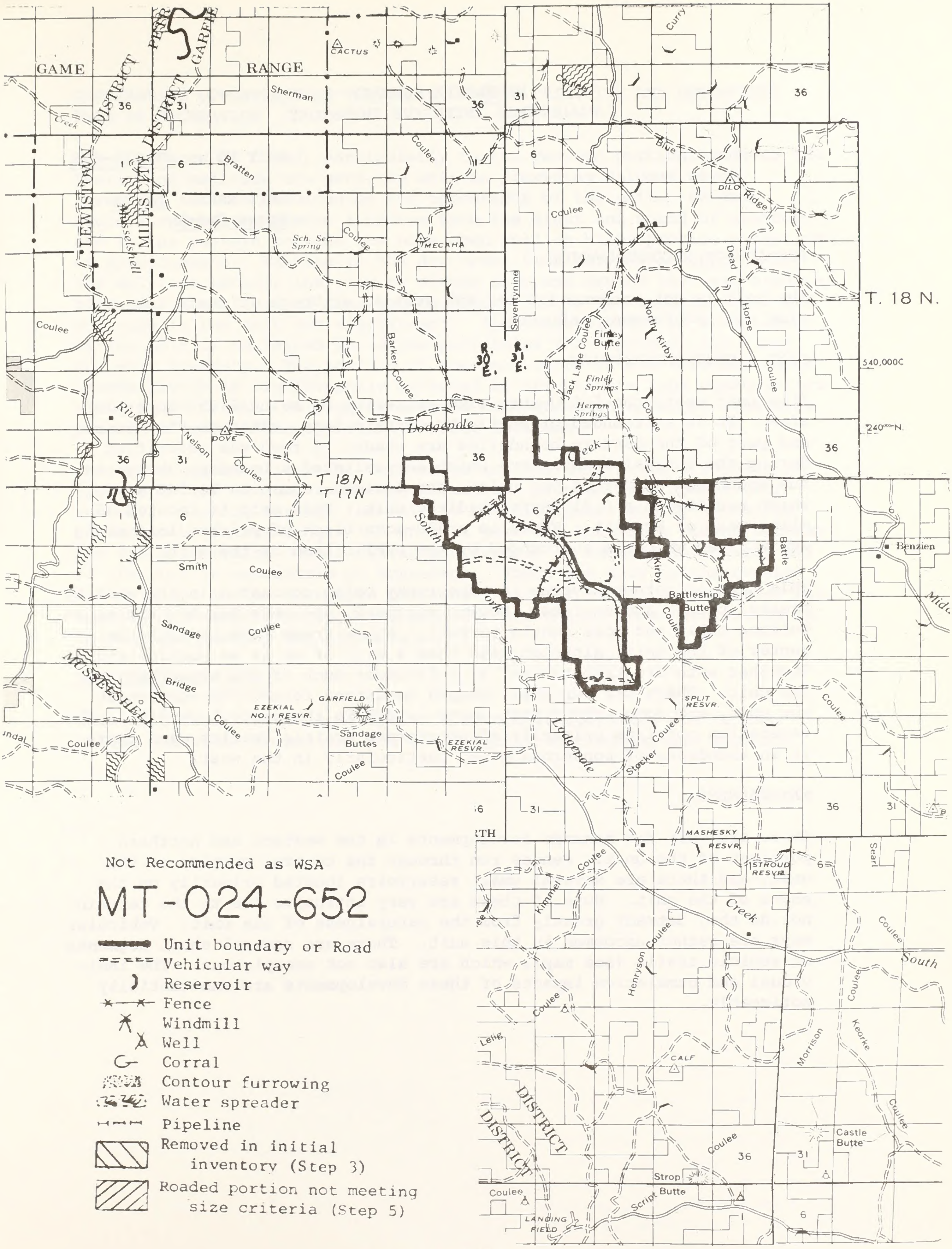
Developments are spread throughout the unit. Vehicle ways branch off of the road which penetrates into the unit. Other ways are concentrated in the eastern end of the unit. Even those that are well defined through use are not substantially noticeable, primarily because of vegetative screening. There are also some fire trails in the western end of the unit. Reservoirs are spread throughout the unit. They are, particularly those in the west, screened considerably by both topography and vegetation. Fences are spread throughout the unit and are often paralled by vehicular ways. There is also a pit associated with a dry oil well in the unit (T.17N., R.50E., Sec. 8). The density of these developments is large. However, individually and collectively, they are substantially unnoticeable because they are not very conspicuous due to screening.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PARIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OR RECREATION

The unit contains both topographic and vegetative screening. However, the configuration of the unit is extremely gerrymandered by land ownership patterns. For example, the quarter of the unit east of Kirby Coulee is almost separate from the remainder of the unit. The boundary in the central part of the unit created by the road almost bisects the unit. These deficiencies of configuration and size are not outweighed by factors of screening. So, within the confines of the unit, it is unlikely that visitors could avoid encountering each other due to the configuration and size factors. The unit does not have excellent opportunities for solitude.

The unit provides opportunities for deer hunting, hiking, and horseback riding. Travel along the main ridge could be pleasant and more arduous off of it. Hunting in the unit might be challenging due to the cover. However, none of the opportunities for these activities are excellent.

There are no known supplemental values in the unit.



Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-652

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
GAME RANGE
LEWISTOWN DISTRICT
MILES CITY DISTRICT
PETROLEUM
GARFIELD
CACTUS
Sherman
Creek
Bratten
Musselshell
Coulee
Sch. Sec. Spring
MECAHA
Blue
DILO
Ridge
Curry
Dead
Horse
Seventynine
North Kirby
Finley Butte
Finley Springs
Jack Lane Coulee
Herron Springs
Barker Coulee
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
T. 18 N.
540,000 E
240,000 N.
River
Nelson
DOVE
Lodgepole
Creek
T 18 N
T 17 N
South
Fork
Kirby
Battle
Battleship Butte
Benzien
Smith
Sandage
Bridge
MUSSELSHELL
GARFIELD
EZEKIAL NO. 1 RESVR.
Sandage Buttes
EZEKIAL RESVR.
SPLIT RESVR.
Stocker
MASHESKY RESVR.
STROUD RESVR.
Kimme
Henryson
Lelig
CALF
DISTRICT
Morrison
Keorke
Castle Butte
Strop Butte
Script
LANDING FIELD
Searl
36
31
6
1

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-653

UNIT NAME: North Squaw Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

This unit meets the 5,000-acre size criterion by being 6,850 acres in size. It is surrounded primarily by private land, although the western and part of the eastern boundaries are roads. A road was identified during the intensive inventory which necessitated a boundary change in the southwest corner of the unit. The acreage reduction is 540 acres, which results in a 6,310-acre roadless unit. This unit is located 15 miles west of Brusett. There is a 480-acre block of private land along Squaw Creek which is surrounded by the public land of the unit.

This unit is rather diverse in topography being dominated in the west by breaks, buttes and coulees. Moving eastward, one sees the transition to rolling hills and more gentle terrain. Squaw Creek runs through the center of the unit, although less than a mile of it is on public land. Together with its tributaries, it influences much of the topography in the unit. There are curiously shaped sandstone formations throughout the unit, and some magnificent white cliffs in the central portion. The vegetation consists primarily of shortgrass prairie species, and there is an abundance of ponderosa pine, particularly in the west.

NATURALNESS

There are very few manmade developments in the western and northern portions of the unit. Fences run through the central portion of the unit, and there are several small reservoirs located primarily on the edges of the unit. None of these are very intrusive due to the terrain nor do they detract greatly from the naturalness of the unit. Vehicular ways are rather uncommon in this unit. There are several short segments of vehicle trails (see map), which are also not conspicuous. The individual and cumulative impacts of these developments are substantially noticeable.

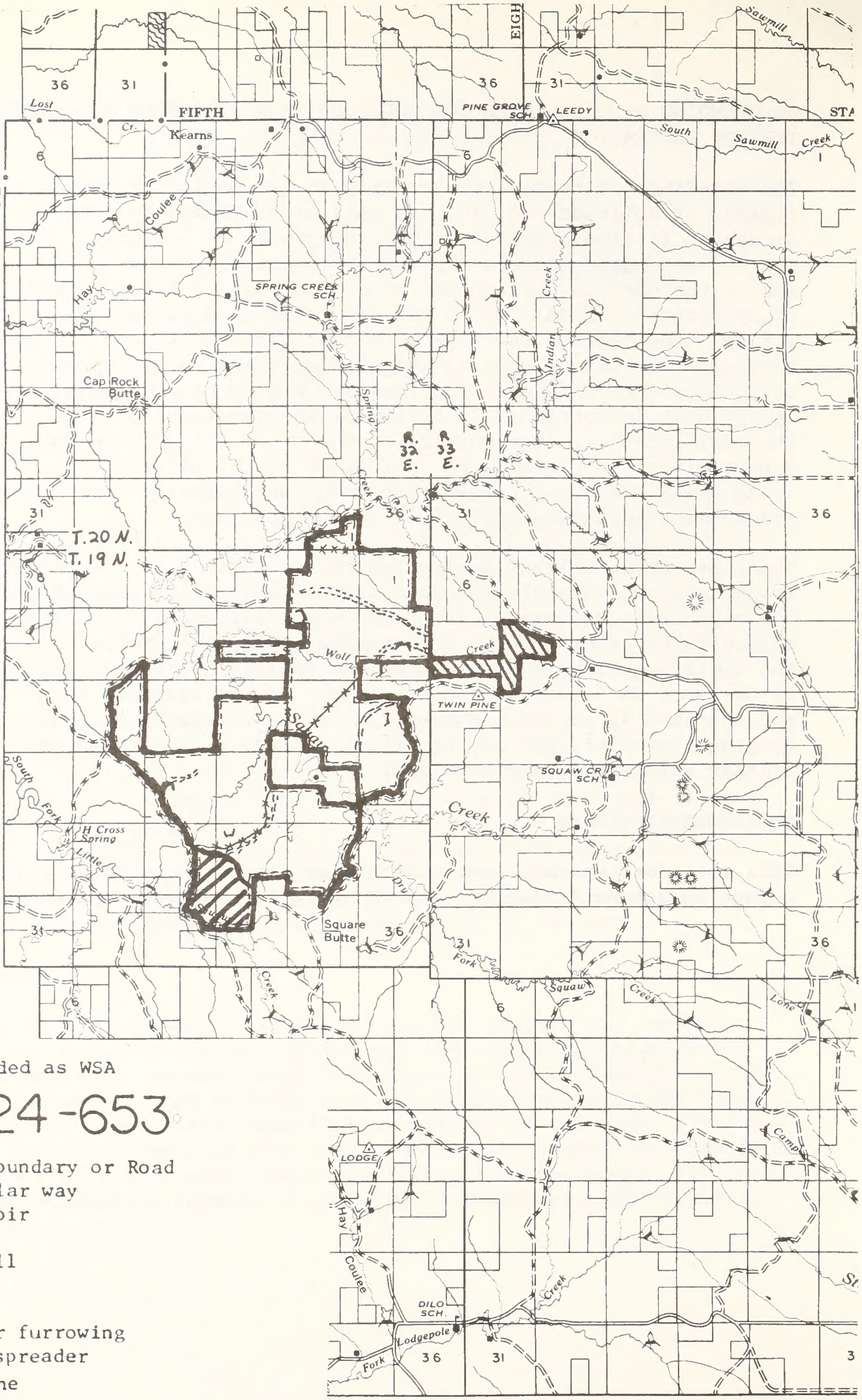
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

The abundance of trees, particularly in the western portion, adds to the feeling of solitude one gets, as well as providing welcome shade. Screening is also provided by the topography of the unit. Breaks, coulees and buttes remove a person from the sight and sound of another, and in the eastern portion the more open rolling hills provide a feeling of spaciousness. Walking in the dry creek beds affords an opportunity for solitude because the view to either side and beyond the next bend is blocked. The effect of size and configuration on the opportunities for solitude in the unit are significant. Approximately 10% of the acreage of the unit is contained in narrow peninsulas which project out along the west boundary. The portion of the unit south of the Wolf and Squaw Creeks divide is significantly affected by the private land constriction along Squaw Creek. This gerrymandered configuration combined with size precludes outstanding opportunities for solitude.

There are opportunities for recreation in this unit. The diversity of topography and unusual sandstone formations provide some spectacular scenery. Walking through the unit is not difficult, but it is varied enough to be interesting. The unit is good for horseback riding because the spots providing scenic vistas can readily be reached and nearly all of the unit is accessible on horseback. There are deer in the breaks and antelope in the more open portions, which provides opportunities for hunting. However, the opportunities for any one of these activities is neither outstanding nor excellent.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

This unit does contain some spectacular scenic qualities due to the unique sandstone formations and the brightly colored exposed strata.



FIFTH
EIGH
STA
NE-27
Lost Cr.
Kearns
Coulee
Hay
PINE GROVE SCH
LEEDY
South Sawmill Creek
Sawmill
SPRING CREEK SCH
Cap Rock Butte
Spring Creek
Indian Creek
R. 32 E.
R. 33 E.
T. 20 N.
T. 19 N.
Wolf Creek
TWIN PINE
Squaw
SQUAW CR SCH
Creek
South Fork
H Cross Spring
Little
Dry
Square Butte
Fork
Squaw Creek
Lone
Camp
LODGE
Hay Coulee
Creek
DILO SCH
Lodgepole
Fork
36
31
6
1

Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-653

- ▬ Unit boundary or Road
- ╌╌ Vehicular way
-) Reservoir
- ×—× Fence
- Windmill
- Well
- G Corral
- Contour furrowing
- Water spreader
- ⊢⊣ Pipeline
- ▧ Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
- ▨ Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-654

UNIT NAME: Squaw Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

This 7,070-acre unit is composed entirely of public land and it is bordered by roads or private land on the west and east. The rest of it is composed of private lands. A road, identified in the initial inventory penetrates from the southern boundary north into the unit. A road was identified during intensive inventory, which necessitates a boundary change. This road now forms the southwest boundary (see map). The acreage of the public land southwest of the road is 1,075. It will not be considered in intensive inventory as it does not meet any of the size criteria. The acreage of the remainder of the unit is 5,995.

The topography in this unit can be divided into two basic types. The eastern and western portions are primarily rolling grasslands with occasional gumbo knobs topped with sandstone formations. Shallow coulees are also quite frequent in these two portions of the unit. Extensive stands of ponderosa pine mixed with junipers cover most of the hillsides within the unit. Small stands of cottonwoods can be found growing in the bottoms of the coulees and streams. Approximately twenty percent of the entire unit is covered with trees. The central portion of the unit is characterized by deep ravines, steep gumbo domes and flat-topped buttes. The dissected topography and the varying colors of the exposed strata provide spectacular vistas and rugged terrain.

Ponderosa pines and juniper trees are located on most of the hillsides and frequently small stands can be found growing on the tops of the buttes. The vegetation in this unit is primarily low growing forbs and short to midgrass prairie species.

NATURALNESS

The developments which exist within the unit include four reservoirs, a pipeline, barbedwire fences, and several vehicular ways (see map). The impact of the reservoirs and the fence is slight due to the fact that topographic screening effectively reduces their visibility from most areas within the unit. The presence of the pipeline is not a major impact upon the naturalness of the unit. This is due to the fact that the pipeline is barely discernible, the disturbed area having already revegetated extensively. The major impact associated with the pipeline is the presence of a road, which forms part of the boundary of the unit and is not within the unit.

None of the developments in the unit have a significant impact on the naturalness of the unit. Each is inconspicuous because of screening. Their cumulative impact is also substantially unnoticeable.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

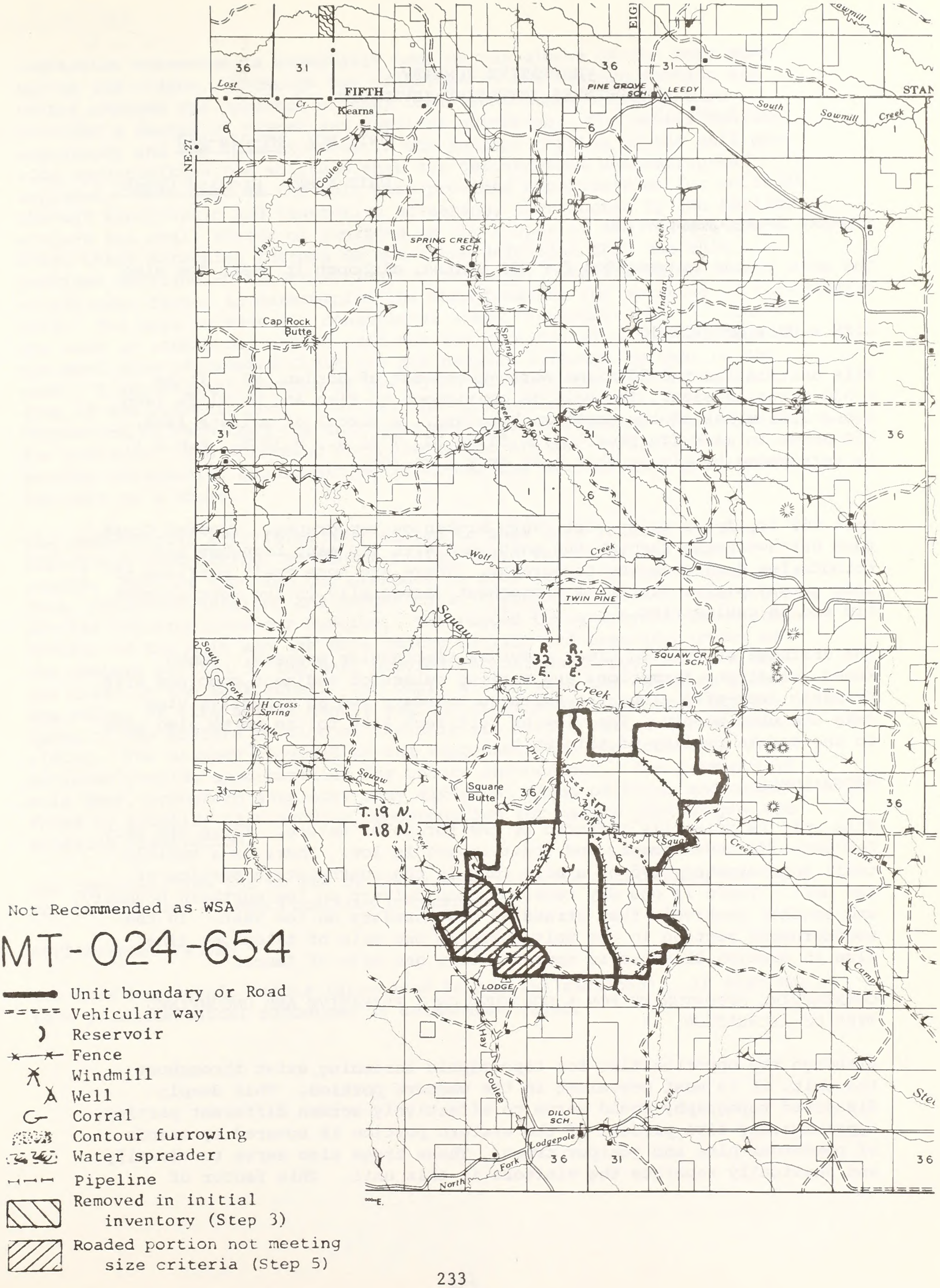
The diversity of terrain types and the presence of some tree cover provide screening. The rolling hills in the eastern and western portions of the unit provide some topographic screening, but it is the open spaces and vistas which provide the feelings of solitude. Opportunities for solitude in the central portion of the unit are derived primarily from topographic and vegetative screening. The dissected topography in this portion of the unit would effectively screen users from one another. The presence of trees on the sides and summits of the buttes would lessen the impact of the presence of different users within the unit. The size and shape of the unit is also an important consideration for assessing the opportunities for solitude. The unit is not a large unit (5,995 acres after necessary boundary adjustments). The shape of the unit significantly impacts the opportunities for solitude. The road along the pipeline severely gerrymanders the configuration of the unit. There is no location in the unit which is a mile or more from the boundary. This is the result of the interrelationship of the size and configuration of the unit. So, despite some topographic and vegetative screening, opportunities for solitude are not outstanding.

Although opportunities for recreation do exist, there is no single activity or combination of activities which provide outstanding opportunities for recreation.

The different types of primitive recreation which could occur in this unit include hiking, horseback riding, photography, rock collecting and hunting. The rolling grasslands of the eastern and western portions of the unit are suited for hiking and horseback riding. The more rugged terrain in the central portion of the unit would be challenging to the hiker, although possibly too rough for extensive horse travel. Nature and wildlife photography is another form of recreation which could be pursued in this unit. The spectacular vistas found throughout the unit, particularly in the central portion of the unit, could be good photographic subjects. The presence of deer and antelope scat and several sightings of grouse indicate that opportunities for wildlife photography and hunting do exist within the unit. The presence of sandstone ledges and many exposed rock types in the central portion of the unit may provide opportunities for rock and mineral hunting and collecting.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no known supplemental values on the unit. However, the scenic values are very good, although typical of the vicinity.


Lost Cr
FIFTH
Kearns
NE-27
Coulee
Hay
SPRING CREEK SCH
Cap Rock Butte
Spring Creek
Indian Creek
PINE GROVE SCH
LEEDY
South Sowmill Creek
Sawmill
STAN
EIG
Wolf Creek
TWIN PINE
Squaw Creek
R. 32 E.
R. 33 E.
SQUAW CR SCH
South Fork
H Cross Spring
Little Squaw Creek
Dry Fork
Square Butte
T. 19 N.
T. 18 N.
Lone
Camp
LODGE
Hay Coulee
Creek
DILO SCH
Lodgepole
North Fork
Ste
36
31
6
1
36
31
8
36
31
6
1
36
31
36
6
36
1
36
31
36

Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-654

- Unit boundary or Road
- Vehicular way
- Reservoir
- Fence
- Windmill
- Well
- Corral
- Contour furrowing
- Water spreader
- Pipeline
- Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
- Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO: MT-024-662

UNIT NAME: Crooked Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size criterion.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

This unit is located 20 miles north-northeast of Jordan, MT. It is 6,530 acres is size. The unit is contiguous to Fish and Wildlife land along 2.25 miles of the northern boundary. A parcel of private land, 640 acres in size (in Secs. 29,30,32, & 33, T.22 N., R.39 E., m.p.m.), is surrounded by either this unit or F & WL land.

Unit 662 is, for a major art, very broken on topography. Crooked Creek runs northwesterly through the unit, and with its many branches and tributaries dominates the topography. There are some small portions of open grassy plains dispersed throughout, especially in the northernmost tip and on coulee rims.

The drainage of Crooked Creek provides spectacular scenery. Gumbo knobs, sandstone formations and various colors of sediment combined with dramatic drop-offs along the southern boundary and an expensive view make the unit scenic. The view of Fort Peck Lake to the north also adds to the scenic quality of this unit.

NATURALNESS

This unit is primarily affected by the forces of nature. There are very few man-made developments and their impact is low. There is a vehicle trail approximately .75 of a mile long in the southwestern portion of the unit. There is one dry reservoir and culvert on the northern boundary, and another reservoir that straddles the boundary on the west. In the northernmost section in the unit there is one mile of telephone line. Also in section 21 there is approximately one mile of fence.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR A SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

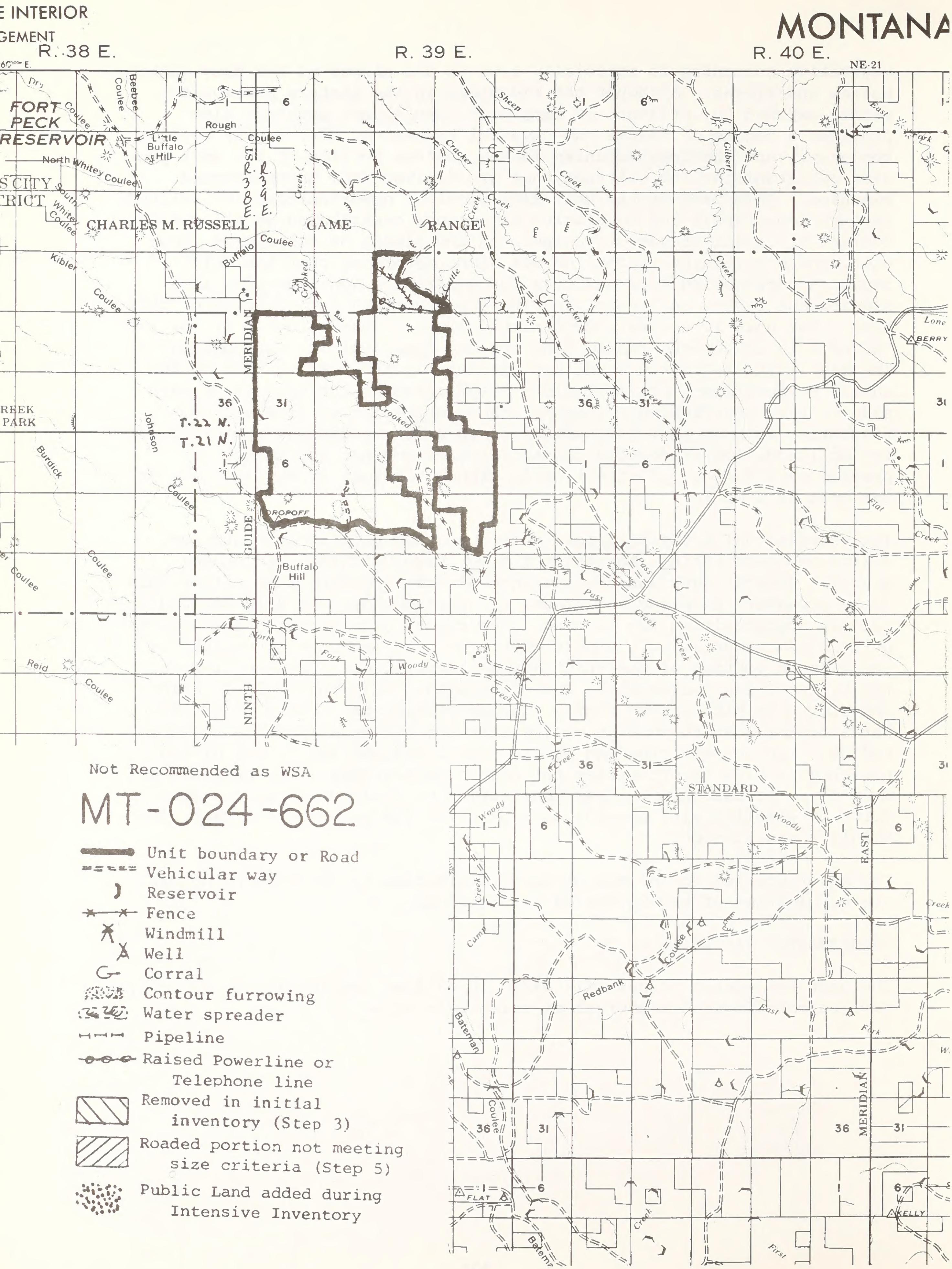
Although the opportunities for topographic screening exist throughout the unit, it is most prevalent in the western portion. This deeply dissected topography would serve to effectively screen different parties. Approximately five percent of the western portion is covered by stands of ponderosa pine and juniper trees. These trees also serve to visually and physically separate the visitors in this unit. This factor of vegetative screening is especially true on the slopes of the many gumbo buttes and ridges. Although the ridgetops in the western portion are rather exposed the presence of many rock (sandstone) outcrops also provided a degree of visual and physical screening. The gently rolling topography and the open expanses in the eastern portion of the unit provide opportunities for solitude that are derived from uninterrupted expanses. This part of the unit also provided opportunities for solitude through topographic and vegetative screening, contributed by the shallow coulees and small stands of junipers on the slopes of the ridges. However, these screening factors do not alone determine that the unit provided outstanding opportunities for solitude. Configuration is a significant factor in determining the opportunities for solitude of this unit. The unit is severely constricted along Crooked Creek. Of course the unit is contiguous public land, but the opportunities for solitude on the west side of Crooked Creek are not heavily affected by that on the east. A significant portion of the 6,530 acres of the unit is on each side of the constriction. That is, the combination of size and configuration is such that the unit does not have outstanding opportunities for solitude. The screening characteristics are not sufficient to provide outstanding opportunities in either the west or east portion or the unit as a whole.

The recreational activities most suited to this unit include hunting, hiking and backpacking, horseback riding, bird watching, and photography. Habitat type and the presence of scat suggests that either mule deer, pronghorn antelope and grouse exist throughout the unit and would provide opportunities for hunting. The rugged topography in the western portion of the unit and the more gently rolling and open topography of the eastern portion of the unit provide recreational opportunities for the hiker or the backpacker. One could either walk the coulees, climb the ridges or hike across gently rolling grasslands. The open grasslands of the eastern portion of the unit are better suited for horseback riding. The scenery provided by the ruggedness and the colors of the badlands provide opportunities for nature photography. The presence of mule deer, pronghorn antelope, many different kinds of birds and other forms of wildlife also provide opportunities for nature photography and wildlife observation.

The opportunities for no one of these activities is outstanding nor is the combination of opportunities outstanding.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

The unit has scenic values (discussed in earlier sections). It also may have paleontalogical resources of scientific value.


E INTERIOR
GEMENT
MONTANA
R. 38 E.
R. 39 E.
R. 40 E.
NE-21
FORT PECK RESERVOIR
CHARLES M. RUSSELL GAME RANGE
Little Buffalo Hill
North Whitey Coulee
South Whitey Coulee
Beebee Coulee
Rough Coulee
Sheep Creek
Cracker Creek
Gilbert Creek
East Fork
Kibler Coulee
Buffalo Coulee
Crooked Creek
Cattle Creek
Lone
BERRY
R. R. 38 E. 39 E.
1ST GUIDE MERIDIAN
T. 22 N.
T. 21 N.
CREEK PARK
Johnson
Burdick Coulee
DROPOFF
Buffalo Hill
West Fork
Pass Creek
Flat Creek
North Fork
Woody
Reid Coulee
NINTH
STANDARD
Woody Creek
Camp
Coulee Creek
Redbank
East Fork
Bateman
EAST MERIDIAN
FLAT
KELLY
First
6
1
31
36

Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-662

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Raised Powerline or Telephone line
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
Public Land added during Intensive Inventory

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. MT-024-665

NAME OF AREA: Woody Flat

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The unit is 25 miles east northeast of Jordan, Montana. The acreage of the unit is 9,800. A state section (640 acres) is surrounded by the unit. The unit is contiguous to 36 roadless acres of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service land (Sec. 23, T.20 N., R. 42 E.) The unit boundary is a residual of public land unit that was considered in the Northern Tier accellerated inventory.

The unit contains tributary drainages of Big Dry Creek to the east. They are Flat Creek, Murray Coulee and Woody Creek. Only a small (3 mile) portion of the main stream of Flat Creek is in the (northeast corner of the) unit. However, many of its unnamed tributary coulees drain the northern half of the unit. The topography of this drainage is flat undulating grassland and sage.

There are several gumbo knobs interspersed in this drainage. The divide of thin drainage and Woody Creek is barely discernable, except for two 150' high gumbo buttes. The divide between Flat and Murray drainages passes through the State section. It is more percipitous and mildly dissected.

Murray Coulee drains approximately 1500 acres of public land in the eastern part of the unit. The topography is rough except for the very southeastern bottom of the coulee. There is very little grass, some sage, and a few cottonwood trees along the coulee bottom.

Five named tributary coulees (Arnold, Breeze Basin, Coal Slack, Totton, and Steel) drain south into Woody Creek, which is outside of the unit. The topography varies from smooth and undulating on the west to mildly dissected on the east.

NATURALNESS

Developments are concentrated in the western portion of the unit. In addition to the vehicular ways (see map) there are some old intermittent seismograph trails and old blading along some of the fence lines. Five reservoirs are in the unit. Each is visible for a considerable distance from high vantage points, but from most of the unit their presence is not apparent. There are two segments of powerline in the unit. Approximately .75 miles at the south end (Sec.29 T.20 N., R.42 E., M.P.M.). The segment within the unit is visible from small areas along the south end of the unit. A second segment of line powers a well pump in (Sec.22, T.20 N., R.42 E., M.P.M.) It is visible from the flats of Murray Coulee and occasionally from the dissected terrain above in the coulees.

The sign of man on an individual basis are substantially unnoticeable. Their cumulative effect is also substantially unnoticeable.

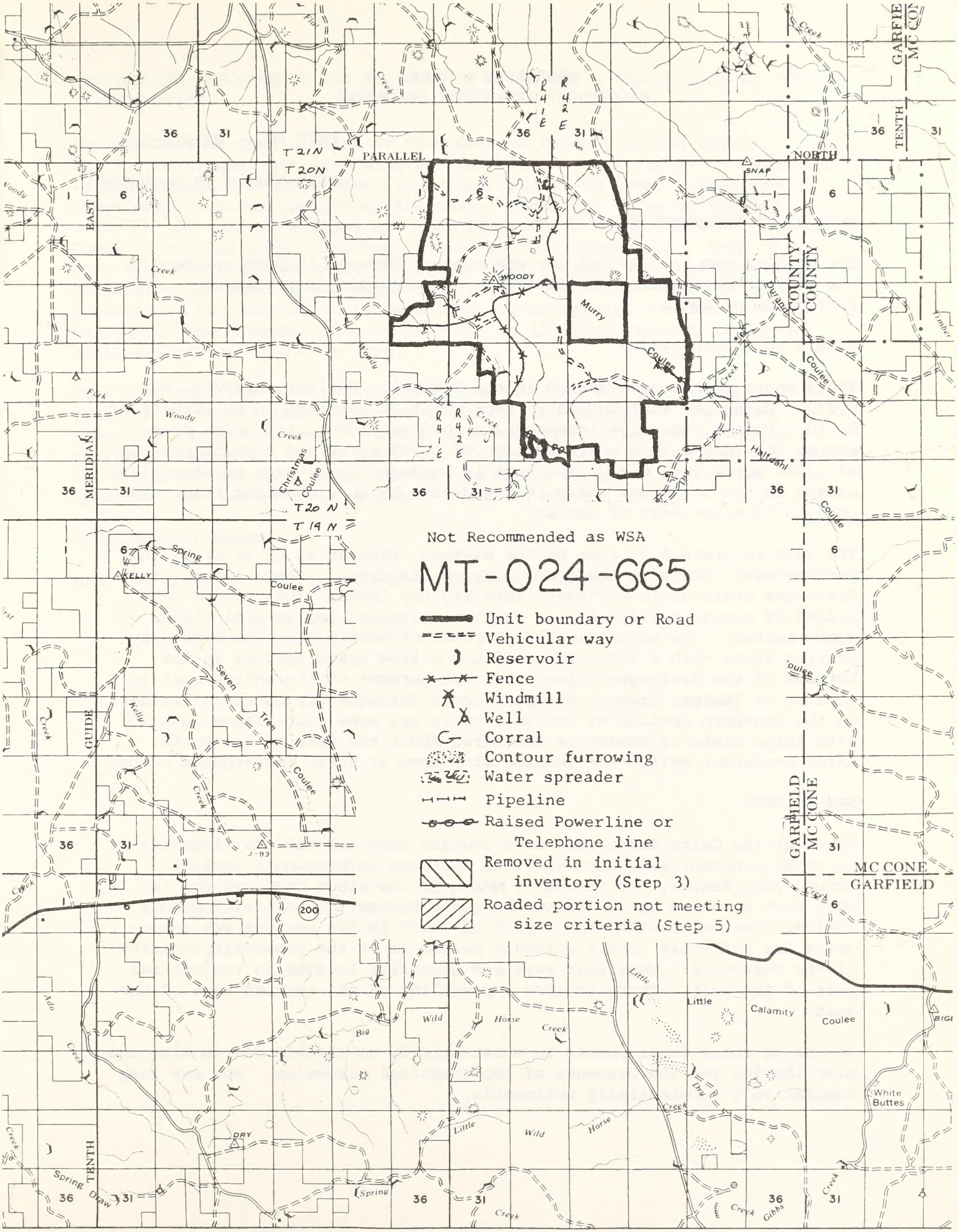
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

There is no vegetative screening in the unit. The Flat and Woody Creek drainages are rolling hillocks dissected by many intermittent coulees. There are opportunities for solitude in the coulee bottoms. However, from the hillocks in each drainage one can view most of the rest of the drainage. Murray Coulee is more heavily dissected. The opportunities for solitude are therefore greater than the remainder of the unit, but they are not outstanding. For the unit as a whole, the size of the unit and topographic screening are insufficient to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

The unit has opportunities for hiking and hunting. The hunting potential is typical of eastern Montana in that the terrain and animal populations are also typical. There is good potential for antelope hunting and some potential for deer and bird hunting. Hiking opportunities are also typical. Neither can be considered outstanding individually or together.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no known significant supplemental values in the unit.



Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-665

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Raised Powerline or Telephone line
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
T21N
T20N
T20N
T19N
R 41 E
R 42 E
R 41 E
R 42 E
PARALLEL
NORTH
EAST
MERIDIAN
GUIDE
TENTH
TENTH
GARFIELD
MC CONE
GARFIELD
MC CONE
MC CONE
GARFIELD
COUNTY
COUNTY
WOODY
SNAP
KELLY
DRY
J-83
BIG
Murry
Durand
Coulee
Halfsahl
Woody Creek
Christmas Coulee
Spring Coulee
Seven Tree Coulee
Kelly Creek
Little Calamity Coulee
Wild Horse Creek
Big
Little Wild Horse
Little Dry Creek
Ado Creek
Spring Draw
Spring Creek
Gibbs Creek
White Buttes
Timber
Fork
200
36
31
6
1

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-671

UNIT NAME: Cairn Butte

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, because it does not meet the size or outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The acreage of the unit stated in the Situation Evaluation (3/79) was 5,270. Using the same boundary, recalculation resulted in an acreage of 6,010. During intensive inventory, a road was identified which fragmented the unit into a north portion of 3,925 acres and a south portion of 2,085 acres (see map). The unit is bordered by private or state land except on the northeast where it is bounded by an allweather road. The unit is 16 miles east of Jordan.

The unit is drained by some of the eastern tributaries of LS Creek and, further east, contains the headwaters of Ada Creek. These intermittent drainages drain north-northwest into Big Dry Creek. The unit is comprised of gently rolling hills, shallow drainages and several ridges of gumbo buttes. The vegetation is composed of mostly short to midgrass prairie types with a few cottonwood and willow trees located in the bottoms of the drainages. Less than one percent of the entire unit is covered by juniper trees. Junipers occur infrequently on the hillsides. In the southern portion of the unit there are some flat-topped buttes with large slabs of sandstone scattered about the base of the butte. Large sandstone cairns are located atop some of these flat-topped buttes.

NATURALNESS

Although the Cairn Butte Unit does contain some man-made developments it is still substantially natural. The man-made developments include barbed-wire fences, the impact of which is low since they are for the most part screened by low ridges or gumbo buttes. Other developments include five reservoirs, the impact of which is low because all reservoirs are difficult to see unless a person is in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir. Vehicular ways are generally located in the central part of the unit. There is also a powerline on the eastern edge of the unit.

No one of these developments is substantially noticeable due to size and distribution and the presence of topographical screening. Nor are they cumulatively substantially noticeable.

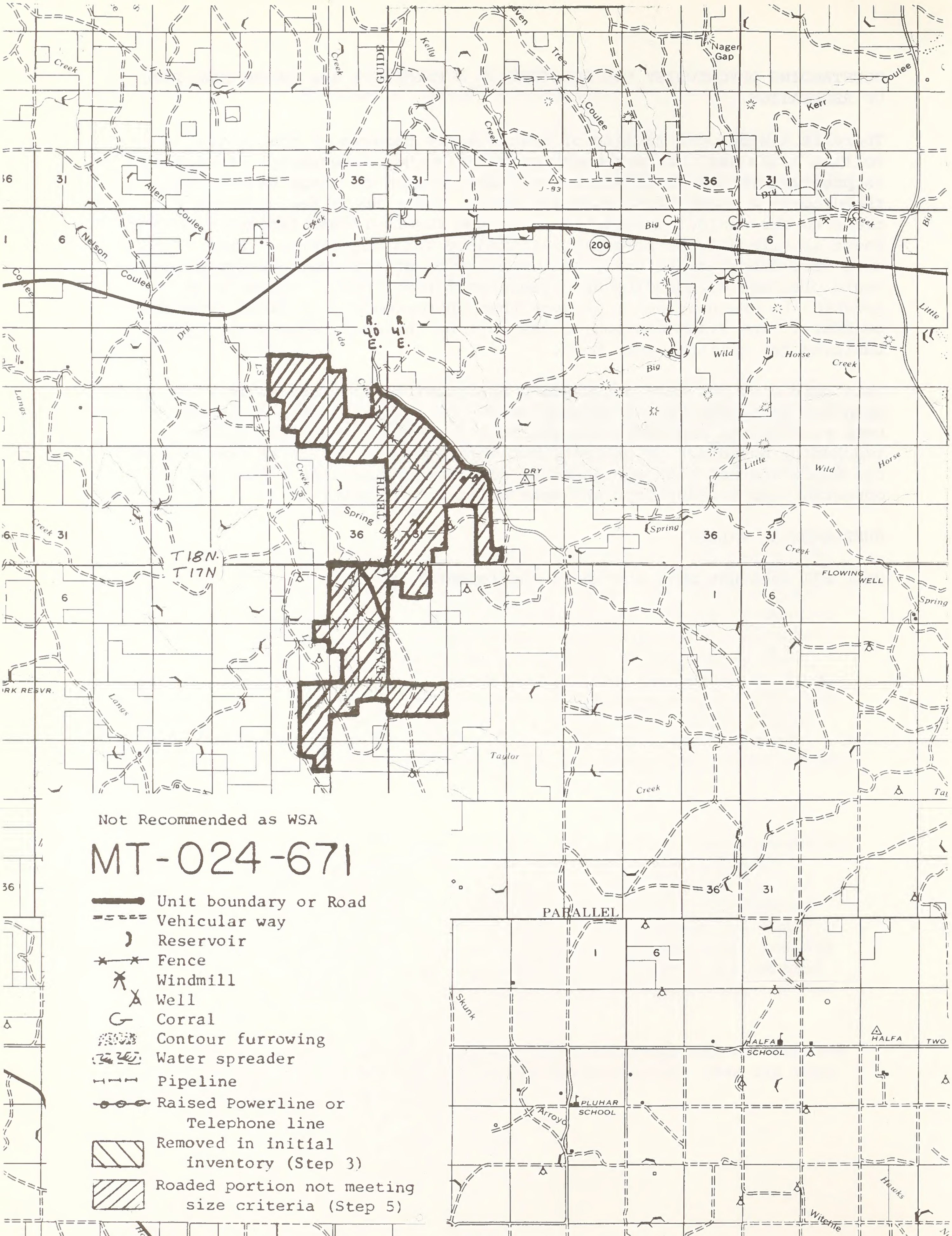
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

There is a wide-open feeling of spaciousness because of the gently rolling hills and some screening provided by the topography. Screening is provided in the areas where there are coulees or gumbo buttes, but these cover a minor portion of the unit. There are a few cottonwood trees in the coulee bottoms and near the reservoir and isolated juniper. There is virtually no screening offered by this vegetation. Even if the unit were one roadless unit, the combination of size and configuration would preclude outstanding opportunities for solitude. There is no location in the unit which is more than approximately .5 miles from the boundary. The fragmentation of the unit by the road reduced the opportunities for solitude even more.

This unit does not have outstanding opportunities for recreation. It is good for horseback riding because it is rolling and open. There are some rock cairns and other unusual rock formations that can easily by reached by horseback or on foot, but the scenic qualities of the unit on the whole are not high enough to be considered excellent. Hunting opportunities for antelope and deer exist in the unit.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

Unit 671 does not have any known supplemental values.


Not Recommended as WSA
MT-024-671
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Raised Powerline or Telephone line
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
R. 40 E.
R. 41 E.
T18N.
T17N
200
GUIDE
TENTH
EAST
PARALLEL
Nagen Gap
Kerr
Coulee
Allen
Nelson
Dry
Big
Creek
Wild
Horse
Little
Spring
Ado
Langs
LS
Taylor
Skunk
Arroyo
Hawks
Witche
FLOWING WELL
HALFA SCHOOL
HALFA
PLUHAR SCHOOL
DRY
J-83
TWO
RK RESVR.
36
31
1
6

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-676

UNIT NAME: Newhouse Coulee
(previously named)

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The acreage of the roadless unit remains 9,000 after the intensive inventory. The unit is approximately twelve miles north of Mosby. Portions of the north boundary are a road along the divide north of Calf Creek and a portion of the west boundary is the Musselshell County road. The remainder is private or state land. A 320-acre parcel (E½, Sec. 34, T. 17 N., R. 30 E., M.P.M.) of private land is surrounded by the unit.

Most of the unit is in Calf Creek drainage, although a penisula of approximately 350 acres in the northeast is in Lodgepole Creek drainage. Calf Creek flows through a neck in the unit (Sec. 13, T. 16 N., R. 30 E., M.P.M.) for about .5 miles. Private land along the remainder of the bottom constructs the boundary and effectively divides the unit into two portions. The southwest portion is approximately 2500 acres and contains intermittent tributaries which flow northeasterly out of the unit and into Calf Creek. The 6500-acre northeast portion contains the major portion of several named tributary coulees (North Wilson, Lower and Upper Newhouse, and Sheep Coulees) of Calf Creek. These flow southwesterly out of the unit and into Calf Creek. The topography, while not true breaks, is fairly rough country. Elevations range from 2950' along the Calf Creek divides on the northeast and southwest to 2500' in the bottom.

The topography of the unit is similar everywhere, although the ridges in the vicinity of the Newhouse Coulee are somewhat steeper and form more dissected coulees than those in the remainder of the unit. The ridgetops are grassy benches dotted with scattered ponderosa pine. Stands of ponderosa pine (generally without crown closure) occur on some of the moderate north aspects. Altogether, these stands cover approximatley 10% of the unit.

NATURALNESS

Most developments in the unit are exclusively range-oriented. Three revervoirs exist in the southern portion of the unit. Several very faint vehicular trails extend off of the country road east onto the unit. Another reservoir is near the northern boundary (Sec. 23, T. 17 N., R. 30 E., M.P.M.). Fences parallel the north and east boundaries. Finally, there is a family cemetary on the boundary in the northwest corner of the unit (NENE, Sec. 31, T. 16 N., R. 30 E.). It has approximately 15 graves and is surrounded by a cyclone fence.

The individual impacts of the developments are not insignificant. The fences are not very apparent due to the terrain and vegetation. In any event, they are very close to the edges of the unit. The reservoirs are also not very apparent for similar reasons. From any location in the unit, other than the immediate vicinity of the developments, one cannot see on-site development. That is, the individual and cumulative effects of the developments in the unit are substantially unnoticeable.

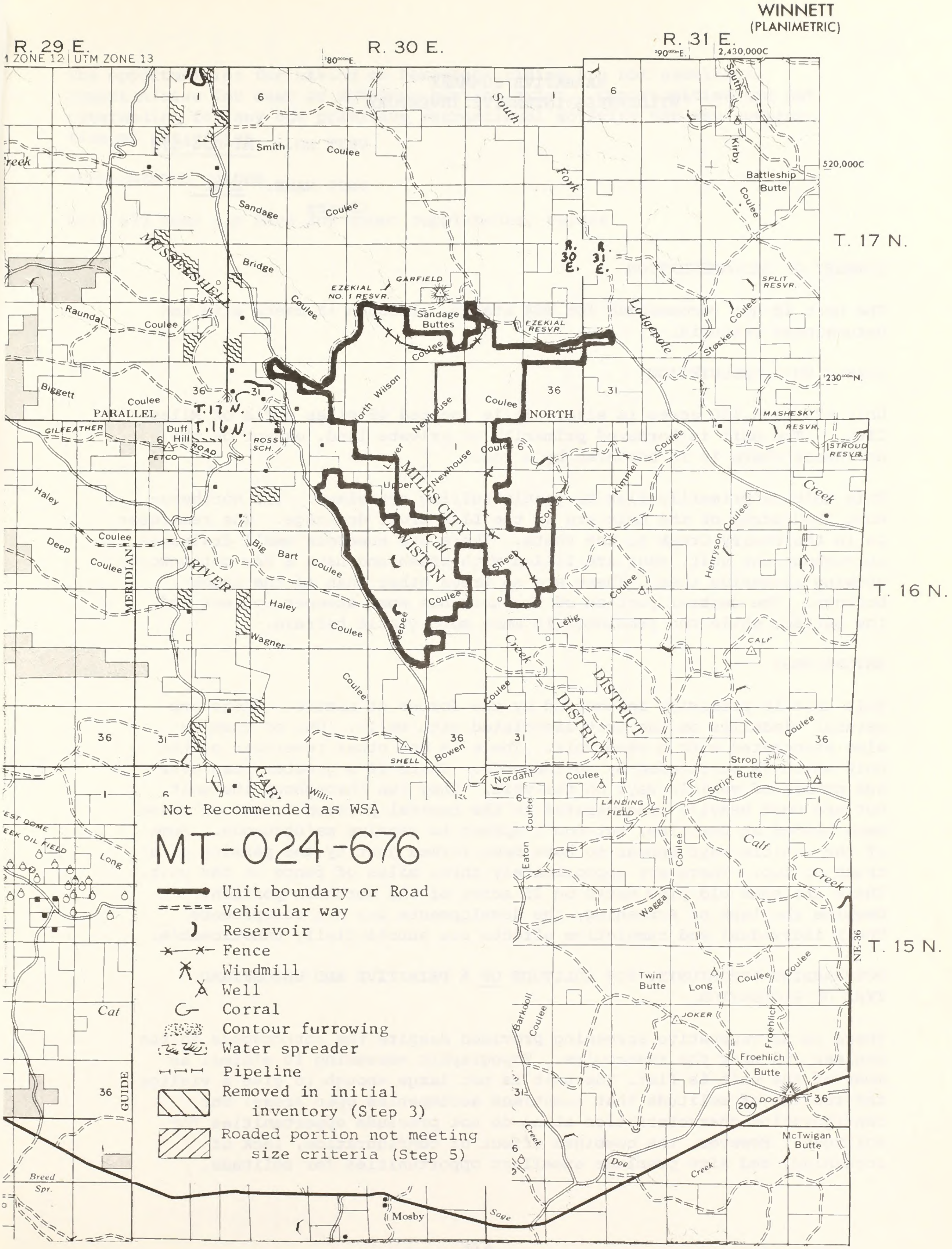
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

The topography of the unit is such that some topographic screening is provided, particularly when viewing northwesterly or southeasterly. The stands of ponderosa pine provide some vegetative screening, although not for the ridgetops, which lack both topographic and vegetative screening. A crucial physical characteristic of the unit affecting opportunities for solitude is the interrelationship between size and configuration. The unit is constricted by private land ownership patterns into southwest and northeast portions. The opportunities for solitude of either portion is not enhanced by the other portion. In addition, the 320-acre inholding affects the configuration of the unit. Primarily due to this combination of configuration and size, the unit does not have outstanding opportuntiies for solitude.

The unit provides opportunities for hiking, hunting, birdwatching, photography and perhaps snowshoeing. None of these opportunities can be judged outstanding. Hikers, for example, might have a pleasant experience on the ridgetops or a fairly arduous hike across coulees. However, the opportunities are not excellent. The combination of activities is not judged to be outstanding.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no known supplemental values in the unit.


WINNETT
(PLANIMETRIC)
R. 29 E.
ZONE 12
UTM ZONE 13
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
280000E.
290000E.
2,430,000C
520,000C
230000N.
T. 17 N.
T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.
T.17 N.
T.16 N.
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.
South Fork
South
Kirby
Battleship Butte
Coulee
Smith Coulee
Sandage Coulee
MUSSELSHELL
Bridge Coulee
Creek
Raundal Coulee
Biggett Coulee
PARALLEL
GARFIELD
EZEKIAL NO. 1 RESVR.
Sandage Buttes
EZEKIAL RESVR.
Lodgepole
Stocker Coulee
SPLIT RESVR.
MASHESKY RESVR.
STROUD RESVR.
North Wilson
Newhouse
Coulee
NORTH
Lower Newhouse
Upper
MILES CITY
LEWISTON
Calf
Sheep
Kimmel Coulee
Creek
Henryson Coulee
GILFEATHER
Duff Hill
ROAD
PETCO
ROSS SCH.
Haley
Deep Coulee
Coulee
Big Bart Coulee
RIVER
MERIDIAN
Haley Coulee
Wagner
Tepee
Leng
Creek
CALF
DISTRICT
DISTRICT
Coulee
Coulee
Coulee
SHELL
Bowen
Strop Butte
Script
Nordahl
Coulee
LANDING FIELD
Eaton Coulee
Coulee
Calf
Creek
Wagga
WEST DOME
CREEK OIL FIELD
Long
Cat
NE-36
Twin Butte
Long
Coulee
Coulee
JOKER
Barkdoll Coulee
Froehlich
Froehlich Butte
200
DOG
McTwigan Butte
Creek
Dog
Creek
GUIDE
Breed Spr.
Mosby
Sage
1
6
36
31
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-676

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-679

UNIT NAME: Lisk-Cherry

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

Unit 679 is 6,150 acres in size. It is located 45 miles north of Miles City. The unit is bordered primarily by private land, except on the northwest where it is bordered by a road.

This unit is primarily flat or gently rolling grassland. The northernmost 1300 acres of the unit are in the Lisk Creek drainage. The remainder is in the Cherry Creek to the south. There are numerous small drainages throughout the unit. Many are filled with brush and have a few cottonwoods growing alongside them. There are no trees other than in the creek bottoms. The central portion of the unit has some steeper coulees and low buttes, while the remainder is much more gentle terrain.

NATURALNESS

This unit is primarily influenced by the forces of nature. There are several windmills on the unit associated with wells. One of them is also associated with a reservoir. There is one other reservoir on the unit which is surrounded by cottonwoods. There is a greater than average number of vehicle ways on the unit. They run throughout the unit, but are most heavily concentrated in the central portion. Most of these were bladed at one time, but don't appear to receive maintenance. Some of the vehicle ways appear to have been formed just by the passing of a truck or two. There are approximately three miles of fence on the unit. There are some old plow marks on 25 acres of the northern portion. Despite the lack of screening, the developments are not conspicuous. Their individual and cumulative effects are substantially unnoticeable.

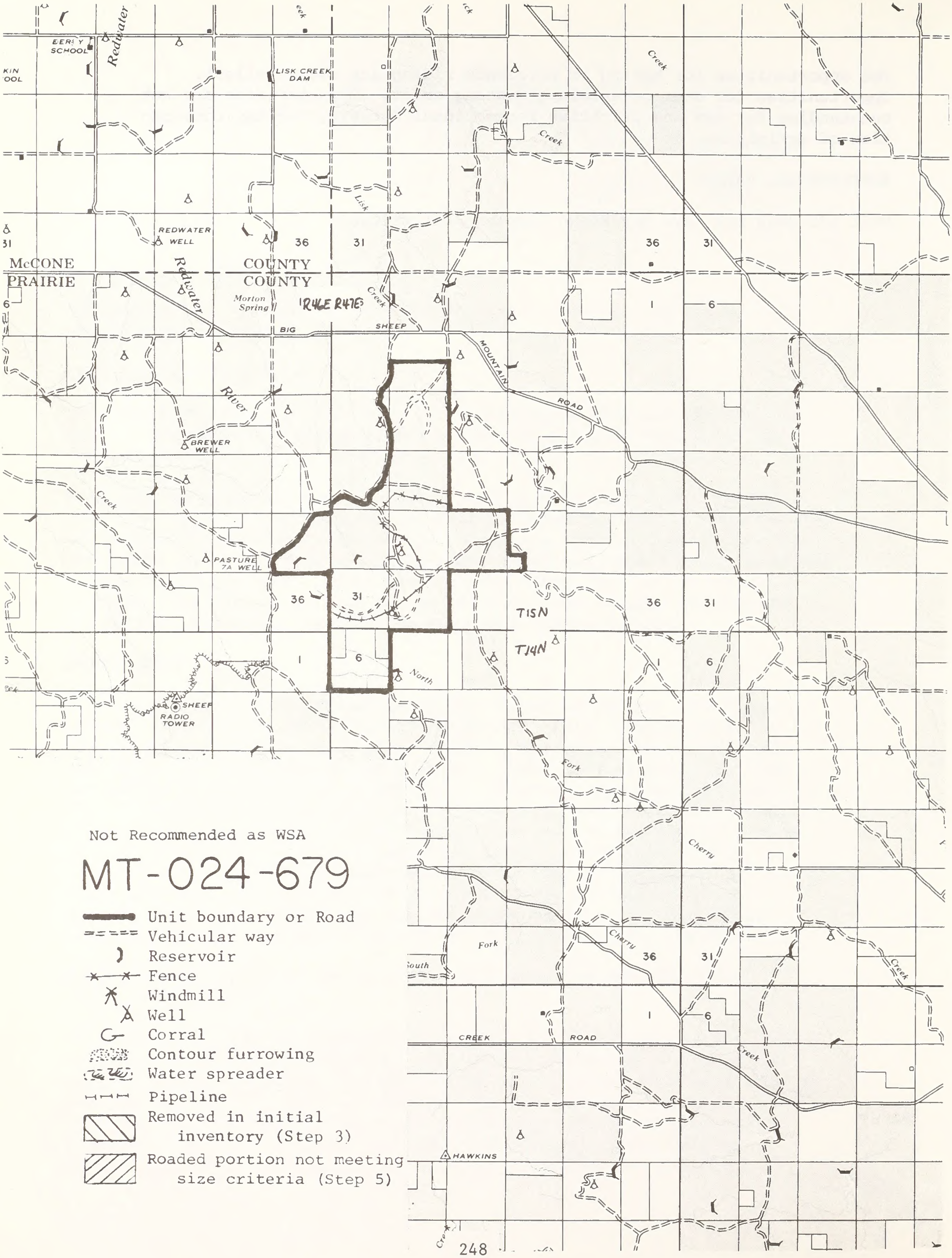
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

There is no vegetative screening provided despite the cottonwoods in the coulees and near the reservoirs. Topographic screening is minimal as most of the unit is flat. The unit is not large enough to give a visitor the feeling of solitude that sometimes accompanies open areas. The configuration characteristics alone do not preclude opportunities for solitude. However, the combined effect of configuration, lack of screening, and size preclude excellent opportunities for solitude.

The opportunities for hiking or horseback riding are not excellent. Opportunities for deer or antelope hunting exist. Opportunities are not outstanding for any one primitive recreational activity nor any combination of activities.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

Unit 679 does not have any known supplemental values.



Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-679

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
EERLY SCHOOL
Redwater
LISK CREEK DAM
Creek
Lisk
REDWATER WELL
McCONE COUNTY
PRAIRIE COUNTY
Morton Spring
R46E R47E
BIG SHEEP MOUNTAIN ROAD
River
BREWER WELL
PASTURE 7A WELL
SHEEP RADIO TOWER
North Fork
Cherry Creek
South Fork
CREEK ROAD
HAWKINS
T15N
T14N
36
31
1
6

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-685

NAME OF AREA: Brakett Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it does meet the size criterion.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The size of the inventory unit is 7,130 acres. It is bounded by roads or private land. It is located approximately fifteen miles north of Terry, Montana.

The unit is almost exclusively in the Brakett Creek and the west fork of Brakett Creek drainages. Brakett Creek flows from north to south and drains the northern half of the unit. The West Fork drains the southwest portion of the unit. Approximately 600 acres in two places along the east boundary are in the Cottonwood Creek drainage. All three drainages are intermittent. The topography of the Cottonwood Creek and West Fork of Brakett Creek drainages are level undulating grassland. The topography of Brakett Creek has more relief. It is paralleled by two fairly steep drops of 100' and a mile apart. There are isolated trees in this drainage particularly along Brakett Creek.

NATURALNESS

The West Fork of Brakett Creek and Cottonwood Creek drainages contain many signs of man which are conspicuous. There is a system of powerlines in the West Fork drainage. Due to the lack of screening, it is very obtrusive. These provide power to several pumps which have associated stock tanks. There are also several windmills in the unit. Two vehicle ways are very conspicuous. One runs along the West Fork of Brakett Creek and is paralleled by a powerline. The other is along the divide between West Brakett and Brakett Creeks. In addition, there are numerous other vehicular ways in the unit. One of two reservoirs in the unit is apparent. It is near the southern boundary (SWNW Sec.23, T.14 N., R.50 E. - photo 7). The other is in Brakett Creek and is topographically screened. Of the many fences in the unit, those in West Brakett and Cottonwood Creeks are visible from most of the drainage. Several quarter sections in the south part of the unit and much of Cottonwood Creek has been cultivated.

The unit does not meet the naturalness criterion. Powerline, fences and vehicle ways are substantially noticeable due to their extent and distribution and the physiography of the unit.

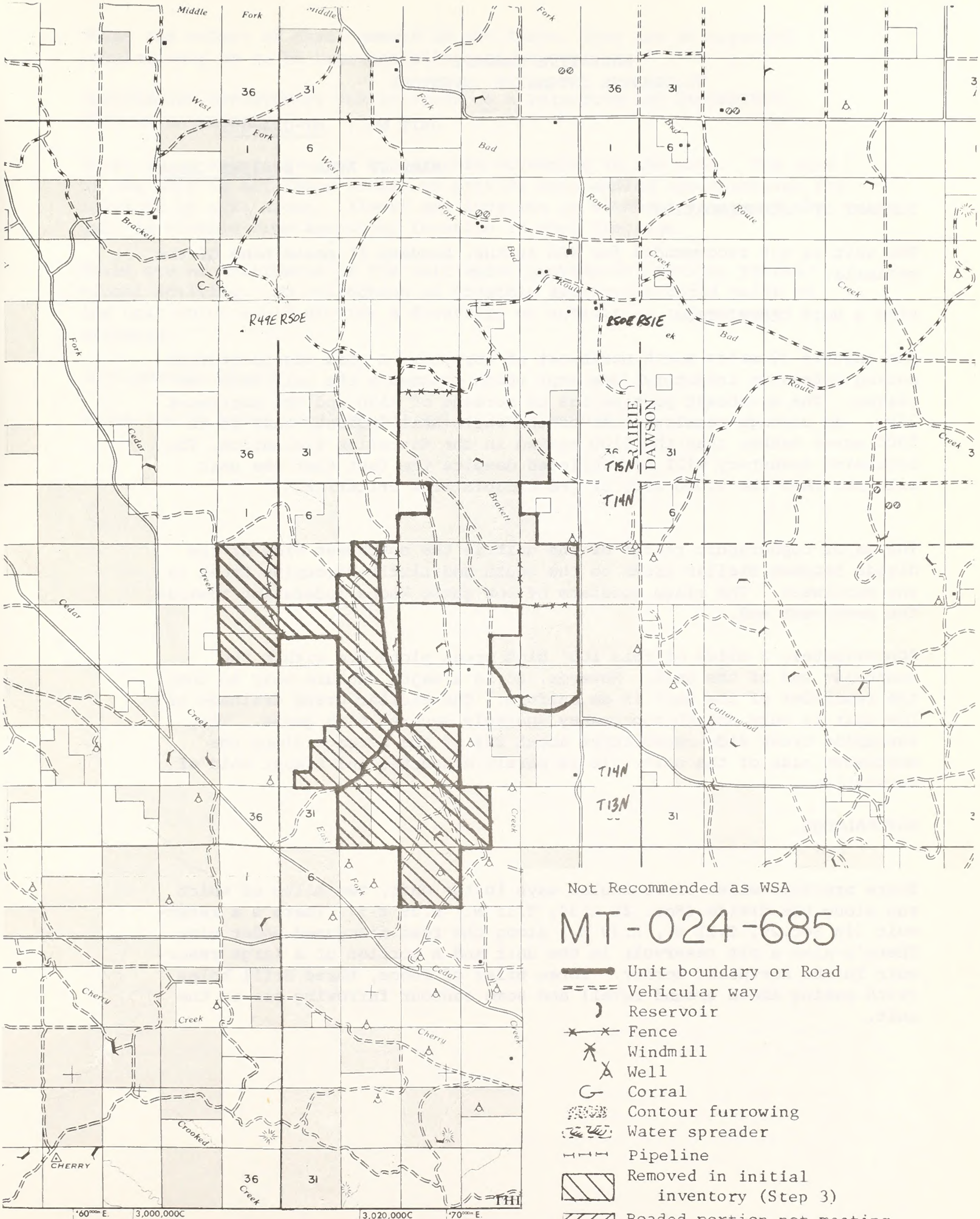
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

There are no opportunities for solitude in the West Brakett or Cottonwood drainages. This is due to total lack of vegetative or topographic screening. There is no vegetative, but some topographic screening within, Brakett Creek. The only opportunities for solitude are provided by the many small tributary coulees interspersed with a few small knobs. However, the opportunities for solitude are not outstanding within that drainage nor the unit as a whole.

There is no physical characteristics of the unit that provide outstanding opportunities for recreation. The activities that the unit lends itself to are hunting and perhaps hiking. Neither is distinguished. Nor are they in combination distinguished.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no known supplemental values in the unit.


Middle
Fork
Middle
Fork
West
Fork
West
Fork
Bad
Route
Route
Bad
Brackett
Creek
Fork
Bad
Creek
Route
Creek
Bad
Route
Creek
R49E R50E
R50E R51E
PRAIRIE
DAWSON
T15N
T14N
T14N
T13N
Cedar
Creek
Cedar
Brakett
Creek
Cottonwood
Creek
East
Fork
Cedar
Creek
Cherry
Creek
Cherry
Crooked
Creek
CHERRY
36
31
1
6
36
31
1
6
36
31
1
6
36
31
3
60000m E.
3,000,000C
3,020,000C
70000m E.
THI

Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-685

━━ Unit boundary or Road

==== Vehicular way

) Reservoir

—×—×— Fence

Windmill

Well

Corral

Contour furrowing

Water spreader

⊢⊣⊢⊣ Pipeline

▧ Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)

▨ Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-024-691

NAME OF AREA Stellar Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, becuase it meets none of the criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The unit is 30 miles north northwest of Forsyth. A road was identified during intensive inventory (see map) which fragments the unit into two pieces. The southeast portion has an acreage of 2550 and the northwest 2750. An acreage recalculation of the whole unit indicate that it is 5300 acres rather than the 5100 stated in the Situation Evaluation. The intensive inventory will be completed despite the fact that the unit will not meet the 5,000 acre or practicable size criterion.

The major topographic relief of the unit is the southwest side of the divide between Stellar Creek to the south and Little Porcupine Creek to the northwest. The ridge consists of low gumbo knobs moderating towards the northwest end.

Approximately 3 miles of this 100' high steep slope are within the southeast end of the unit. However, it is a major feature only in that the remainder of the unit is so uniform. The Stellar Creek drainage of the unit is very smooth topography sparsely covered with grass. The Porcupine Creek side constitutes about 25% of the acreage along the northwest side of the unit. It is barely dissected and almost void of vegetation.

NATURALNESS

There are five miles of vehicular ways in the unit, two miles of which run along the divide (Sec. 28 & 34, T.11 N., R.39 E.). There's a reservoir (in Sec.29, T.11 N., R.39 E.) along the road discussed under size. There's also a pit reservoir in the unit and a portion of a large reservoir in the northeast corner. Three miles of fence, three drill holes (with casing above ground level) and some contour furrowing are in the unit.

While the extent of developments is not large, they are so apparent cumulatively as to be substantially noticable.

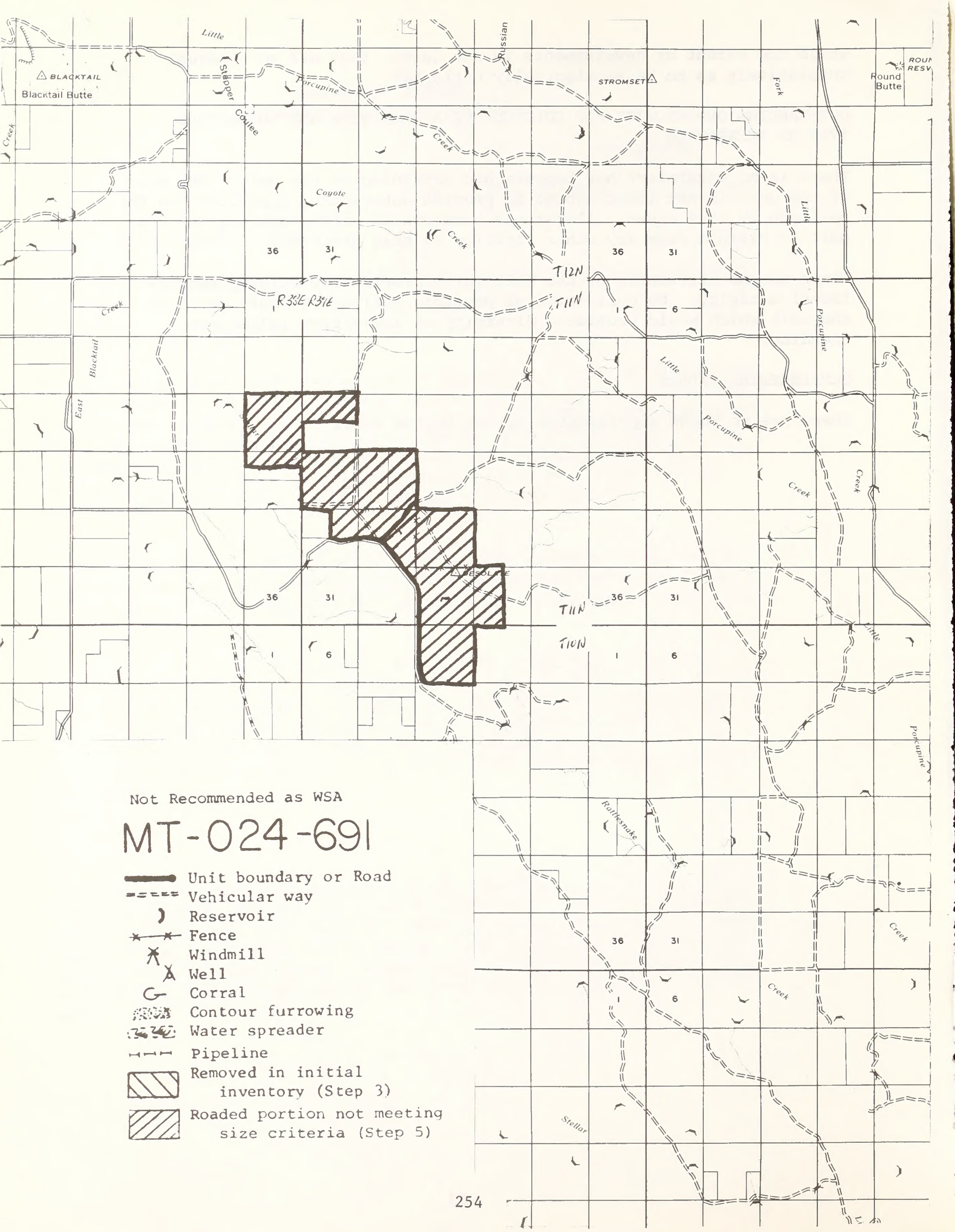
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

There is no vegetative nor topographic screening in the unit. The size of the unit is not large enough to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude by size alone. Almost any location in either drainage of the unit is visible from any other location in that drainage.

There are no attributes of the unit which provide any quality recreational activity. No collection of possible activities could exist on the unit which would provide a diversity of activities judged outstanding.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no known supplemental values in the unit.



Little
BLACKTAIL
Blacktail Butte
Creek
Stopper Coulee
Porcupine
Creek
Russian
STROMSET
Fork
Round Butte
ROUN RESV
Coyote
Creek
Little
36
31
36
31
T12N
T11N
R35E R36E
Creek
Blacktail
East
1
6
Little
Porcupine
Porcupine
Creek
Creek
DESOLATE
36
31
T11N
36
31
T10N
1
6
1
6
Little
Porcupine
Rattlesnake
Creek
36
31
1
6
Creek
Stellar

Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-691

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO. East Hell Creek-Crooked Creek

NAME OF AREA. MT-024-699

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

This unit is the NW¼ of R.38 N., T.22 N., (M.P.M.) and is 160 acres in size. It is contiguous to 14,744 acres (East Hell Creek) of land recommended for wilderness by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WL) along the .5 mile western boundary.

The unit is entirely within the drainage of Crooked Creek to the east and just east of the divide between Crooked Creek and Kibler (& unnamed coulees) to the west. The BLM unit is cut through the center from northwest to southeast by a shallow coulee. There are a few small knobs, but the overall topography is best characterized as being flat. The vegetation is generally grassland, although there is a narrow stringer of pines, perhaps 150 yards long, intruding into the unit along the north boundary and other scattered trees.

NATURALNESS

The only work of man in the unit is a fence along the west boundary. This is substantially unnoticeable, although its location coicides with the boundary between F&WL and BLM administered lands.

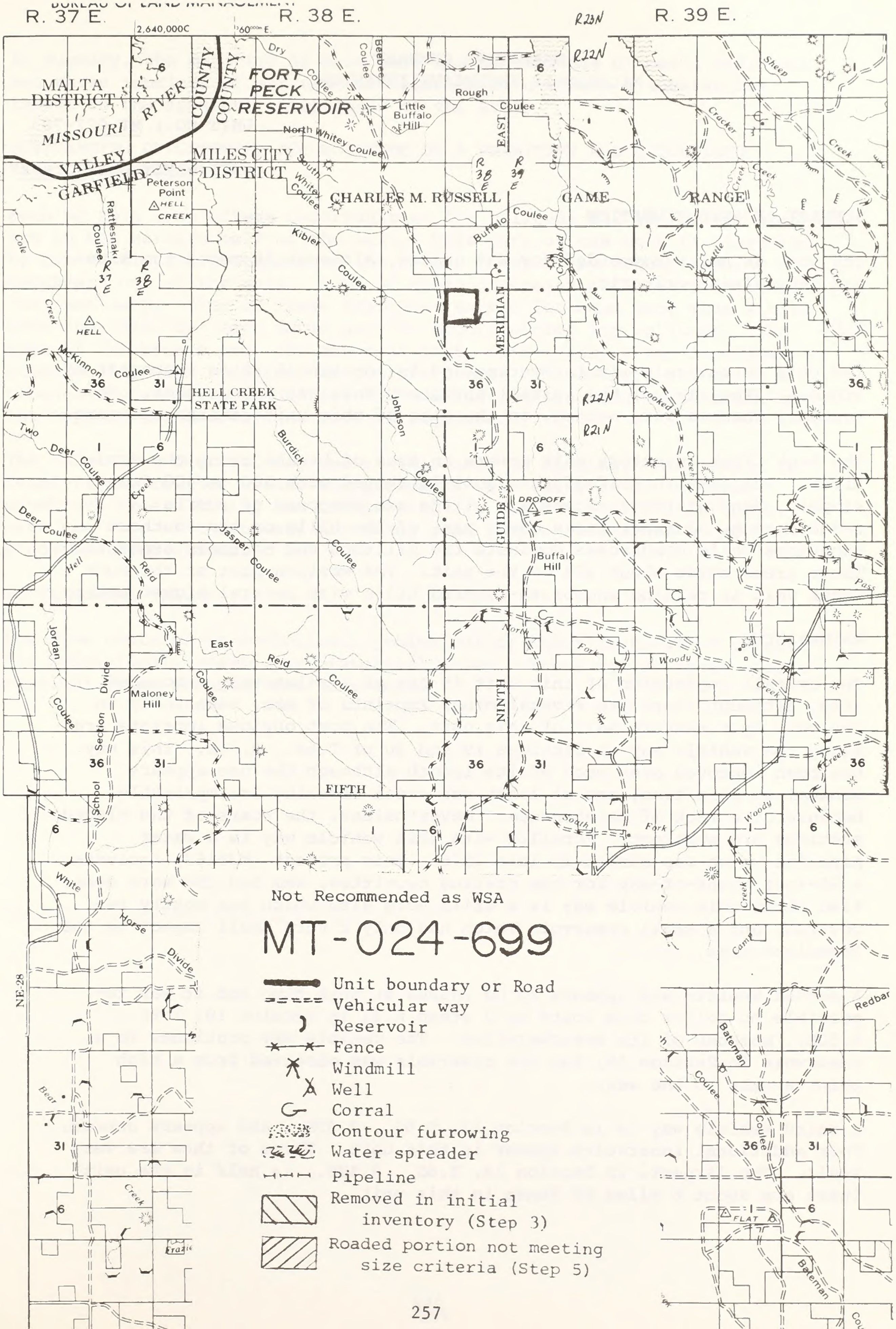
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

The unit has practically no vegetative nor topographic screening. Due to these factors and its small size it does not have outstanding opportunities for solitude. However the unit may also meet the solitude criterion when evaluated in conjunction with the contiguous F&WL lands. It does not meet the criterion when evaluated in this fashion either. This is due to the combined effect of configuration and, more important, topographic considerations. The unit protrudes out and is in an entirely different drainage from any of the F&WL land which is in close proximity to the BLM land. Since the BLM land is not related to the F&WL land (other than by simple contiguity), it is judged not to have outstanding opportunities for solitude in conjunction with it.

The rationale for this criterion are analgous to those for the outstanding opportunities for solitude criterion. The unit does not itself have outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation nor have outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation in conjunction with the contiguous F&WL land.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no known supplemental values in the unit.


R. 37 E.
R. 38 E.
R. 39 E.
R23N
R22N
R22N
R21N
2,640,000C
660000 E.
680,000C
280000 N.
MALTA DISTRICT
MISSOURI RIVER VALLEY
GARFIELD COUNTY
COUNTY
FORT PECK RESERVOIR
MILES CITY DISTRICT
CHARLES M. RUSSELL GAME RANGE
Little Buffalo Hill
Rough Coulee
North Whitey Coulee
South White Coulee
Dry Coulee
Beebe Coulee
Peterson Point
HELL CREEK
HELL
Rattlesnake Coulee
Cole Creek
Kibler Coulee
Buffalo Coulee
Crooked Creek
Cracker Creek
Sheep Creek
Cattle Creek
McKinnon Coulee
HELL CREEK STATE PARK
Johnson
Burdick Coulee
EAST MERIDIAN
GUIDE
NINTH
DROPOFF
Buffalo Hill
Two Deer Coulee
Deer Coulee
Hell Creek
Reid
Jasper Coulee
Coulee
West Fork Pass
Jordan Coulee
Divide Section School
Maloney Hill
East Reid Coulee
North Fork
Woody Creek
FIFTH
South Fork
Woody
White Horse Divide
NE-28
Bear Creek
Erazie
Camp Creek
Redbar
Bateman Coulee
FLAT
R 37 E
R 38 E
R 39 E
1
6
36
31

Not Recommended as WSA

MT-024-699

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-703

UNIT NAME: Buck Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE

The unit is entirely within Montana and is located 15 miles southwest of Broadus. The size of the initial inventory unit was 7,280 acres. No boundary changes were needed, so the size of this unit remains the same.

The Buck Creek Inventory Unit covers an area of breaks along the Powder River. The eastern half of this unit is rugged with 300 to 400 foot slopes. Many of these slopes and cliffs are composed of scoria, a reddish rock. Juniper trees cover many of the hills on the southern exposures while Ponderosas dominate the hilltops and northern exposures. These trees cover about 40% of the unit. The western part of the Buck Creek Unit is rolling sagebrush-covered hills with several higher peaks.

NATURALNESS

The overall impression of this unit is one of a relatively untouched area, although there are several minor imprints of man, especially in the more open western half of this unit. The most obvious imprints are along the vehicle way in Sections 19 and 30 of T.6S., R.50E. This way has been improved over much of its length although the use appears minimal at this time, and at least one creek crossing is impassable because of a lack of maintenance. Nevertheless, the scars of the bladed sections are apparent. Parallel with this vehicle way is a water pipeline which was buried in late 1976. This project (M35163) includes a 50-foot right-of-way for the grazing permittee, who had the work done. Also along this vehicle way is a drill hole site which has mostly recovered, and a small reservoir which has only a very small impact on the immediate area.

A second vehicle way appears to be unused at this time and it was impossible to follow this route up a steep hill in Section 19, T.6S., R.50E., because of its deterioration. The vehicle way continues to a reservoir in Section 18, but the reservoir was observed from a high point a mile to the west.

A third vehicle way is in Section 13, T.6S., R.49E., and appears unused. Four additional reservoirs appear in this unit. Three of them are very small. The largest, in Section 14, T.6S., R.49E., is half in the unit. There are about 6 miles of fence in this unit.

In summary, the majority of this unit has no evidence of man's influence, and those imprints of man that are present do not have a substantial impact on the apparent naturalness of the area.

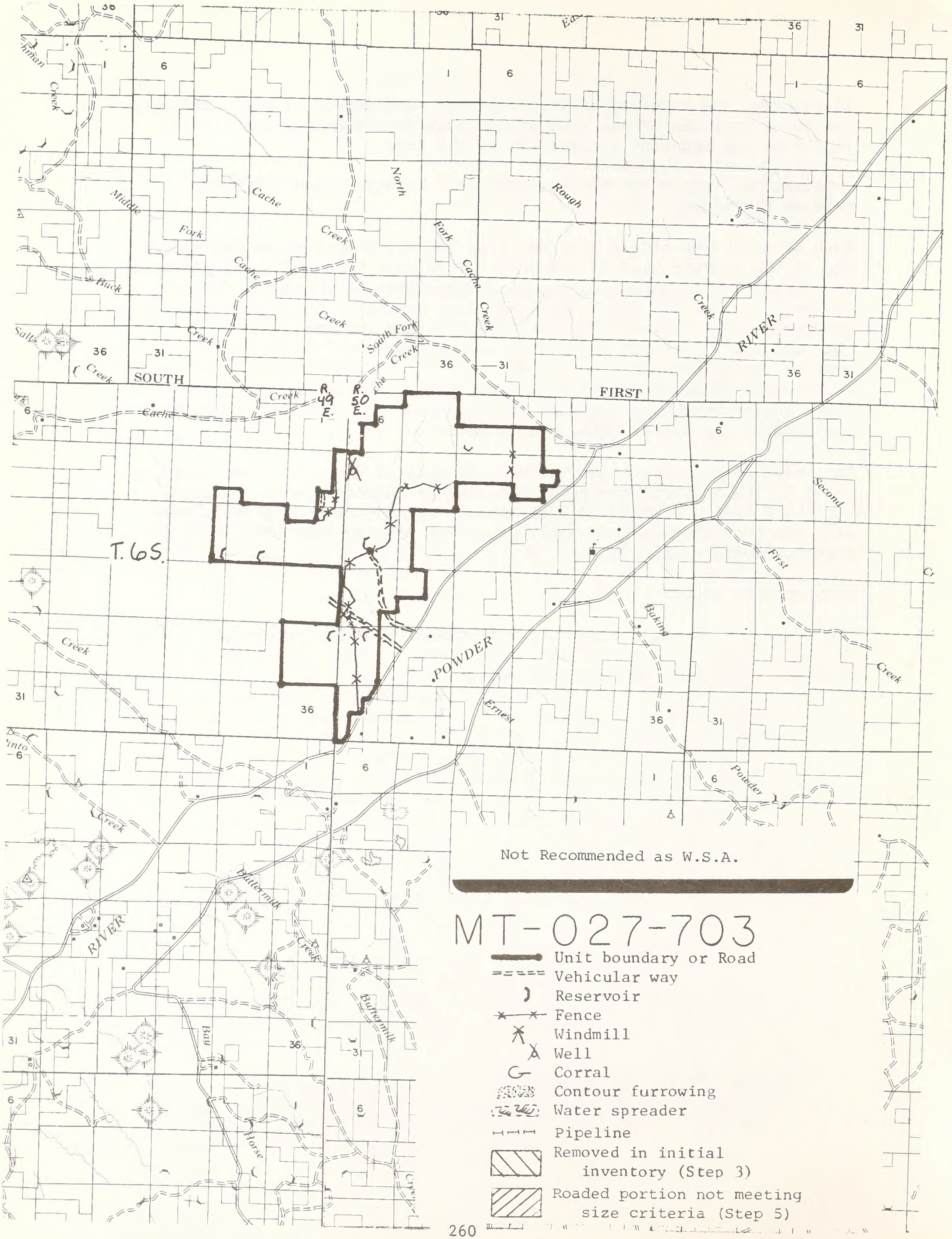
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

Much of this area offers opportunities for solitude but the better areas are in the eastern half of the unit. This part of the unit is dissected by creeks flowing southeast to the Powder River or by creeks flowing northward out of the unit. Some of these drainages cut breaks that are 400 feet deep. None of these drainages extend for much more than a mile into the unit, but each would provide opportunities for solitude. The tops of the breaks are, for the most part, open grassy areas interspersed occasionally with Ponderosa or Juniper trees. These trees are thick at times and provide opportunities for solitude, while tending to break up the tops of the breaks into several segments.

The only known recreational use of this area is hunting. Deer would be found in the rougher breaks and drainages with antelope in the open sagebrush area. Hiking and backpacking are potential activities here, with the tops of the breaks providing good camping locations among the Ponderosa pine stands.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

The area contains no ecological, geological or other features of scientific educational, scenic, or historical value. There are no known archaeological sites recorded for this unit.


Cache
Middle
Fork
Creek
Buck
North
Fork
Cache
Creek
Rough
Creek
RIVER
South Fork
Cache
Creek
SOUTH
FIRST
R. 49 E.
R. 50 E.
T. 6 S.
Second
First
Baking
POWDER
Ernest
Powder
Creek
Pinto
Buttermilk
Creek
RIVER
Bay
Horse
36
31
6
1
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

Not Recommended as W.S.A.

MT-027-703

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-704

UNIT NAME: Rough Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The unit is located 14 miles southwest of Broadus and is entirely within Montana. The actual size of the initial inventory unit was 5,280 acres. The Situation Evaluation listed the acreage as 5,400, but was in slight error.

One road was found in the unit that would cut off a segment of about 90 acres. That road enters the unit in Sec. 13, T.5S., R.49E. and extends to the north-central part of Sec. 19, T.5S., R.50E. The major reason for the road seems to have been a drilling site in the southeast corner of Sec. 13. Extensive cuts in the hill and fills were made and one obvious tree clearing was located near the drilling site. The road appears to have been maintained since it was developed and it is still in good condition even with the sometimes steep grade. There has been useage because of paths through the grassy cover now on much of the road. The boundary of the unit should be adjusted to exclude 90 acres that this road cuts off, leaving the unit size at 5,190 acres.

The Rough Creek unit covers an area of moderate breaks along the Powder River. This is one of a series of breaks beginning around Broadus, Montana, and continuing southwestward to the Wyoming border where these breaks are more spectacular. Fairly dense stands of ponderosa pine cover the ridgetops and northern slopes of the hills with the other 85% of the unit consisting of sagebrush and grasses. This unit appears affected primarily by the forces of nature, although there are several vehicle ways or roads into the Rough Creek unit.

NATURALNESS

The vehicle way with the most potential impact on the area is probably the segment in the northern part of Sec. 20, T.5S., R.50E. This vehicle way has been improved in several places. But rancher Doug Randall, who has a grazing permit in this area, has not maintained or used this road since the winter of '77-'78 partly because of the last two severe winters. The BLM put in a water pipeline along the way which is now virtually invisible.

Another vehicle way enters the unit in Sec. 8, T.5S., R.50E. and ends in Sec. 17 The way has been improved, but use seems nonexistent. A third vehicle way goes to a reservoir and a windmill (out of the unit and was not seen), but this way is barely visible. A fourth way is an extension of the road in Sec. 13, T.5S., R.49E. This vehicle way is in good condition, and winds through trees, some of which were probably cleared. Use is light and fades out to nothing in the northeast part of Sec. 19, T.5S., R.50E.

There are three small reservoirs in the unit, two of which appear older with heavy vegetation on the dam and around the shore. A third reservoir was not seen even though the inventory team passed near it. It is located in a deep draw. However, the dam itself could be seen by looking carefully up Rough Creek from about a half-mile downstream.

The majority of the Rough Creek unit contains no evidence of man's influence and those impacts that do exist do not have a substantial impact on the apparent naturalness of the area.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

This unit consists basically of one major ridge running between Cache Creek (out of the unit) on the south and Rough Creek on the north. There are opportunities for solitude in most of this unit with the best opportunities being on the ridge. The main ridge and the side ridges branching off are covered with ponderosa pines, especially the northern slopes.

The upper Rough Creek drainage, centered around Section 17, provides another area with opportunity for solitude, although not as good as the tree-covered ridges. This drainage forms an amphitheater with few opportunities for topographic or vegetative screening. The Creeks themselves provide some screening within the amphitheater. This unit provides good opportunities for solitude considering its relatively small size (5,190 acres), but even these opportunities are not outstanding.

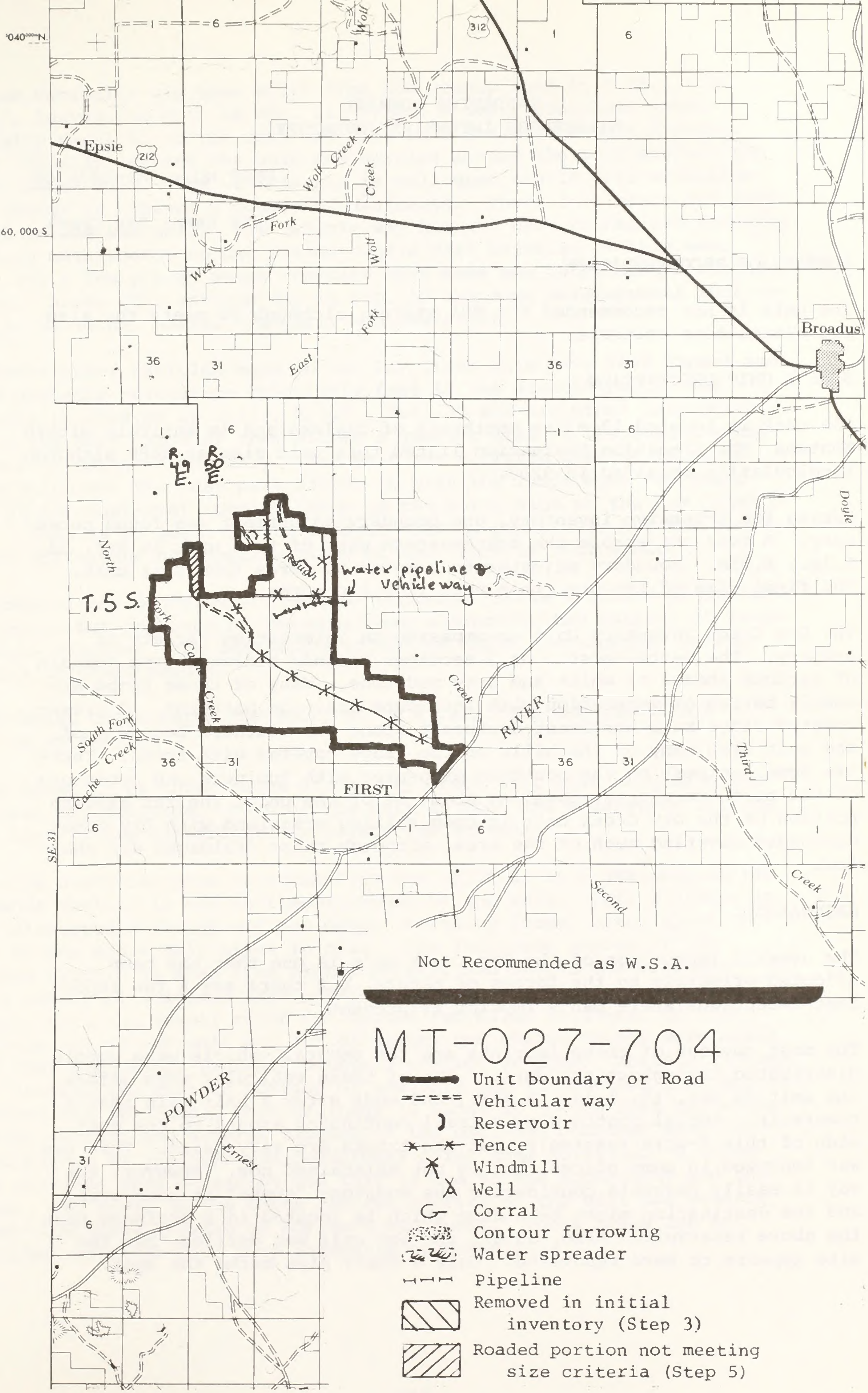
Hunting is the only known recreational use in the Rough Creek unit right now. Deer hunting is very good in and around this unit. There is the potential for backpacking and hiking, especially along the ridges.

Horseback riding would not be difficult except for the steep slopes coming off the ridges. This unit is in the Fort Union geologic formation and several ledges containing hundreds of gastropods were noted. Fossil collecting might be productive in this area.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

This unit contains exposed beds of Tertiary fossils, although these fossils are common in the Fort Union formation covering much of southeastern Montana.

There are two recorded cultural sites in this unit. Both contain lithic scatter (porcellanite, chert flakes and tools, etc.), and these sites are common throughout the region.



040000N.
560,000 S
Epsie
212
312
Broadus
Wolf Creek
West Fork
East Fork
Wolf Creek
North Fork
Cache Creek
South Fork
Cache Creek
Creek
RIVER
FIRST
POWDER
Ernest
Doyle
Third
Creek
Second
SE-31
R. 49 E.
R. 50 E.
T. 5 S.
Water pipeline & vehicle way
Rough
36
31
6
1

Not Recommended as W.S.A.

MT-027-704

- ▬ Unit boundary or Road
- ==== Vehicular way
-) Reservoir
- ✕—✕ Fence
- ✕ Windmill
- ✕ Well
- G Corral
- ▒ Contour furrowing
- ≈ Water spreader
- ⊢⊣ Pipeline
- ▧ Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
- ▨ Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-709

UNIT NAME: Dry Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The unit is located 17 miles southwest of Ekalaka and is entirely within Montana. The Situation Evaluation listed this unit size as 8480 although recalculation resulted in 9200.

During the intensive inventory, one boundary adjustment was found necessary. A road cut across the southwestern part of this unit in Sec. 21, T.1S., R.55E. Boundary adjustments removed 90 acres from this unit. The final size of the Dry Creek unit is 9,110 acres.

The Dry Creek Inventory Unit encompasses an interesting variety of scenery. The westernmost 2 or 3 sections include badlands-type terrain of various shades of white and gray mudstone. Many of these knobs are mostly barren of vegetation with intricate drainage patterns. A grass-covered ridge runs northwest-southeast along the southern boundary of the unit with many of the hills on the ridge covered with trees. There are some junipers on the southern exposures with junipers and ponderosa on the northern slopes, covering about 5% of the unit. The far eastern portion of the Dry Creek unit is open rolling grassland with Dry Creek drainages covering much of the area, although these drainages are shallow.

NATURALNESS

The overall impression of the Dry Creek unit is one that has been affected primarily by the forces of nature, but there are a few important exceptions where man's imprint is present.

The most obvious of these imprints are the several vehicle ways evenly distributed throughout the unit. One of these vehicular ways enters the unit in Sec. 15, T.1S., R.55E., and ends after a half mile near a reservoir. Aerial photos show a trail continuing around to the east side of this 4-acre reservoir, but the tracks are very faint. This way was improved in some places, but is not maintained now. However, the way is easily passable considering the mudstone "gumbo" it goes over; and the destination might be a dump which is located in a drainage near the above reservoir. Also, an oil and gas well was drilled, but the site appears to have recovered. Only a rusty pipe marks the spot.

Another vehicular way goes south from the county road in T.1S., R.56E., Sec. 7, leaves the unit in Sec. 24, T.1S., R.55E., continues south generally parallel to the unit and dips back inside the unit a couple times, finally leaving the unit and curving around the southeastern tip of Dry Creek Unit. The vehicle way is well used and in fair condition even though it crosses a couple of drainages. There is a bench cut into a hill inside the unit. The vehicle way has not been maintained recently. Although maintenance is not needed over a vast majority of this way, there are a few places where vehicles have made new paths around rutted slopes. Along this vehicle way in Sec. 13 are some developments such as a small building, corral, windmill and reservoir.

The three other vehicles ways in the Dry Creek unit have less impact and would probably revegetate relatively fast if use discontinued. One windmill is located in T.1S., R.56E., Sec. 30 and six other reservoirs are in the unit, most of them within a quarter mile of the road forming the unit's northern boundary. The unit has a little over 10 miles of fence which for the most part blends in with the landscape. An exception is the east-west running fence in the north side of the Dry Creek unit. This is no doubt due to present grazing practices, but the vegetation difference on opposite sides of the fence is noticeable.

In summary, the majority of the unit contains little evidence of man's influence, but portions of the area have a concentrated variety of human imprints visible. The cumulative effect of these developments is substantially unnoticeable.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

There seems to be three areas of the Dry Creek unit that provide opportunities for solitude. Much of the unit is open and moderately rolling with very little topographic or vegetative screening.

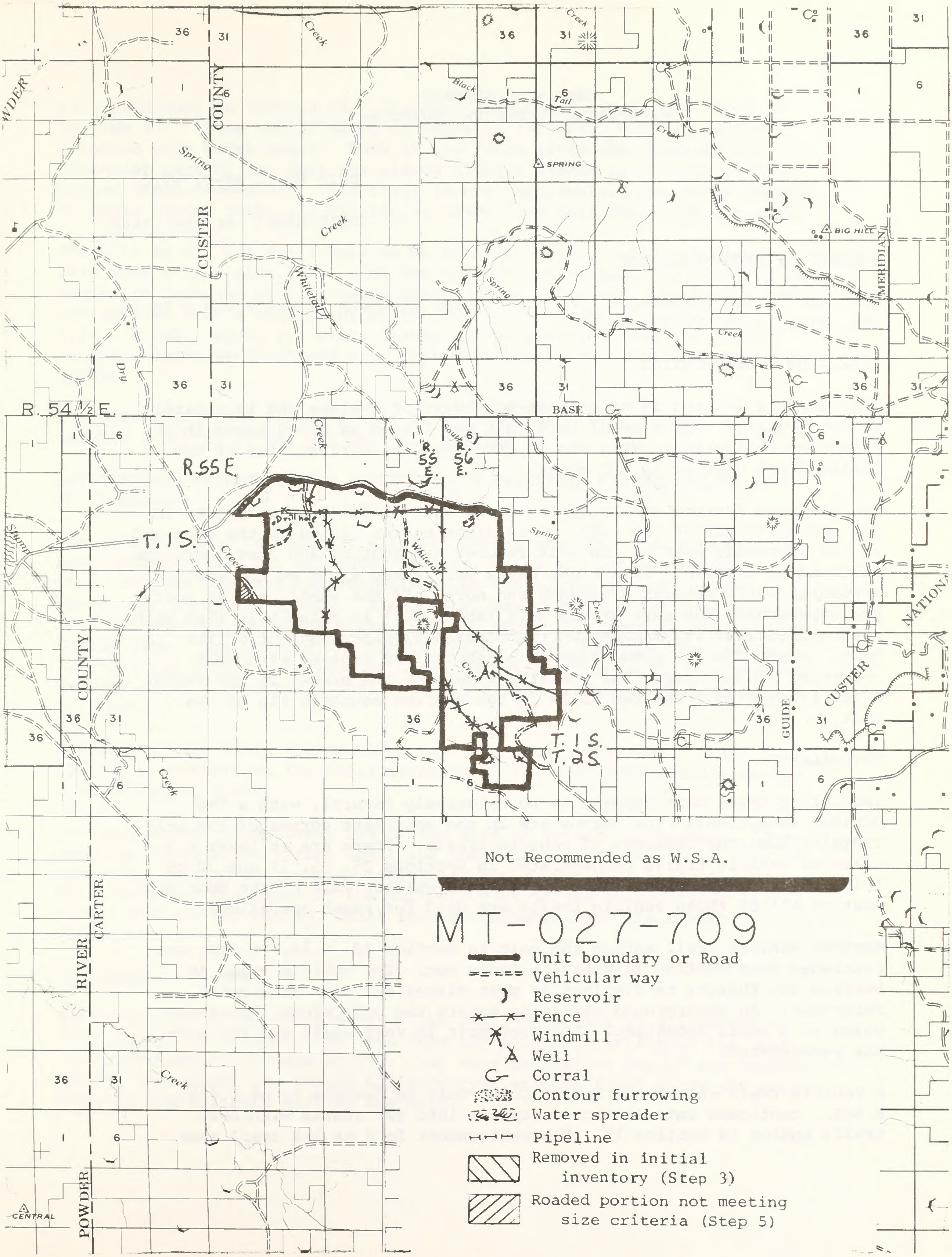
One area providing good opportunities for solitude is a drainage in the badlands section in the northwest corner of the unit. This drainage is very dissected although not too deep. A valley forms, being about one mile by one and a half miles in size. The intricate design of the erosion pattern is seen from higher points, and one in the drainage could easily be shielded from others in the unit. It might be noted, though, that the Howell ranch is located two miles southwest of this drainage out of the unit and out of sight, but engine noises were heard from that direction, probably either a tractor or pump. Whitetail Creek runs through the eastern portion of the unit and it provides good opportunities for solitude. This drainage is about 80 to 100 feet below the general terrain and several fingers of the drainage combined with isolated clumps of junipers and ponderosas offer some solitude. A third area provides good screening and this is due to the topography and the trees. The ridge in the south central portion of the unit has several knobs with trees growing on northern exposures. These trees are not thick but could provide good screening opportunities.

As a whole, the Dry Creek Inventory Unit provides fair to good but not outstanding, opportunities for solitude.

The major recreational use of this area is currently hunting. The badlands of the unit provide good habitat for mule deer while the eastern portion with its open grasslands provides good pronghorn habitat. Hunting is very good here as it is in much of the surrounding breaks east of the Powder River. Hiking would be interesting in the badlands formations and Whitetail Creek, although the challenge of the terrain is only moderate. More likely hiking would provide a good opportunity for sightseeing and looking for fossils like dinosaur bones occasionally found in this geologic formation. None of the activities is excellent nor are outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation provided by a diversity of activities.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

No special ecological or geological values were noted in the unit. There are no known archaeological sites recorded in this area. The scenery is interesting but very typical to the region.



Not Recommended as W.S.A.

MT-027-709

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
R. 54½ E.
R.55 E.
R. 55 E.
R. 56 E.
T. 1 S.
T. 1 S.
T. 2 S.
CUSTER COUNTY
CARTER COUNTY
POWDER RIVER
BASE
GUIDE
MERIDIAN
CUSTER NATIONAL
Black Tail Creek
Spring Creek
Whitetail Creek
South Creek
Dry Creek
Stump Creek
Creek
SPRING
BIG HILL
CENTRAL
Drill hole
36
31
1
6

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-710

UNIT NAME: Spring Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

This unit is located 14 miles west-southwest of Ekalaka and is entirely within Montana. The size of this unit was listed as 9,960 acres in the Situation Evaluation. This was in error and the correct size of the Spring Creek Unit is 10,600 acres.

The dominant feature of the Spring Creek Unit is the line of breaks in the northern part of the unit. This ridge begins rising in the west and in the northeast part of the unit reaches a height of 300 feet above the surrounding terrain. This ridge has a very steep slope on the southern exposure, while several drainages run north off the gently sloped northern exposures. The rest of the unit (about 60%) is relatively flat with Spring Creek and its meandering tributaries flowing west out of the unit. Vegetation is predominantly sagebrush and grasses with some scattered juniper trees and ponderosas dotting the breaks in the north. A few trees also cover the hills in the extreme southern tip of the unit.

NATURALNESS

The Spring Creek Unit appears to be relatively natural, with a few obvious exceptions. The narrow arm in the southwest corner of the unit contains numerous segments of vehicle trails. There are at least 6.5 miles of vehicle trails concentrated in Sections 26, 35, 27 and 22 of T.1N., R.55E. The Blair Ranch is within a quarter mile of the unit and most or all of these vehicle trails are used for ranch operations.

Another vehicle trail enters the unit in Section 10, T.1N., R.55E. and continues into Section 11 where it fades out. The vehicle trail in Section 10, though, is distinct in most places and goes to a small reservoir. An underground waterline enters the unit along this trail, going to a small stocktank. The reservoir is very small and the site has revegetated.

A vehicle trail enters the Spring Creek Unit in Section 7, of T.11N., R.56E., continues into Section 8, splits into two trails with both trails ending in Section 17. The westernmost fork of the trail ends at a hand pump in Section 17. The east fork fades out at the fence in Section 17. There are 17 miles of fence in the unit, much of in constructed with metal posts. Much of the fence along the ridge in the northeast part of the unit was placed along a bladed path, with another bladed trail alongside. This trail is now impassable. The lines created by these bladed paths are visible at times from this corner of the unit.

There is an old oil drill hole in Section 14, T.1N., R.55E. A bladed path goes to the site. The site was not visited because the trail to it seemed to fade out as it crossed Spring creek. However, the bladed path was noticed from a high point in the southwest corner of Section 7, T.1N., R.56E., about 1.5 miles distant. The straight line and vegetational changes were noticed when trying to locate the site from the high point.

A windmill was seen in the center of Section 19, T.1N., R.56E. A vehicle trail to it was not located, however.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

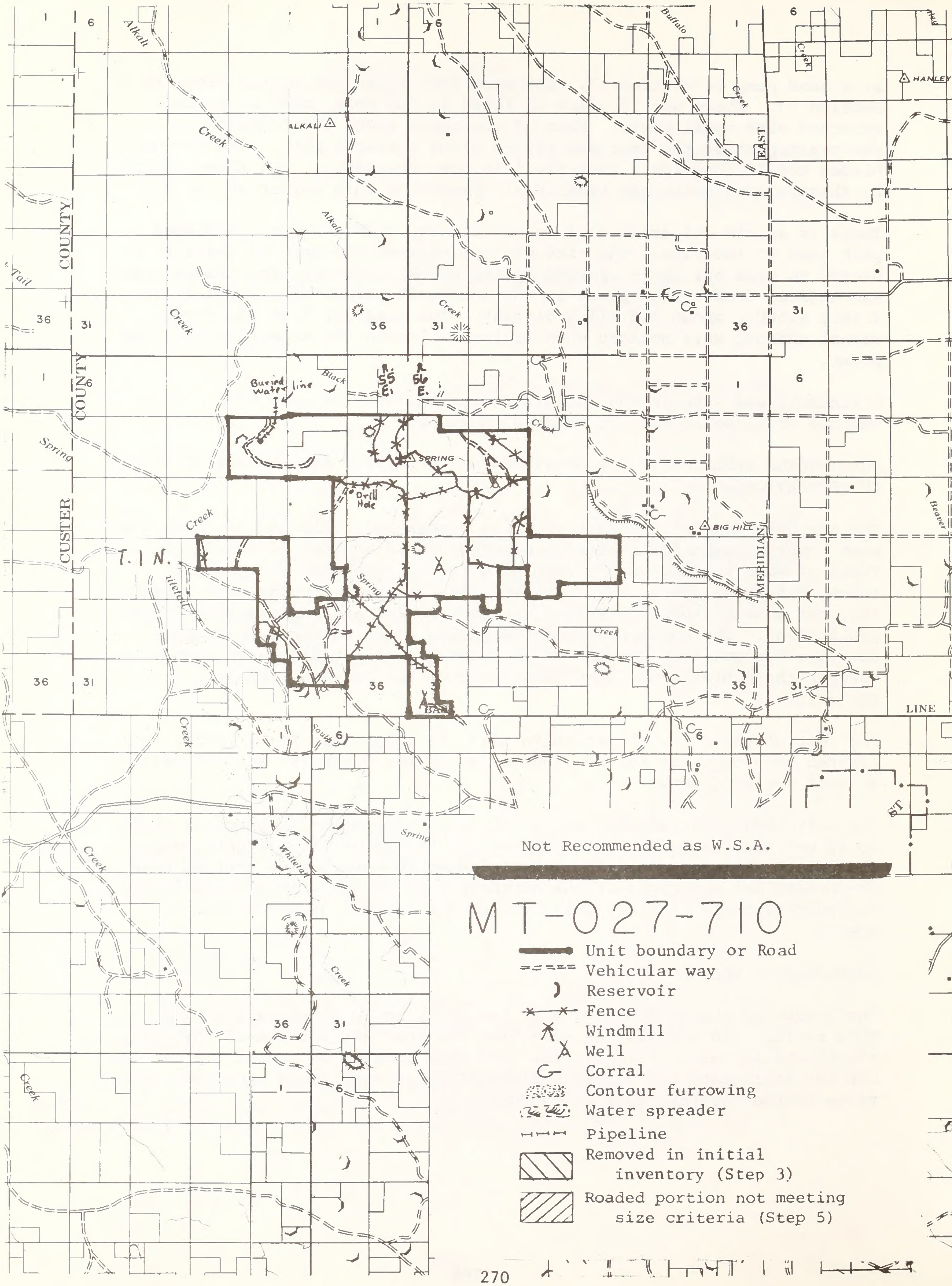
The northern edge of the unit with its breaks and drainages provides the best opportunities for solitude, however, these are not outstanding. There is some vegetational screening with the ponderosa and juniper trees, but these are sparse. The several drainages provide good screening, but most of these drainages are very short, at least as they lay on public land. The eastern arm of the Spring Creek Unit has some opportunities for solitude because of isolated hills of badlands-type erosion. However these breaks are almost entirely on the private land just out of the unit.

The rest of the unit, the southern half, is relatively flat. Only limited opportunities for solitude exist in the different shallow drainages of Spring Creek.

The only known recreational use of the area at present is hunting. Deer would be found along Spring Creek and the breaks of the northern edge of the unit. Hiking and camping activities would have good potential here. The breaks and drainages of the northern part of the unit provide fairly rugged terrain for hiking, while the broken terrain of the breaks is scenic.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

The breaks in the northern part of the unit, while not at all unique to this region, are scenic. As seen from the southern portion of the unit, the breaks appear to form cliffs. But when located on top of the breaks, one can appreciate the rugged badlands-type erosion found along the main ridge in the northern half of the unit.



Not Recommended as W.S.A.

MT-027-710

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
CUSTER COUNTY
Alkali Creek
Buffalo Creek
Black Creek
Spring Creek
Whitetail Creek
South Spring Creek
Beaver
ALKALI
HANLEY
BIG HILL
EAST MERIDIAN
LINE
SPRING
Drill Hole
Buried water line
R. 55 E.
R. 56 E.
T. 1 N.
BAR
1
6
36
31

HANLEY
LINE

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO: MT-027-711

UNIT NAME: LONE TREE

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION:

The unit is not recommended for WSA status although it meets the size criterion.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION:

The unit is located 20 miles south of Ekalaka and is entirely within Montana. The size of the initial inventory unit is 43,870 acres. The 38,000 acres listed in the Situation Evaluation was in error, partly because of the difficulty in counting acreage with the irregular boundaries. This unit is actually made up of four separate segments, each separated from the other by an area that was removed from intensive inventory by the State Director in August, 1979. These areas obviously did not have wilderness potential. Segment A consisted of 13,100 acres, Segment B had 9,170 acres, Segment C had 14,120 acres, and Segment D had 7,480 acres (see attached map).

There are several roads found within this unit that require boundary changes. Two roads in Segment A cut the area into three sections; two of which are much smaller than 5,000 acres. These two segments removed totaled 4,930 acres. The remaining portion of Segment A consists of 8,170 acres. Two other road segments (see Naturalness Narrative) require boundary changes, but no acreage is lost. The final size of the Lone Tree Inventory Unit is 38,940 acres.

The Lone Tree Inventory Unit consists of gently rolling hills and flat terrain with grasses and stunted sagebrush being the dominant vegetation. There are probably less than 10 trees in the entire unit.

NATURALNESS:

It is difficult to travel any distance at all in this unit without noticing evidence of human imprints. Each of the four segments of the Lone Tree Unit contains similar terrain and is similar in the types and density of developments. All of the segments will be included together in the narrative, with reference to a particular segment only when discussing specific developments.

The four parts of the Lone Tree Unit have 75 reservoirs, about 80 miles of fence and probably 60 or more miles of vehicle ways. Also in Segment B is a levee which has a road on it for about 2.5 miles. This levee is obvious through much of Segment B and the road on top ends when the levee ends in Sections 10 and 6 of T.3S., R.59E.

Additional contour furrowing projects were found in Segments C and D. These projects are located in Sections 24 and 25 of T.2S., R.58E., Section 4 and 9, of T.3S., R.58E., and Section 6 of T.3S., R.57E. The waterspreader project already mapped in Segment D is actually contour furrowing.

Most of the reservoirs found in the unit are of a small size (one acre or less), but there are so many and are so evenly spaced that one is aware of them almost anywhere in the unit. The lines of the dams, the water itself, or the green vegetation around the shorelines all provide noticeable contrast with the surrounding prairie.

Vehicle ways are very numerous with most of the ridges having them. Many of these ways are in as good condition as nearby roads through vehicle use.

While fences are found in all of the roadless areas, the excess fences found in this unit make it hard to move around more than a mile or so and not feel the presence of these impacts. This might be in large part to the extremely flat terrain, and the long unbroken lines created by the fences.

In summary, the majority of this unit contains excessive evidence of man's influence and the area does not appear natural.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION:

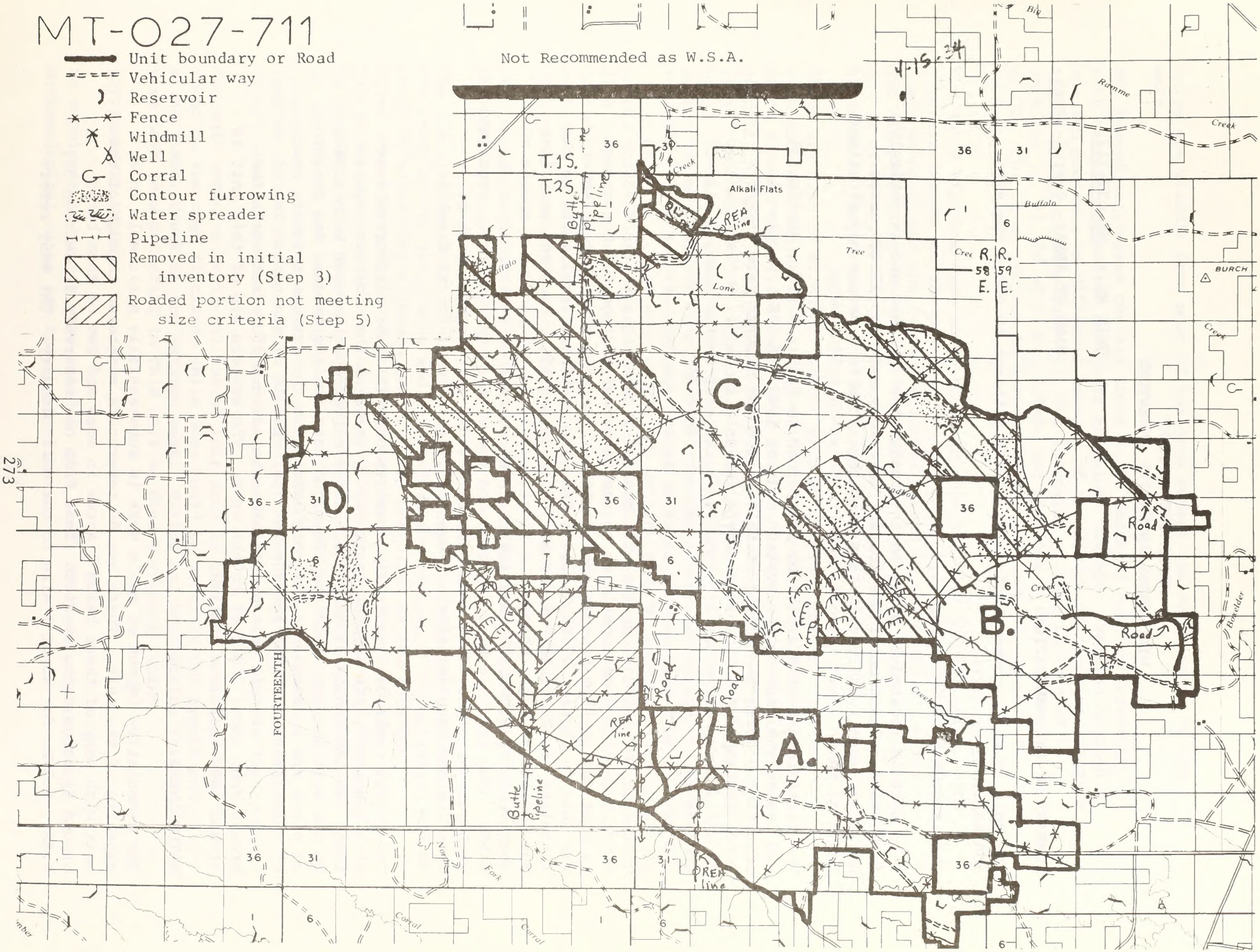
The opportunities for solitude are virtually absent from any of the segments except C. Segment A consists essentially of a low ridge running through the entire length of the segment. Segments B and D are in the opposite situation, each with a wide open valley in the center of them, bounded on their borders by shallow ridges. Only Segment C appears to have opportunities for solitude. This is in part due to the segment having two ridges breaking up the otherwise flat topography. The relatively large size (14,120 acres) also contributes opportunities for solitude. But even these factors don't play a strong enough role to provide outstanding solitude opportunities.

The only known recreational use of this unit is presently hunting. Antelope hunting has traditionally been good here as well as in much of the rest of southeastern Montana. Other possible recreation activities here could include hiking and backpacking.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES:

The Lone Tree area has no known ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

MT-027-711



Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
Not Recommended as W.S.A.
4.15.34
A.
B.
C.
D.
T.1S.
T.2S.
R. 58 E.
R. 59 E.
Alkali Flats
Butte Pipeline
REA line
Road
Creek
Buffalo
Tree
Lone
Ramme
Big
BURCH
Boxelder
Fork
Corral
North
FOURTEENTH
36
31
6
1

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-712

NAME OF AREA: Corral Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION:

The unit is not recommended for WSA status although it meets the size and solitude criteria.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION:

This unit is located 25 miles south-southwest of Ekalaka and is entirely in Montana. The size of the initial inventory unit was 37,480 acres. Six roads were found within this unit that require boundary modifications. Three of these roads cut off segments totaling 2.560 acres.

The first road begins at the boundary road in T.3S., R.58E., Section 31 and leaves the unit on the western edge of T.4S., R.58E., Section 6, requiring a 900-acre segment of this unit to be dropped from further consideration. A second road enters the unit in T.3S., R.57E., Section 28 and continues northward 1.5 miles to the east-west fenceline also in Section 28. A third road enters the unit in T.4S., R.57E., Section 19 and extends northward leaving the unit in the southeast corner of Section 18. A 620-acre segment of this unit is cut off by this road. The road continues northward along the unit boundary, entering again in T.4S., R.57E., Section 8 and continues to the center of Section 6. No acreage is lost due to this boundary modification. Another road segment enters the unit in Section 17 of T.3S., R.56E. and continues for 2 miles to the fenceline in the center of Section 24, T.3S., R.55E. No acres were lost due to this boundary change. A final road is in the southwest corner of Section 3, T.3S., R.55E. and the northwest corner of Section 10, T.3S., R.55E. The road has been improved and there is a concrete creek crossing with culvert pipe. This road removes a 1,040 acre segment west of it from further consideration. Thus, the final size of Corral Creek is 34,920 acres.

The Corral Creek Unit generally consists of rolling or flat grasslands with sagebrush, pricklypear cactus and grasses as the dominant vegetation. In the center of the unit a ridge extends north-south with breaks on the west side of the ridge. Some junipers dot the breaks, and ponderosa pines are located on a few north slopes in the extreme northern part of these breaks. These trees cover less than 1% of the unit. The eastern half of this unit has an elevation around 3500 feet while the breaks drop about 200 feet to the west. The western arm of this unit is around 3200 feet in elevation.

NATURALNESS:

The cummulative impact of man's work is substantially noticeable in a majority of the unit. There are 60 reservoirs scattered throughout the unit with many of these being 5 acres in size and two of them being around 40 acres each. A ditch flows from one reservoir in Section 35, T.3S., R.57E. for about 1 mile to the unit boundary. The many reservoirs are visible from most of the area except the very center of the unit.

Two fenced enclosures contain about 2,250 acres of contour furrowing with extreme vegetation contrasts and lines visible. Walking through the two projects is difficult because of the danger of stepping wrong on the 8 to 10-inch deep furrows. One furrowing project is located in Sections 12, 13, 24 of T.3S., R.56E. and Sections 7, 18, 19 of T.3S., R.57E. The other project is located in Sections 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29 of T.3S., R.57E.

The Butte Pipeline runs north-south through the unit for 2.5 miles. The greatest impacts of the pipeline in this particular unit are the vehicle trail along it and the fenced enclosure around an above-ground valve. Two REA powerlines run through the unit for a total of 3 miles in Section 30, 31 of T.3S., R.58E. and Section 6 of T.4S., R.58E. The unit contains 65 miles of fence with much of it having red metal posts.

There are also 52 miles of vehicle ways of varying impacts. The way with the most impact is that one which follows the ridge from north to south through the entire unit. The southern part of this vehicle way is actually a road. The northern two miles of this vehicle way is in excellent condition, well used and disturbs the vegetation in places as if it had been bladed. But no local ranchers contacted knew of any improvements along this way. Many of the ridges in the breaks area have vehicle trails that are well entrenched in the soft bentonitic soil.

An oil drill hole site is located in Section 13 of T.3S., R.56 E. This site has recovered except for the drill hole pipe. Other impacts noted include a dike (.3 miles) on the north side of a 40-acre reservoir in Section 4 of T.4S., R.57E. and numerous old tires used for erosion control on another 40-acre reservoir in Section 24 of T.3S., R.55E.

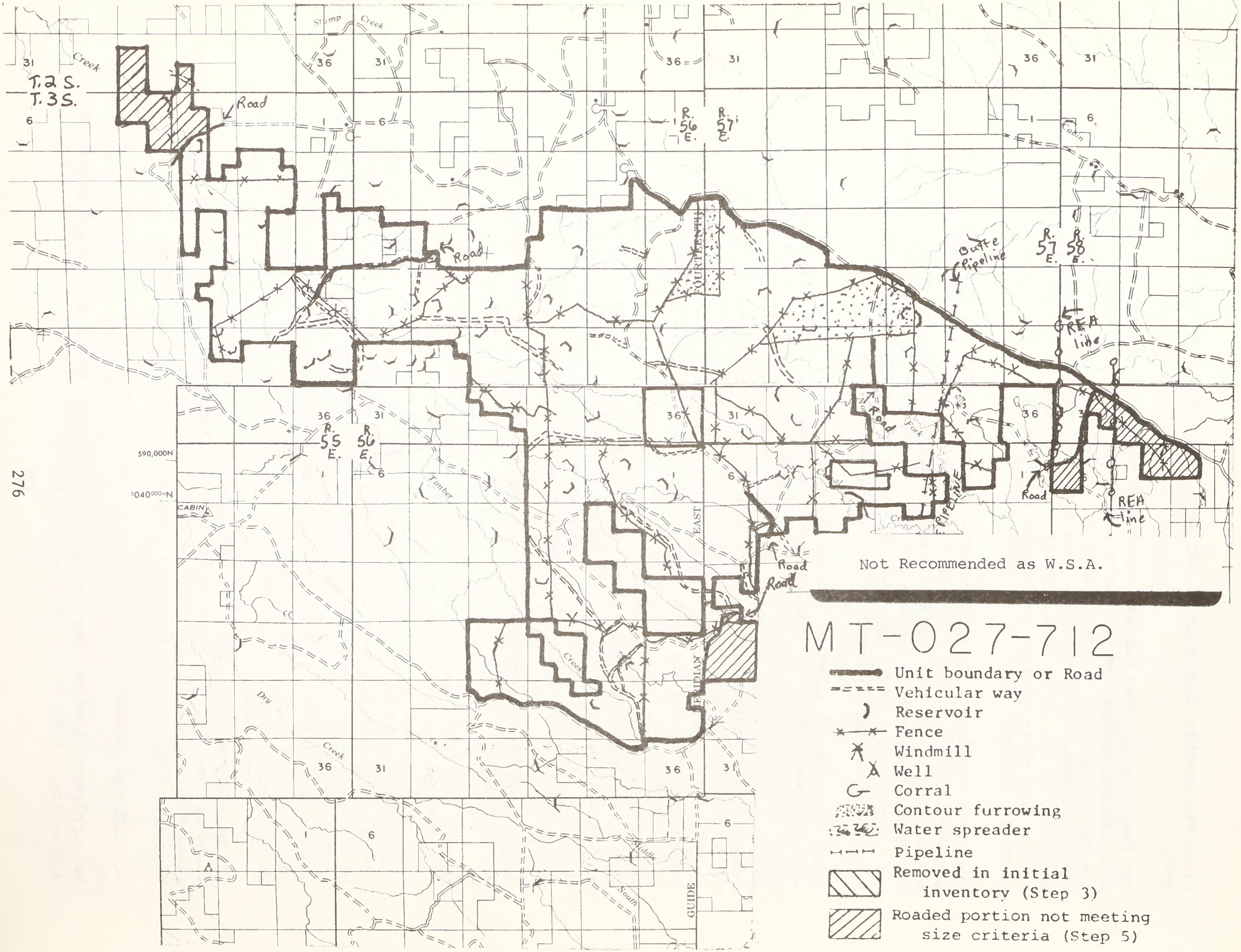
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION:

The Corral Creek Unit provides outstanding opportunities for solitude on the basis of its large size and extended east-west arms. The unit is about 20 miles long although the east and west arms of the unit are never more than a mile wide. The topography of this unit provides very little screening except in the breaks at the center of the unit. There is also a lack of vegetative screening. The few junipers and ponderosas in the breaks are generally too scattered to provide much vegetative screening. It needs to be mentioned that any unit size reduction attempted that might be able to create a part of the unit appearing relatively natural would also lessen the opportunities for solitude.

The only known recreational use of this area is hunting. Antelope are found on the open flatlands while deer would be found in the breaks and along Timber Creek in the extreme west. Hiking and backpacking activities have some potential in this unit as does horseback riding.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

No supplemental values were noted in this unit. There are no recorded archaeological sites for this unit either.



T.2S.
T.3S.
Road
R. 56 E.
R. 57 E.
Road
Butte Pipeline
R. 57 E.
R. 58 E.
REA line
REA line
Road
Road
Pipeline
Road
Road
R. 55 E.
R. 56 E.
590,000N
5040000mN
CABIN
Stump Creek
Creek
Timber
Dry
Creek
Middle
South
GUIDE
MERIDIAN
EAST
FOURTEENTH
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

Not Recommended as W.S.A.

MT-027-712

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-714

UNIT NAME: Muskrat

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS:

The unit is not recommended for WSA status although it meets the size criterion.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION:

The unit is located 30 miles south-southwest of Ekalaka and is entirely within Montana. The size of the initial inventory unit was 7,480 acres. No roads were found in the unit and the final size of the Muskrat inventory unit is 7,480 acres.

The Muskrat inventory unit covers very flat terrain. The topography is gently rolling land with sagebrush and grasses being the dominant vegetation. A few trees line Muskrat Creek in the extreme eastern portion of the unit.

NATURALNESS:

This area is heavily developed. The majority of the unit has imprints of man which have a substantial impact on the apparent naturalness of the unit.

The Butte Pipeline has a 50-foot right-of-way passing for four miles through the unit. The impact of this development, however, is minor compared to some others. One barely notices the pipeline even while standing on it and looking along the route. The many various water projects cause the major impacts on this unit. A waterspreader project in the northern part of the unit has dikes covering about 450 acres in Sections 22, 23 and 27 of T.4S., R.57E. These dikes and the reservoirs in the area severely impact the area. Another group of waterspreaders is located in Sections 34 and 35 of T.4S., R.57E. and the dikes are visible from much of the unit. Five reservoirs dot the southern portion of the unit with one being at least 25 acres in size. A right-of-way exists for a ditch that goes from the large reservoir southeastward to the edge of the unit. About eleven miles of vehicle ways and 12 miles of fence are located in the unit, but none of these are substantial impacts on the unit as a whole.

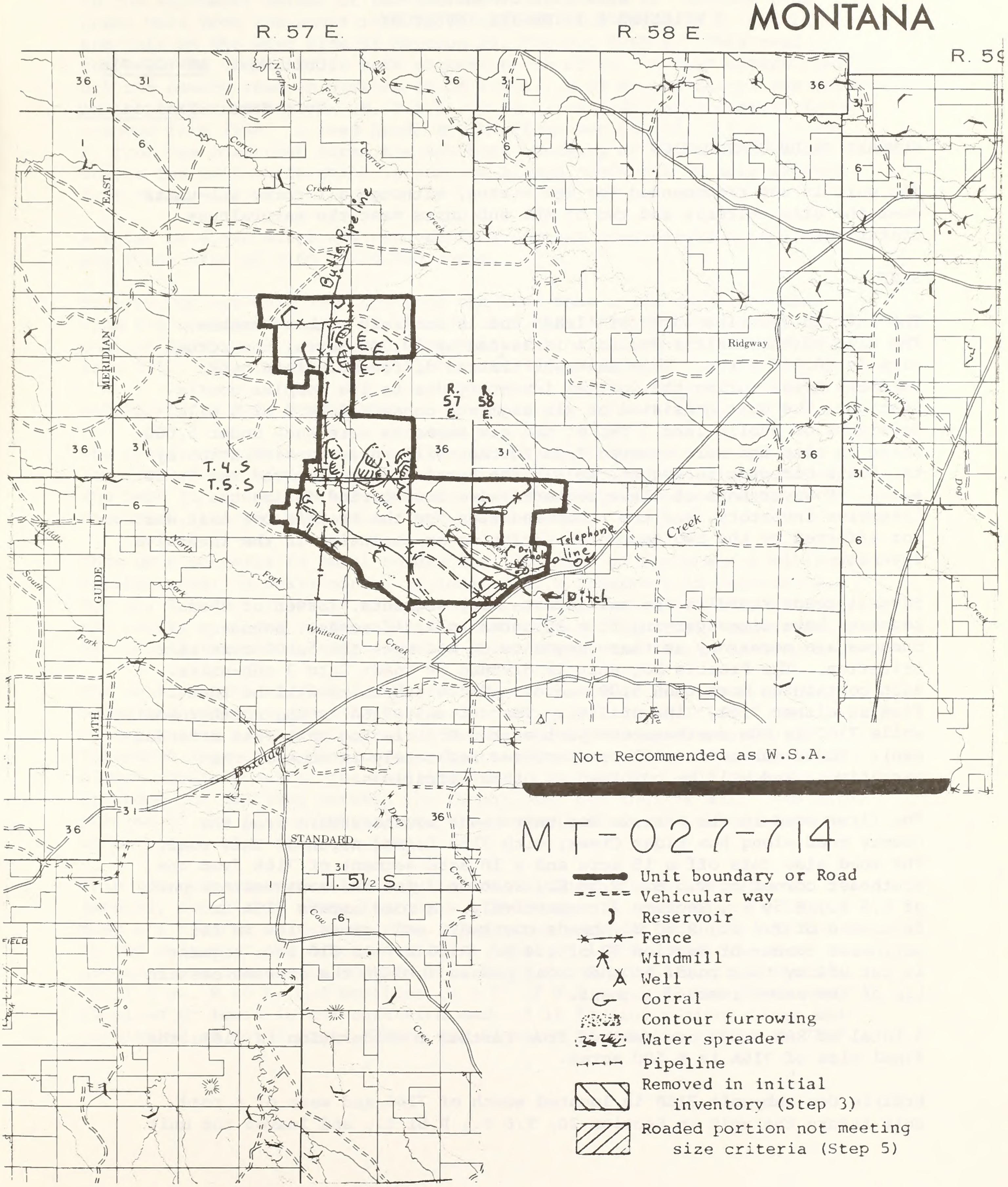
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION:

The Muskrat unit offers very little opportunity for solitude. The unit is fairly flat and shaped so as to prevent visitors from finding solitude here. The area consists of three low ridges running east-west with flat terrain laying betweein them. One person in the southern two-thirds of this unit would probably notice anyone else in that part of the unit.

The only known recreational use of this area is hunting. Antelope hunting is usually good here as it is in most of southeastern Montana. The potential for additional recreational activities appears lacking.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES:

The Muskrat unit does not contain any known ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. There are no recorded archaeological sites in this unit.


MONTANA
R. 57 E.
R. 58 E.
R. 59
T. 4. S
T. 5. S
T. 5½ S.
R. 57 E.
R. 58 E.
Butte Pipeline
Telephone line
Ditch
Drift Fence
Creek
Ridgway
Corral Creek
Muskrat
North Fork
Middle South Fork
Whitetail Creek
Boxelder
Deep Creek
Cow Creek
Prairie Dog Creek
EAST MERIDIAN
GUIDE
14TH
STANDARD
Not Recommended as W.S.A.
MT-027-714
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

Unit No.: MT-027-716

Unit Name: Prairie Dog

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although all three sub-units meet the size criteria and two of the sub-units meet the naturalness criterion.

SIZE

The unit is 22 miles north of Alzada and is entirely within Montana. The size of the Prairie Dog unit is listed as 39,720 acres; the actual size is 40,025 acres. This unit was treated differently than other roadless areas during the initial inventory due to its complex configuration. The unit consisted of six segments connected by ¼ or ½ mile corridors of public land. Two of the six segments were each under 5,000 acres in size and were removed from further wilderness consideration by the State Director in August, 1979. The total acreage removed was 7,960 acres. However both of these segments were inventoried during the intensive inventory, and the recommendation for the Prairie Dog unit was not affected by the two segments' inclusion or exclusion in the intensive inventory.

Several roads found in the unit create many segments. Seven of these segments have sizes varying from 10 acres to 2,310 acres. Boundary changes are necessary as these segments do not meet the 5,000 acre size criterion. The Prairie Dog unit is divided by roads into 3 sub-units, each containing more than 5,000 acres. These sub-units will be identified as either 716A, 716B or 716C. The sub-unit 716A is the northernmost, while 716C is the southeastern part of the Prairie Dog unit (see attached map). These sub-units will be discussed separately in some of the narratives, and will be combined in other narratives.

The first road in the Prairie Dog unit heads southeastward from the county road along Box Elder Creek, with 716A formed north of this road. The road also cuts off a 15 acre and a 10 acre segment of 716A from the southeast corner of T.5 S., R.59 E., Section 3 and the southwestern part of T.5 S., R.59 E., Section 1 respectively. A road enters 716A in Section 6 of T.4 S., R.60 E., heads northward and leaves 716A in the northeast corner of Section 32 of T.4 S., R.60 E. An 810 acre segment is cut off by this road. Another road passes through the extreme eastern tip of the above removed segment.

A total of 885 acres are removed from further consideration in 716A; the final size of 716A is 6,590 acres.

Prairie Dog sub-unit 716B is located south of 716A and west of a road unit inters the unit in Section 20, T.6 S., R.61 E., and leaves the unit in the southwest corner of Section 30, T.5 S., R.61 E. Another road heads west from the above road in Section 20, T.5 S., R.61 E. and leaves the unit on the west side of Section 27, T.5 S., R.60 E. This road removes from 716B a 2,310 acre segment north of it. A road enters 716B off the county road in Section 19 of T.5 S., R.59 E. and leaves the unit in the center of Section 28, T.5 S., R.59 E. A 2,210 acre segment is removed from 716B. A road heads southwest in Section 11, T.5 S., R.59 E. from the road that forms the southern boundary of 716A. This road leaves the unit while still in section 11 and removes a 20 acre segment from 716B.

A total of 4,540 acres are removed from further consideration in 716B; the final size of 716B is 14,990 acres.

Prairie Dog sub-unit 716C contains one road that heads northwestward from the boundary road in Section 34 of T.6 S., R.61 E. and leaves the unit in Section 27. A 670 acre segment west of this road is removed from 716C. The final size of 716C is 12,350 acres.

NATURALNESS & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The Prairie Dog 716A consists of relatively flat terrain through most of it, with eroded slopes at the extreme eastern edge. These slopes form the base for a mesa located outside of 716A. Vegetation consists of sagebrush, prickly pear cactus and grasses.

This unit contains 14 small reservoirs, 10 miles of fence and 3 miles of vehicle ways. A small corral is located by a reservoir in Section 29, T.4 S., R.60 E. There is a high density of reservoirs in 716A, but they are rarely seen due to the slanting landscape. The overall appearance of 716A is that of an area affected primarily by the forces of nature.

The central part of 716B consists of gentle badlands erosion with the edges and extended arms of the sub-unit being relatively flat. The Finger Buttes is a scenic area of southeastern Montana consisting of limestone spires and pine-covered buttes. However, these formations are almost entirely out of the roadless area. The public lands boundary includes the flatland between the formations, and that is all. The main portion of the Finger Buttes occurs on a small strip of public land not connected to this roadless area.

This sub-unit appears relatively natural although there are several impacts, especially along its edges. There are 36 reservoirs in 716B; most are 2 acres or less in size. Two water spreader projects are found in the unit with the dikes covering a total of 1,000 acres. The two projects are located in Section 17 & 20 of T.5 S., R.59 E., and Section 25, T.5 S., R.60 E. and Sections 19 & 30 of T.5 S., R.61 E. There are 22 miles of fence in the unit with much of it forming obvious lines and consisting of metal posts. There are 13 miles of vehicle trails in 716B.

The sub-unit 716C is relatively flat and is covered by grasses and sagebrush. A few small creeks meander across the unit in various parts of it. The area does contain some substantial impacts to parts of it, and the cummulative impacts create an area not affected primarily by the forces of nature. The largest impacts on 716C are the dikes from several water spreader projects. These dikes cover about 1600 acres in Sections 29 and 30 of T.5 S., R.61 E., Section 10 of T.6 S., R.62 E., Section 17,18,19 and 20 of T.6 S., R.62 E., and Section 24 of T.6 S., R.61 E. A ditch is located in Section 33 of T.5 S., R.61 E. for about a mile. There are 21 reservoirs in 716C with 2 or 3 of them being 5 acres in size and the rest being 2 acres or less. This sub-unit contains 20 miles of fence. Fifteen miles of vehicle ways are located in 716C. Some segments of vehicle trails in Section 29 of T.5 S., R.61 E. could not be found although they appear on topographic maps.

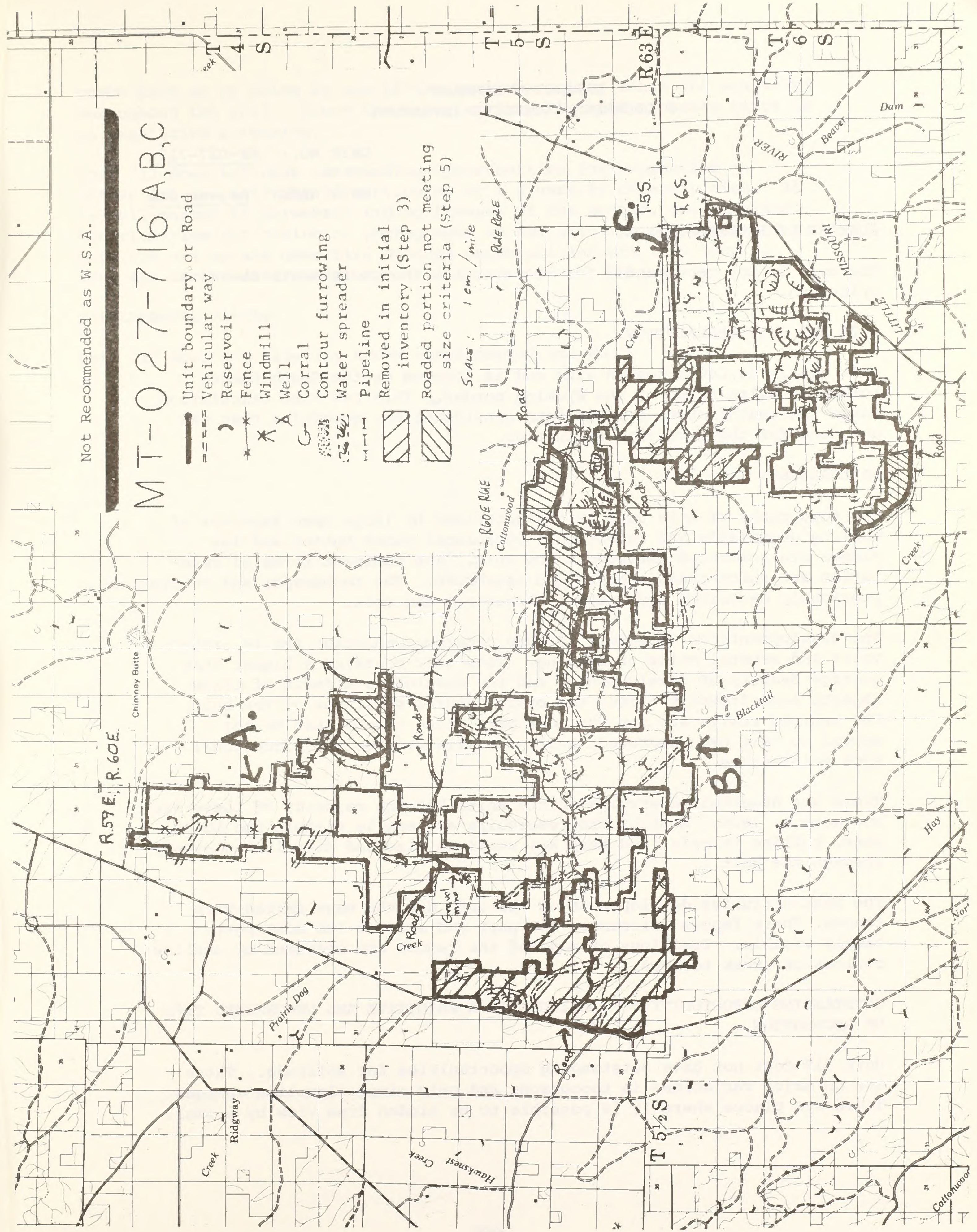
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OR RECREATION

None of the Prairie Dog sub-units were found to contain outstanding opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for solitude are lacking in 716A and 716C. Sub-unit 716B has opportunities for solitude in the very center of it due to the eroded ridges here. But these opportunities are not outstanding. Nowhere is there any vegetative screening. It should be noted that direction of movement through 716B and 716C is very limited due to the narrow corridors of public land in these roadless areas.

The only known recreational activity on the Prairie Dog unit is hunting. Antelope are found throughout the grasslands of this part of Montana. Hiking and backpacking would be potential activities, especially for 716B, however this unit would probably not provide quality experiences for these activities.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

No supplemental values were found in the unit. There are no recorded archeological sites for the Prairie Dog Unit.


Not Recommended as W.S.A.
MT-027-716A,B,C
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
SCALE: 1 cm./mile
A.
B.
C.
T 4 S
T 5 S
T 6 S
T 5½ S
R63E
R.59E. R.60E.
R60E R61E
R61E R62E
T.5S.
T.6S.
Chimney Butte
Ridgway
Creek
Hawksnest Creek
Prairie Dog
Gravel mine
Road
Cottonwood
Blacktail
Creek
MISSOURI
LITTLE
RIVER
Beaver
Dam
Hay
Cottonwood

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-717

UNIT NAME: Beaver Dam

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION:

The unit is not recommended for WSA status although it meets the size criterion.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION:

Unit 717 is 14,040 acres in size and is located on the South Dakota border 15 miles north of the Wyoming border. This new size calculation takes the South Dakota acreage into consideration, something that was not done for the Situation Evaluation.

NATURALNESS:

The topography of this unit is characterized by large open expanses of rolling grasslands and sagebrush. Occasional gumbo buttes and low ridges are scattered throughout the unit. The dominant forms of vegetation are short-grass species and sagebrush. The topography and vegetation previously described are uniform throughout the unit.

The developments on this unit include numerous vehicular trails, reservoirs and several miles of fencing. This unit contains a higher than average density of developments, and the cumulative effects of these impacts significantly affect the basic natural qualities of the unit. The vehicle trails are for the most part faint tracks that do not appear to have been improved, and the trails receive only occasional spot maintenance.

There are numerous reservoirs on the unit, but the majority of these are one acre or less. Most of the reservoirs are easily visible due to the open, rolling terrain, and they are small in size and distributed evenly through the unit.

The most obtrusive developments on the unit are the many barbed-wire fences. These fences crisscross the unit and are for the most part highly visible. Positions of many of the fences are obscured by shallow coulees or creek bottoms.

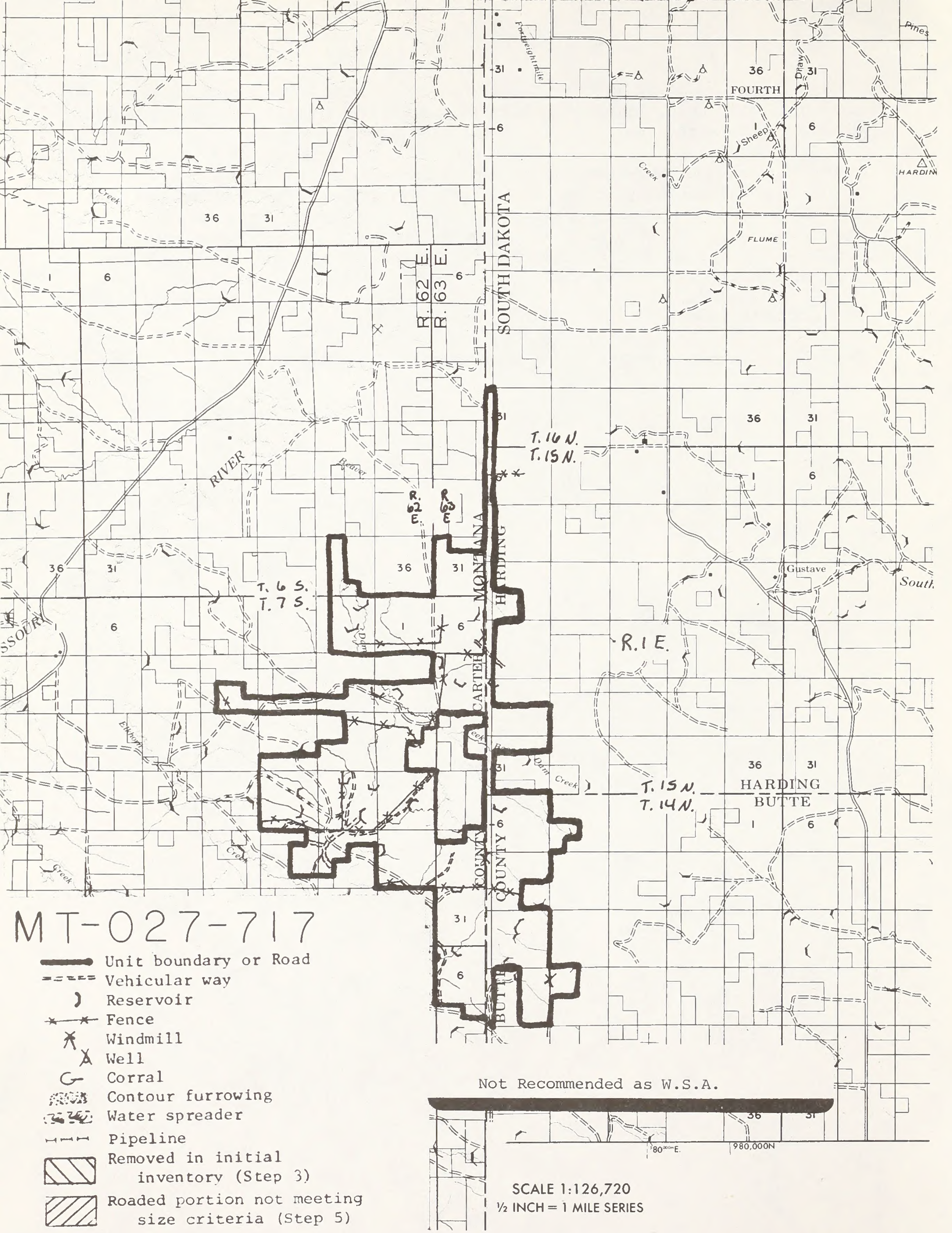
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION.

Unit 717 does not have outstanding opportunities for solitude. There are no major variations in topography and only minor elevation changes. There are places where it is possible to be hidden from view by a small gumbo knob or by being in one of the shallow coulees which are scattered throughout the unit. Since the unit is virtually void of trees there is no vegetative screening.

Unit 717 does not have outstanding opportunities for recreation -- either for one activity in particular or a diversity of activities. It is well-suited to horseback riding because of the gentle, open terrain. Opportunities for hiking or photography in the unit are not outstanding. Antelope and upland game bird hunting opportunities are very good as they are in the entire region.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES:

Unit 717 does not have any known supplemental values.



MT-027-717

Not Recommended as W.S.A.

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
SCALE 1:126,720
½ INCH = 1 MILE SERIES
R. 62 E.
R. 63 E.
SOUTH DAKOTA
MONTANA
CARTER COUNTY
HARDING COUNTY
BUTTE COUNTY
T. 16 N.
T. 15 N.
T. 14 N.
T. 6 S.
T. 7 S.
R. 1 E.
RIVER
SSOURI
FOURTH
Fortyeightmile
Sheep
Creek
Draw
FLUME
HARDIN
Pines
Beaver
Elkhorn
Gustave
South
Dam
HARDING BUTTE
80000 E.
980,000N

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-718

UNIT NAME: Indian Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION:

The unit is not recommended for WSA status although it meets the size criterion.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION:

The unit is located at the South Dakota and Wyoming borders. The acreage ofthe unit is 17,140 acres. Of this, 600 are in South Dakota and 16,540 are in Montana. [In the Situation Evaluation (Step 2), only the Montana acreage was listed. However, the South Dakota portion of the unit was displayed on the Situation Evaluation map.]

A road identified during intensive inventory necessitates a boundary modification, all of which is in Montana (see map). This 476-acre portion reduces the acreage of the unit to 16,664.

The northern half of the unit is drained by tributaries of the Little Missouri River (Elkhorn and Horse Creeks) to the northwest. The southern portion of the unit is drained by Indian Creek, a tributary of the Belle Fourche River. All streams in the unit are intermittent. The divide between the two rivers has an elevation of 3660'. It is barely discernible because the topography on either side is very similar and the lowest point in the unit is about 3230'.

Both ridges and coulees are smooth with small elevational changes. The effect is level terrain with undulating topography. The vegetation is generally grassland with some sagebrush and a few shrubs. There are no trees in the unit.

NATURALNESS:

Developments apparent in the unit are pervasive. Many more reservoirs, vehicular ways, and fences were identified than were mapped in the Situation Evaluation. The vehicular ways were very apparent due to their extent, layout and use. Reservoirs varied in size from between one and eight acres and were very numerous. Fences were very visible due to their extent and the open topography. There are several cattle licks and rubs in the unit. A dry oil well and pad (in NWSE Section 9, T.8S., R62E.) is well revegetated and barely noticeable.

Any one section of fence or vehicle way or any one reservoir is substantially unnoticeable. However, the cumulative effect of reservoirs, fences or vehicle ways is substantially noticeable. And the cumulative effect of range improvements is massive. This is due to their large density and distribution throughout the unit (i.e., one can stand anywhere in the unit and in any direction view a range development).

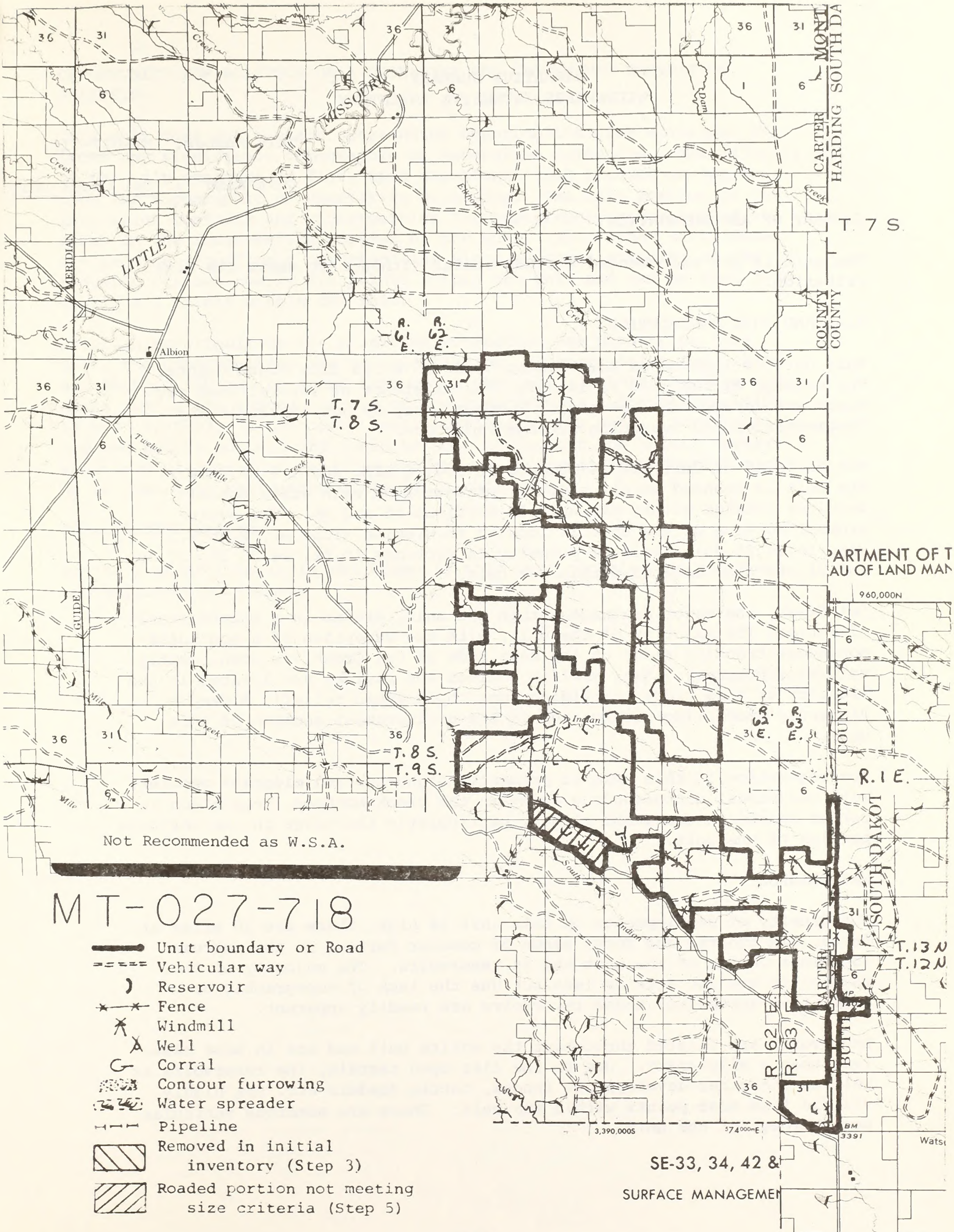
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION:

The unit has no vegetative screening whatsoever. The topography is smooth and so, despite its coulees and draws, the unit lacks topographic screening. The lack of screening alone is sufficient to preclude outstanding opportunities for solitude. In addition, the configuration of the unit is extremely gerrymandered. The configuration further denigrates opportunities for solitude.

The only potential recreational activity for the unit is hunting, and it is not outstanding. The opportunities for primitive recreation are not outstanding for any one activity nor for any collection of activities.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES:

There are no known supplemental values in the unit.



Not Recommended as W.S.A.

MT-027-718

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
SE-33, 34, 42 &
SURFACE MANAGEMEN
PARTMENT OF T
AU OF LAND MAN
T. 7 S.
T. 8 S.
T. 9 S.
T. 13 N.
T. 12 N.
R. 61 E.
R. 62 E.
R. 63 E.
R. 1 E.
R. 62 E.
R. 63
CARTER COUNTY
HARDING COUNTY
MONT
SOUTH DAKOTA
BUTTE
LITTLE MISSOURI
MERIDIAN
GUIDE
Albion
Twelve Mile Creek
Indian Creek
South
Horse
Elkhorn
Dam
960,000N
3,390,000S
574000mE
BM 3391
Wats

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

Unit Number: MT-027-719

Unit Name : Owl Creek Unit

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status although it meets the size criterion.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION

This unit is located on the Wyoming border 5 miles from South Dakota. The acreage of the unit is 14,667. The existence of several road segments was documented (see map). However, they do not result in any fragmentation and resulting acreage reduction.

The majority of Unit 719 is located in R.61 & 62E. and T.9 S., M.P.M. The unit is bounded on all sides by private land with state school sections located within the unit in sections 16 and 36. The southernmost portion of the unit is located in Wyoming (T.58 N., R.66 W., Sec. 35,26,25,30). Private property in sections 10,11, 24,25 26, 27,30 and 31 are also located within the unit.

Owl Creek, the major drainage within the unit, drains in a southeasterly direction. The majority of the unit, with the exception of a southeast-northwest trending ridge on the east side of Owl Creek, is open, gently rolling topography. Many shallow coulees and ravines are located in the vicinity of this ridge, providing some topographic relief. A deeply dissected gumbo ridge is located in the northernmost section of this unit.

The vegetation in this unit is primarily sagebrush and midgrass species, with ocassional cottonwoods growing in the creek bottoms. Vegetation is rather sparse on the gumbo ridges, particularly the ridge in the northern portion of the unit.

NATURALNESS

The density of developments on this unit is high. There are 20 miles of fence, six hundred and forty acres of contour furrows in the extreme southwest corner of the unit and 34 reservoirs. The majority of the reservoirs are one acre or less but due the lack of topographic or vegetative screening, these reservoirs are readily apparent.

Reservoirs are located throughout the entire unit and are in most cases less than a mile apart. Due to the flat open terrain, the reservoirs as well as the other developments fences, cattle feeders etc. are highly visible from most points within the unit. There are numerous vehicular ways throughout the unit.

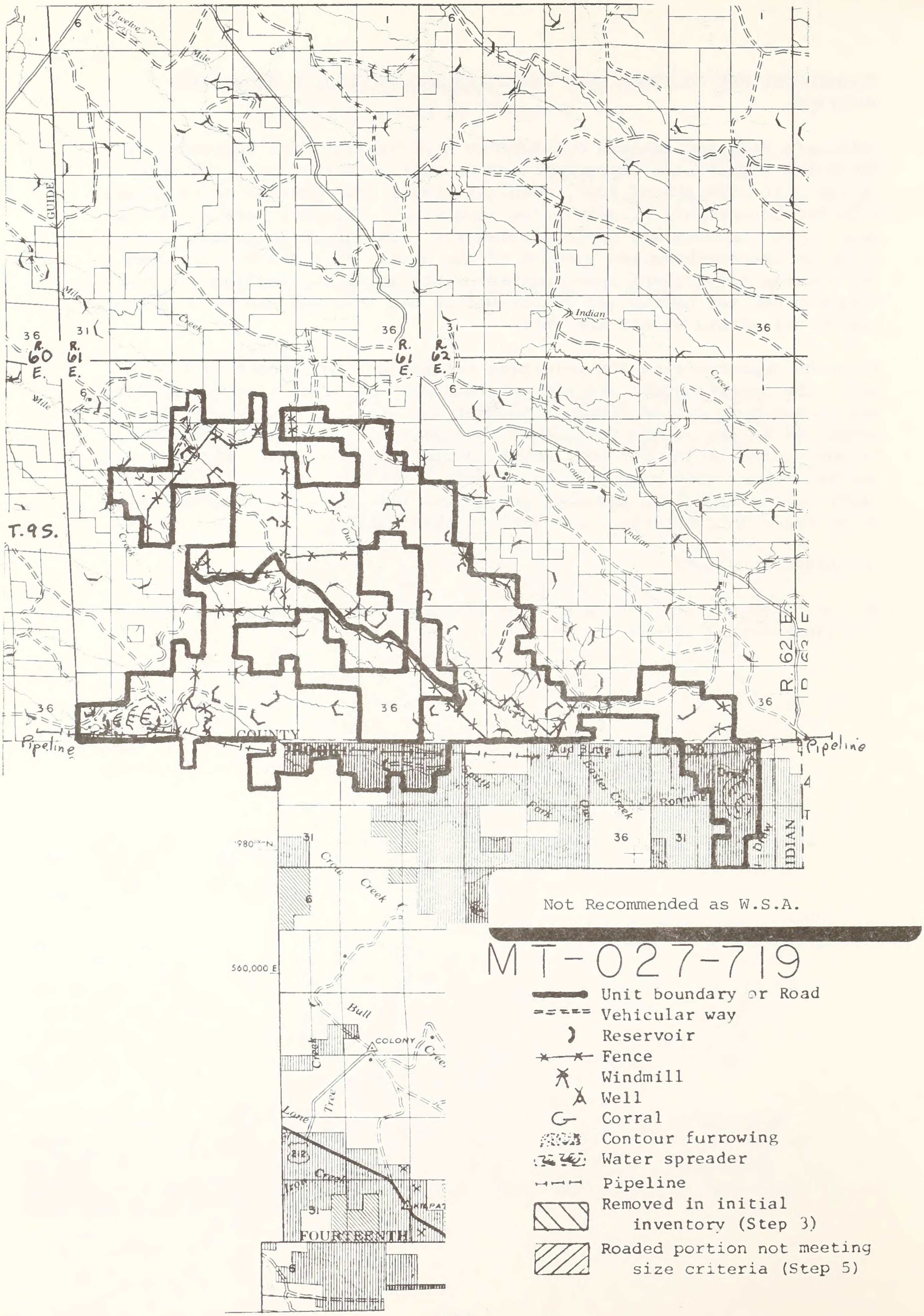
OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION ANALYSIS:

This unit does not contain outstanding opportunities for solitude; it lacks any significant topographic or vegetative screening. The majority of the unit consists of flat, open grasslands that provide no opportunities for topographic or vegetative screening. The only portion of the unit which contains any opportunities for topographic screening is the ridge in the southwestern portion of the unit. This ridge still does not provide significant opportunities since a person standing on the ridgetop can see nearly all points within the unit and can be seen from nearly all points within the unit.

Although opportunities for primitive recreation are present on this unit, the opportunities are not outstanding. Opportunities for hiking and backpacking can be found throughout the unit, in both the more open areas and in the rugged terrain of the gumbo ridges. Horseback riding is most suitable in the open, level portions of the unit. Rock collecting and nature photography could be done throughout the unit. Several sightings of pronghorn antelope and grouse indicates that hunting might be an important recreation activity in this unit.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES:

At the present time it is not known if this unit contains any outstanding supplemental values.


Twelve Mile Creek
Mile Creek
Mile
GUIDE
Indian
36
31
R. 60 E.
R. 61 E.
R. 61 E.
R. 62 E.
6
T. 9 S.
Creek
Oat
South
Indian
Creek
Creek
R. 62 E.
36
Pipeline
Pipeline
COUNTY
Aud Butte
South Fork
Oat
Boxelder Creek
Ronning
Draw
Draw
INDIAN
31
980000 N
Crow Creek
560,000 E
Bull
COLONY
Creek
Creek
Lone Tree
212
Iron Creek
FOURTEENTH

Not Recommended as W.S.A.

MT-027-719

- Unit boundary or Road
- Vehicular way
- Reservoir
- Fence
- Windmill
- Well
- Corral
- Contour furrowing
- Water spreader
- Pipeline
- ▨ Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
- ▨ Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-721

UNIT NAME: Fence Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status and does not meet any criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The unit is located 45 miles southwest of Broadus and straddles the Montana-Wyoming border. The size of the initial inventory unit was 6,120 acres. Several roads are found in this unit, two of which segment the unit. One road runs north-south from the boundary in Section 33, T.9S., R.46E., M.P.M., through Section 32 and leaves the unit in Section 33 again, on the Wyoming boundary. The segment removed by this road was 1,375 acres. A road enters the unit in Section 27, T.9S., R.46E. M.P.M., and runs parallel to the unit boundary, leaving the unit in Section 26. The segment removed from the unit is 15 acres. Thus,the final size of the unit is 4,730 acres.

This unit contains a ridge in the northern portion from which drainages run off to the south. Vegetation is predominantly sagebrush and grasses with ponderosa pines covering about 5% of the unit along the drainage.

NATURALNESS

The major impacts of the Fence Creek Unit are the numerous roads and bladed vehicle trails. Every vehicle trail in the unit appears to have been improved by blading at one time or another. A vehicle trail runs through Sections 31 and 32, although maintenance is lacking. Another trail runs from the boundary of the unit in Section 27, T.9S., R.46E., M.P.M., and crosses North Fence Creek in Section 35. There has been extensive blading on this trail, especially where it drops off the hill in Section 35.

The major impact of the unit is the road and two oil wells in Sections 24 and 35, T.58N., R.77, 78W. in Wyoming. The road to the oil wells is well built and gravelled with scoria. A bladed path also climbs to the top of a hill in the western part of Section 30. At the top of this hill is a large bladed clearing of unknown use. The path up this hill does not appear to have regular use, although the impact on the area is great. The two oil wells further impact the area because of the structures present and the noise of the wells themselves.

There are two small reservoirs in the unit and about 4 miles of fence. These impacts are very minor compared to the roadwork in this unit. A drill hole in the southeast corner of Section 35 was not seen although there is a corral there. Pipelines run from the two oil wells southward out of the unit, but again, the roads are the major impacts.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

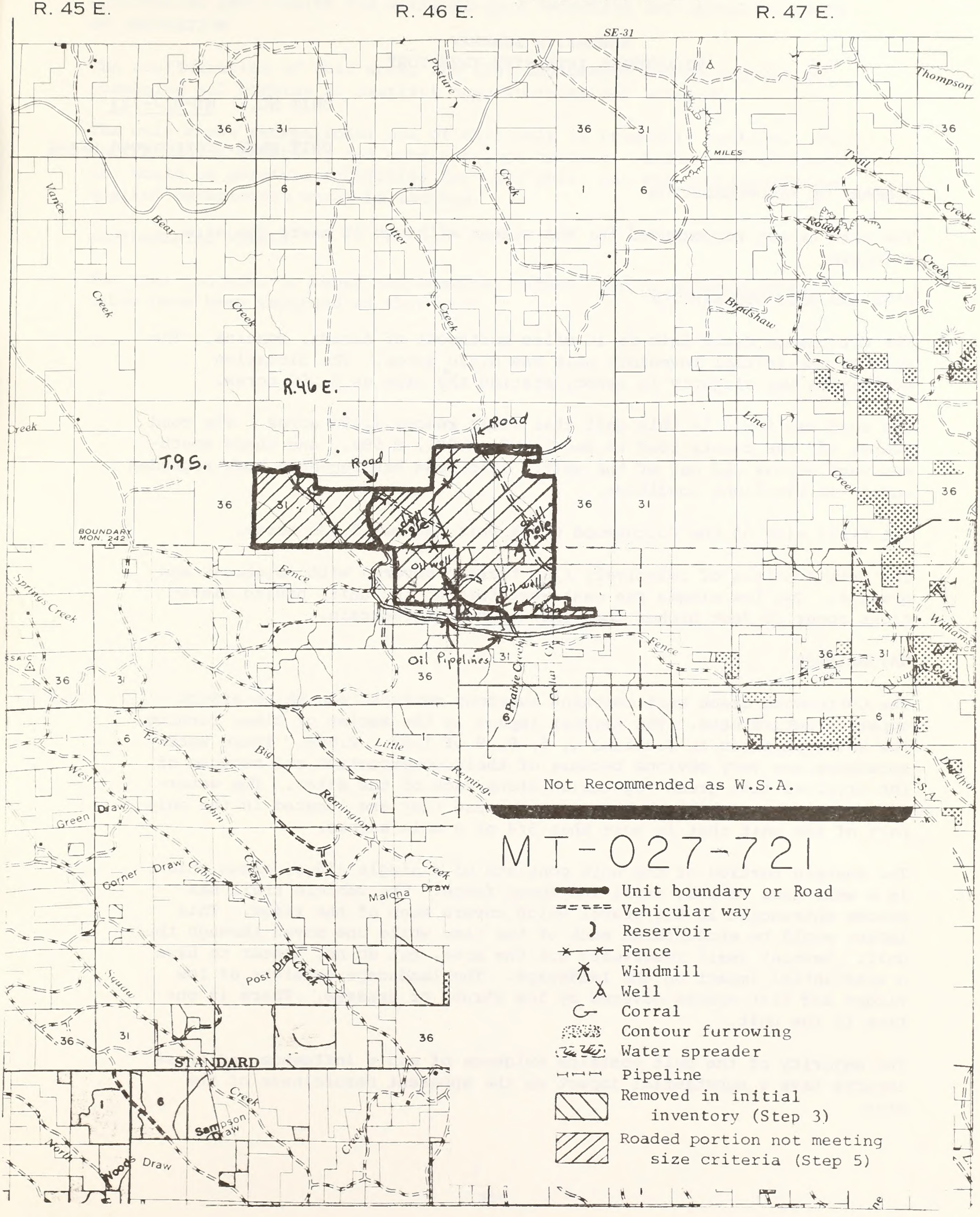
Opportunities for solitude exist in the drainages of this unit. North Fence Creek has the topography and some Ponderosa pine trees to shield visitors from one another. These opportunities for solitude are not, however, outstanding. It must be mentioned that the engine noise from the two oil wells in the unit is very noticeable within a half mile or so.

Deer hunting is the major recreational use in this unit. Hiking and backpacking would have some potential in this area.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

No supplemental values were found to exist inside the unit. There are no recorded archaeological sites within the unit either.

MONTANA


R. 45 E.
R. 46 E.
R. 47 E.
SE-31
Thompson
Pasture
36
31
1
6
MILES
Trail
Creek
Vance
Bear
Otter
Creek
Rough
Bradshaw
Line
R.46 E.
Road
T.9 S.
Road
drill hole
drill hole
Oil well
Oil well
Road
BOUNDARY MON. 242
Fence
Springs Creek
Oil Pipelines
Prairie Creek
Fence
Williams
Laughlin Creek
East
West
Big
Little
Remington
Green
Draw
Cabin
Corner
Malona Draw
Post Draw Creek
Squaw
STANDARD
Sampson Draw
North
Woods Draw
W.S.A.
Not Recommended as W.S.A.
MT-027-721
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-723

UNIT NAME: Cottonwood Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status although it meets the size criteria.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION

The Cottonwood Creek Unit is 10 miles northwest of Alzada, Montana. The size of the initial inventory unit was 6,520 acres. The Situation Evaluation was slightly in error, stating the size as 6,590 acres.

One road was found in this unit that would remove 1,490 acres. The road starts off the county road in Section 7, T.8S., R.59E., and heads southeastward across and out of the unit. This road has recently been regraded and is in excellent condition.

The final size of the Cottonwood Creek Unit becomes 5,030 acres.

The unit consists of relatively flat terrain covered with sagebrush and grasses. Two low ridges run east-west through the unit, having elevations about 20 feet higher than the surrounding terrain.

NATURALNESS

The Cottonwood Creek Unit contains numerous marks of man which affect apparent naturalness. The largest impact is the series of dikes forming the waterspreaders in Sections 4, 5, 8, 9 of T.8S., R.59E. These waterspreaders are very obvious because of their construction and because of the atypical lush green vegetation along each of the dikes. The waterspreaders impact the unit even more because they are located in the only part of the unit that is more than 3/4 of a mile across.

The eastern portion of the unit consists of a single ridge, along which is a well-used vehicle trail and sheep fence. The vehicle trail has become entrenched in the gravel which covers much of the ridge. This impact would be encountered much of the time while one moved through the unit. Several small reservoirs dot the area, but do not appear to have a substantial impact on the landscape. The landscape consists of low ridges and flat spaces covered by low shrubs or grasses. There is one tree in the unit.

The majority of the unit contains evidence of man's influence and these impacts have a substantial impact on the apparent naturalness of the area.

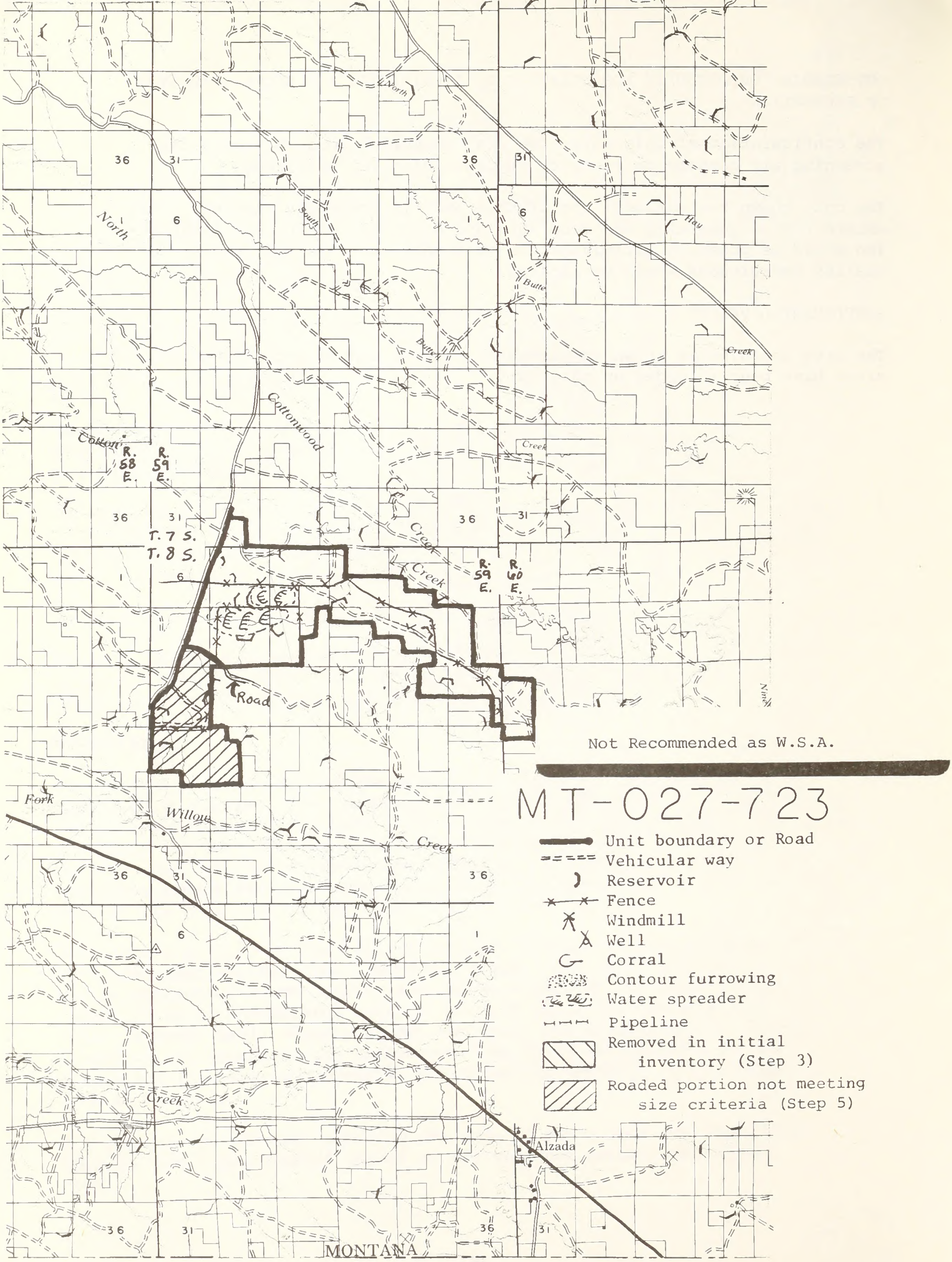
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

The configuration of this unit, the flat topography and no vegetative screening all combine to restrict opportunities for solitude.

The only known recreational use of this unit is presently hunting. This entire region generally had good antelope hunting. Hiking and backpacking would be possible activities for this unit, but the opportunity for quality experiences would be lacking.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

The area contains no known supplemental values, and no archaeological sites have been recorded on this unit.


36
31
North
South
Hay
Butte
Butte
Creek
Cottonwood
Creek
Cotton
R. 58 E.
R. 59 E.
T. 7 S.
T. 8 S.
R. 59 E.
R. 60 E.
Creek
Creek
1
6
Road
Fork
Willow
Creek
Creek
Alzada
MONTANA
Nine

Not Recommended as W.S.A.

MT-027-723

▬	Unit boundary or Road
====	Vehicular way
)	Reservoir
×—×	Fence
⚹	Windmill
X	Well
G	Corral
░	Contour furrowing
≋	Water spreader
⊢⊢⊢	Pipeline
▧	Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
▨	Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INTENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-728

UNIT NAME: Dixon-Deep

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The unit is located 15 miles northeast of Miles City, Montana. Dixon-Deep consisted of 5,760 acres. Two sets of powerlines cut through the northwest corner of this unit. It is recommended that these powerlines be excluded from the unit as they obviously impact the naturalness of the area (see Naturalness Narrative). A boundary change along the easternmost powerline would remove 560 acres from further wilderness consideration. The final size of this unit is 5,200 acres.

The Dixon-Deep Unit consists of low badlands covered by grasses and sagebrush. Some cottonwoods and junipers grow along the drainages and a few ponderosa pine trees are found on the north slopes of hilltops. These trees cover less than one percent of the unit.

NATURALNESS

The unit appears relatively natural the powerlines along the northwest boundary are visible from much of the unit especially from the higher elevations. These powerlines as an offsite impact have a substantial impact on the naturalness of the area.

There are 6 miles of vehicle ways in the unit. Three wells are located in Dixon-Deep, along with two small reservoirs, and 7 miles of fence.

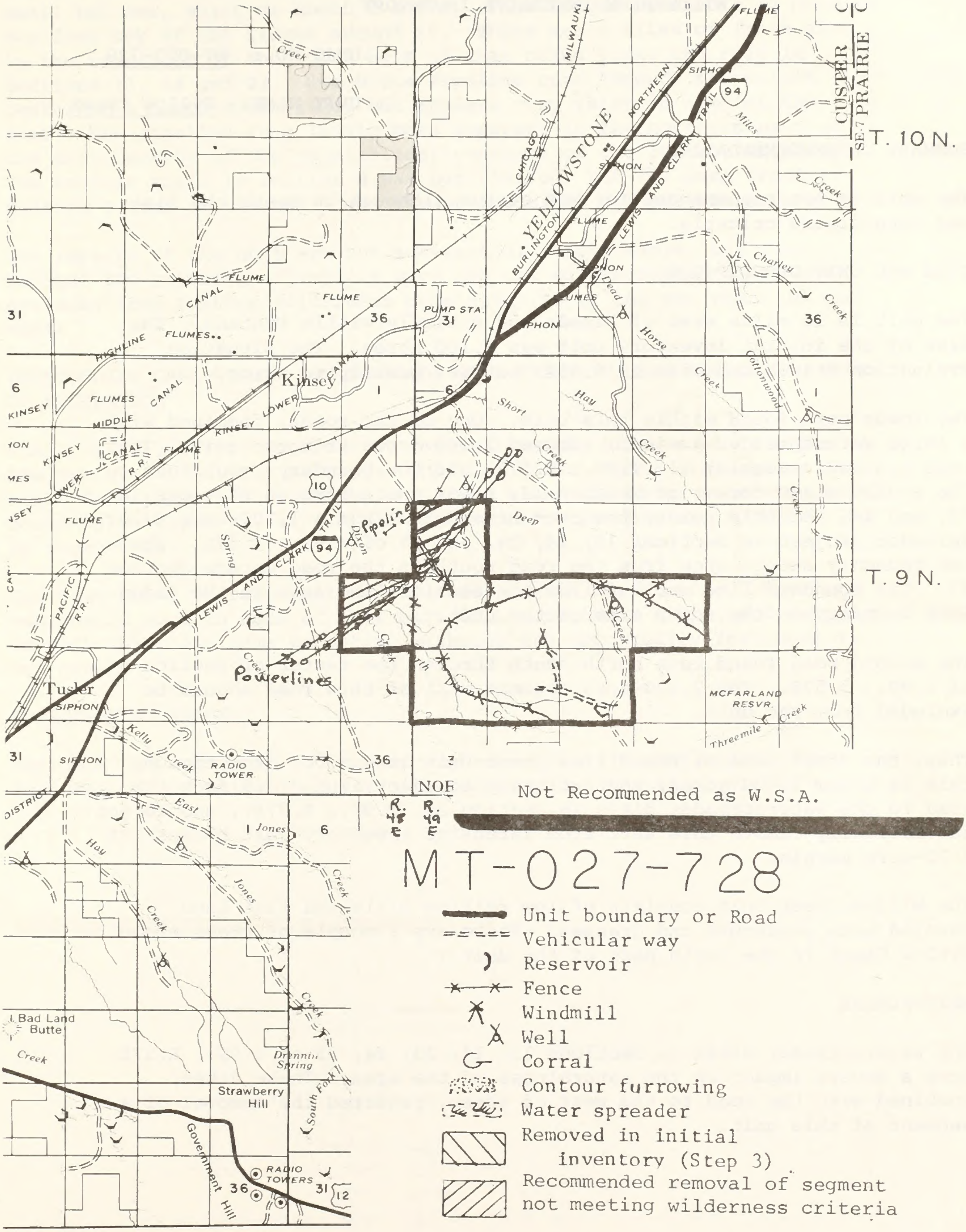
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

The Dixon-Deep Unit provides opportunities for solitude, however these are not outstanding. The badlands topography provides one with a sense of isolation because of natural screening afforded by the deep ravines and steep ridges. The western portion of this unit has gently rolling topography with low-growing vegetation; possibilities for natural screening are quite low here. The divide separating North Dixon Creek from Deep creek contributes to the opportunities for solitude, as it divides the eastern and western portions of the unit.

The opportunities for primitive recreation consist of hunting, backpacking and horseback riding. Of these activities, only hunting is known to presently occur here. Mule deer, antelope and sage grouse are hunted in this area.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

No archaeological sites are known or recorded for this unit. No other special ecological or geological values were found during intensive inventory.



CUSTER
PRAIRIE
SE.7
T. 10 N.
T. 9 N.
YELLOWSTONE
CHICAGO
MILWAUKEE
BURLINGTON
NORTHERN
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL
94
10
FLUME
FLUMES
SIPHON
PUMP STA.
HIGHLINE CANAL
MIDDLE KINSEY CANAL
KINSEY LOWER CANAL
LOWER KINSEY
PACIFIC R.R.
Kinsey
Tusler
DISTRICT
Creek
Charley Creek
Cottonwood
Dead Horse Creek
Hay Creek
Short Creek
Deep Creek
Spring
Dixon
Dixon Creek
Pipeline
Powerlines
MCFARLAND RESVR.
Threemile Creek
Kelly Creek
East
Jones
Jones Creek
Hay Creek
RADIO TOWER
Bad Land Butte
Drennin Spring
Strawberry Hill
South Fork
Government Hill
RADIO TOWERS
12
31
36
1
6
3
NOR
R. 48 E
R. 49 E

Not Recommended as W.S.A.

MT-027-728

- Unit boundary or Road
- Vehicular way
- Reservoir
- Fence
- Windmill
- Well
- Corral
- Contour furrowing
- Water spreader
- ▧ Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
- ▨ Recommended removal of segment not meeting wilderness criteria

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-729

UNIT NAME: Willow Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION

The unit is 15 miles west of Alzada and entirely within Montana. The size of the initial inventory unit was 9,100 acres. The Situation Evaluation stated the size as 6,464, but was greatly in error.

Two roads were found within this unit. One of the roads, combined with a large waterspreader project, removed 2,140 acres from the unit. This road begins in Section 11, T.9S., R.57E. off the boundary, continues to the southwestern corner of Section 11, heads south through Sections 14, 23, and 26. At this point, the road hits dikes from a 1,200-acre waterspreader project in Sections 13, 14, 24, and 25 of T.9S., R.57E. The new boundary should drop from the road south as the road enters Section 25. The boundary line would follow the section line down to the Ridge Road boundary on the south side of the unit.

The second road found runs north-south through the center of Section 8 of T.9S., R.57E. The 2,030-acre segment west of this road should be excluded from the unit.

Thus, the final size of the Willow Creek Unit is 4,930. Even though this is below 5,000 acres, the arbitrary boundary line drawn from the road to the waterspreader dikes in Section 25, T.9S., R.57E., should not automatically remove this unit from intensive inventory just because of a 70-acre margin.

The Willow Creek Unit consists of low rolling hills and flat land covered with sagebrush and grasses. There are a couple of trees along Willow Creek in the north part of the unit.

NATURALNESS

The waterspreader dikes in Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25 of T.9S., R.57E. have a severe impact on the naturalness of the area. These dikes, combined with the road to the west of these, required the removal of a segment of this unit.

The remainder of the unit, 4,930 acres, contains 9 reservoirs, all very small but one, which is about 5 acres. This larger reservoir is hard to see from any of the ridges around it. There are 8 miles of fence also in the remainder of the unit, half of that being along the road in Sections 11, 14 and 23. The Butte Pipeline runs through the unit's center on a north-south line, but appears very faint in most of the unit. The pipeline is a little more apparent in the northern part of the unit because of the vegetational contrast of the removed sagebrush. The vehicle trail in Section 4 was not visited, but the same trail in Section 3 (out of the unit) was almost invisible and very hard to follow.

The impacts of the unit are not substantially noticeable, but only because the majority of vehicle ways and the waterspreader dikes are excluded from further wilderness consideration by the two roads in the unit.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

There is very little opportunity for solitude in this unit. A ridge in the center of the unit separates the flat Willow Creek drainage on the north from the drainage on the south and along the Ridge Road (southern boundary). There is very little topographic screening and no screening by vegetation.

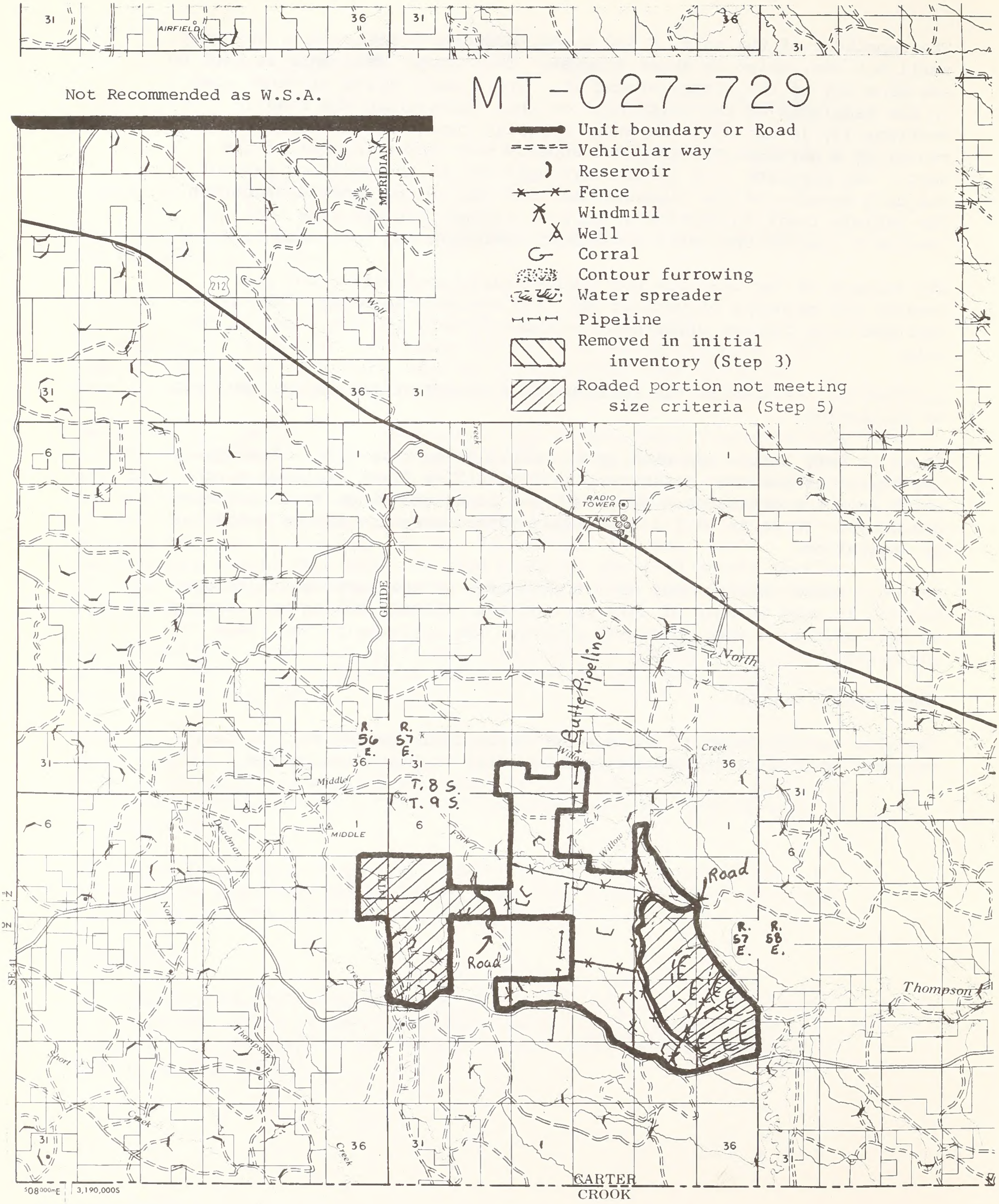
The only known recreational use of this area is now hunting. Antelope hunting is good in much of this part of the region. Hiking and camping on this unit have some potential although the opportunity for these is not great.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

The area was not found to contain any ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Not Recommended as W.S.A.

MT-027-729



Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
AIRFIELD
MERIDIAN
212
Wolf
GUIDE
RADIO TOWER
TANKS
North
Butte Pipeline
Creek
Willow
R. 56 E.
R. 57 E.
T. 8 S.
T. 9 S.
Middle
MIDDLE
Deadman
So. Fork
Road
Road
R. 57 E.
R. 58 E.
North
Creek
Thompson
Thompson
Short
Creek
Creek
SE-41
CARTER
CROOK
508000mE
3,190,000S

SCALE 1:126,720
½ INCH = 1 MILE SERIES

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-730

UNIT NAME: Whitetail

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION:

The unit is not recommended for WSA although it meets the size and naturalness criteria.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION:

The unit is located 19 miles west southwest of Ekalaka and is entirely within Montana. The size of this unit is 5,120 acres. This inventory unit is bordered on the west, south, and on the east by roads. This latter road was noted as the result of public input in the spring of 1979 and the area (730 acres) east of this road was dropped from intensive inventory by the State Director in August, 1979.

The Whitetail Inventory Unit covers an area of badlands a few miles east of the Powder River. The western half of the unit consists of highly eroded badlands with only scattered sagebrush and grasses. In contrast, the eastern section has grassy hills with ponderosa and juniper trees covering the tops and northern exposures.

NATURALNESS:

This area appears relatively natural overall, but there are some notable imprints of man. The developments associated with grazing are seen in different sections of the unit and consist of fences, vehicle trails and windmills. In Section 29 and 32, T.1N., R.55E., there are two windmills with vehicles trails leading to them off of an old road. This old road has been bladed in many places, is used for access today, but does not appear to be maintained any longer. Sagebrush and grasses have revegetated most of the cuts, although these excavations are still noticeable. This old road continues further south to another windmill on Sec. 3, T.1S., R.55E., but is presently washed out at the creek crossing just north of the county road in Sec. 10, T.1S., R.55E.

Two other windmills, located in the eastern half of the Whitetail Inventory Unit, have grass-covered vehicle trails leading to them with only the windmills in Sec. 2, T.1S., R.55E. out of sight from most of the unit.

In summary, the majority of this unit has no evidence of man's influence.

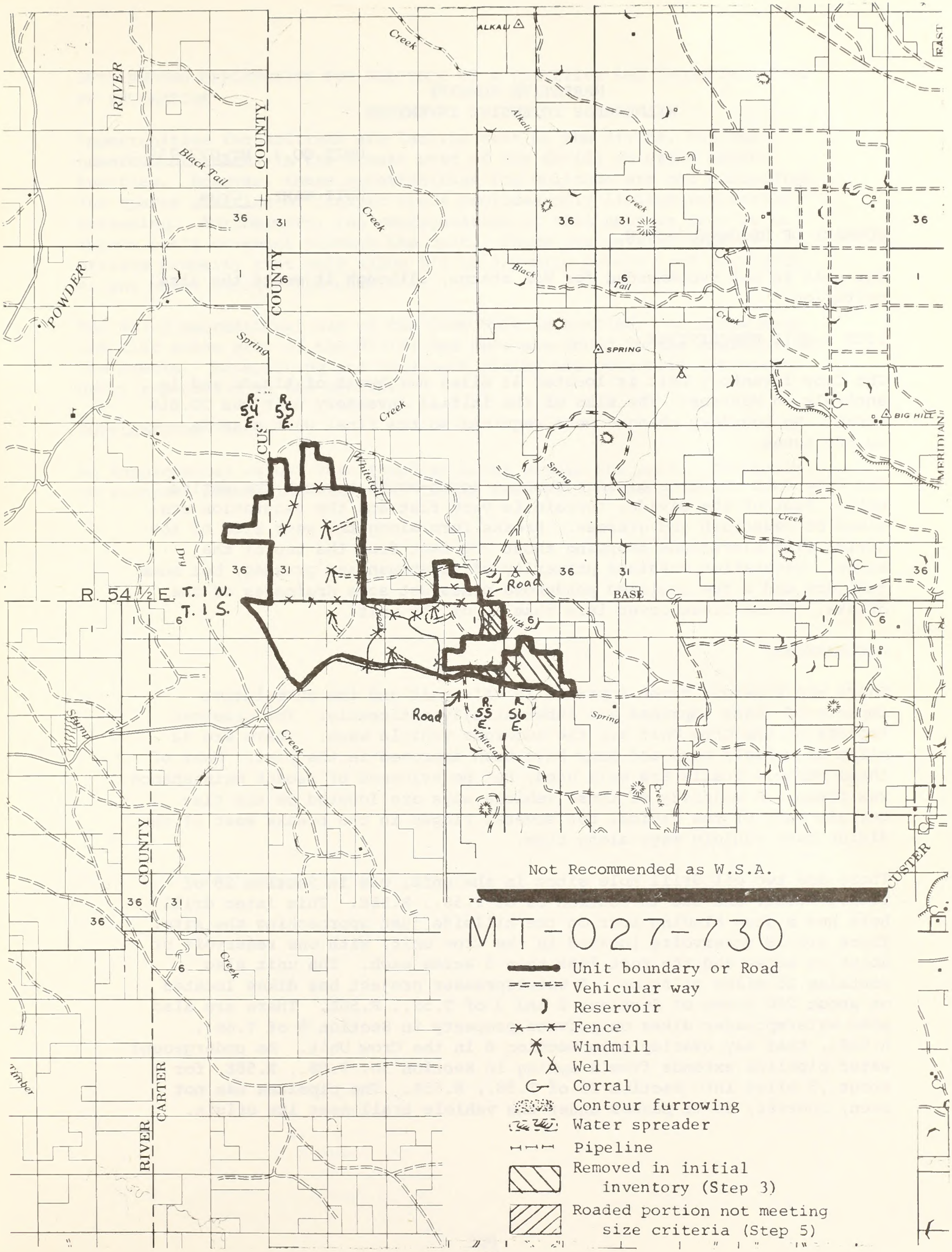
OUSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

The best opportunities for solitude in this unit are in the badlands area in the western section of Whitetail. Even these opportunities for solitude are only fair to good, mainly because of the small size and shape of the unit. A person can walk across the unit in a half hour in most places, although the dissected terrain of these badlands would screen out most human activities, either those in or out of this unit. The eastern segment of the Whitetail unit offers only fair opportunities for solitude with the trees on the hilltops providing some screening from sights or sounds of other people in the unit. It is worth noting, also, that two ranches are located a quarter mile outside of the unit on the extreme eastern edge, but would not be noticeable in the vast majority of Whitetail.

The major recreational use of the Whitetail area is now hunting. There is good habitat for mule deer in the badlands section with good opportunities for pronghorn in the open grassy areas. In addition this and other areas of public land in the vicinity are subject to hunting of furbearing animals like coyotes in the winter, mainly by local residents. This hunting is good although the methods employed (hunting from planes and snowmobiles) would not be allowed in a wilderness area. There are possibilities for hiking and horseback riding, although the terrain provides only a moderate degree of challenge. One can walk across the unit in about 30 minutes in most places. In summary the size, shape and other physical characteristics of the Whitetail unit provide for quality hunting, but nothing outstanding. In addition, the diversity of opportunities for other types of primitive recreation is low with little challenge likely to be found.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

No special ecological or geological values were found during intensive inventory. There are no archaeological sites known or recorded for this unit either.


Not Recommended as W.S.A.
MT-027-730
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
POWDER
RIVER
COUNTY
CUSTER
CARTER
MERIDIAN
EAST
BASE
Black Tail
Creek
Alkali
Spring
Whitetail
Dry
South
Stump
Road
R. 54 E.
R. 55 E.
R. 56 E.
R. 54½ E.
T. 1 N.
T. 1 S.
ALKALI
SPRING
BIG HILL
36
31
6
1
Timber

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-732

UNIT NAME: Crow

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status, although it meets the size criterion.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The Crow Inventory Unit is located 33 miles northwest of Alzada and is entirely in Montana. The size of the initial inventory unit was 20,810 acres. No boundary changes were required so the final unit size is 20,860 acres.

The Crow Unit contains a ridge running north-south through the entire unit. East of the divide, terrain is very flat and the vegetation consists of sagebrush and grasses. Breaks form along the west side of the divide with elevations dropping about 200 feet from the top of the ridge. Vegetation consists primarily of sagebrush and grasses, but some junipers and a few isolated ponderosa pines dot some drainages of the breaks. These trees cover less than 2% of the unit.

NATURALNESS

There are numerous human imprints in this unit and the cummulative impacts of these imprints are substantially noticeable. The greatest impacts on the Crow Unit are the numerous vehicle ways. There are 42 miles of vehicle ways and many have been improved in the past. Many of these vehicle trails are well used, but no evidence of recent maintenance was found. A majority of these vehicle ways are located on the flat terrain east of the divide, but several ridges in the breaks west of the divide have vehicle ways along them.

There are two oil drill hole sites in the unit, one in Section 28 of T.4S., R.56E. and one in Section 25 of T.5S., R.55E. This later drill hole has a deep blading scar on the hillside just approaching the site. There are 18 reservoirs located in the Crow unit, with one reservoir of about 15 acres and the rest less than 5 acres each. The unit also contains 25 miles of fence. A waterspreader project has dikes located on about 200 acres of Sections 2 and 3 of T.5S., R.56E. There are also some waterspreader dikes on private property in Section 9 of T.6S., R.56E., that may overlap onto Section 8 in the Crow Unit. An underground water pipeline extends from a spring in Section 30, T.5S., R.56E. for about .5 miles into Section 25 of T.5S., R.55E. The pipeline was not seen, however, as it passes under the vehicle trail near its origin.

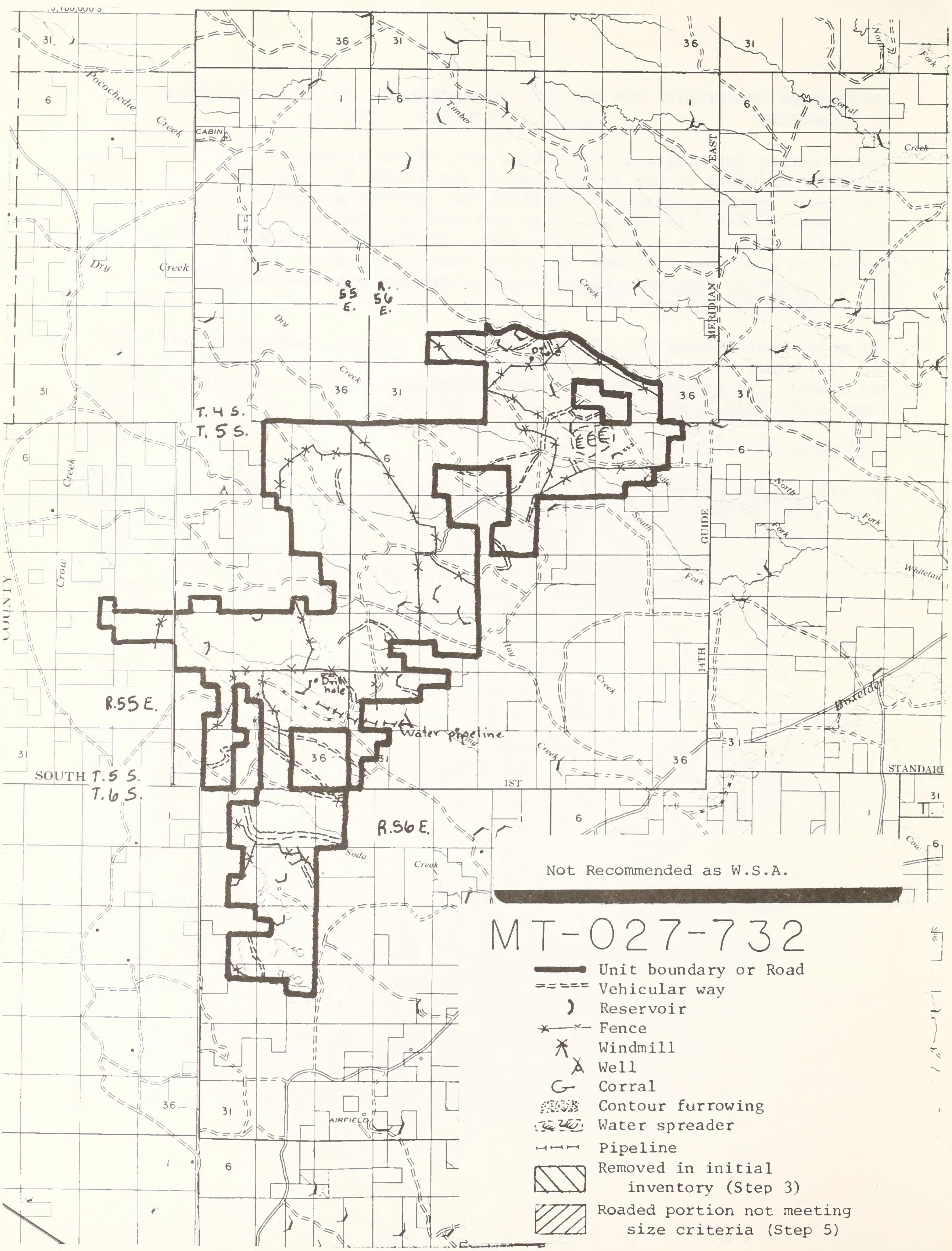
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

Opportunities for solitude are lacking east of the divide, but the numerous drainages in the breaks west of the divide do offer opportunities. However, these opportunities for solitude are not oustanding. The sparse covering of juniper trees provides only limited vegetative screening. Furthermore, the configuration of this unit is such as to impede one's movement through the unit. There are several arms of private property that only allow 1/4 to 3/4-mile public land corridors as one moves through the unit.

The major recreational use of the Crow Unit is hunting. Antelope roam the flat areas east of the divide and deer are found in the drainages of the breaks. Backpacking and horseback riding are potential activities here, especially in the breaks.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

No supplemental values were found to exist within the unit. There are no recorded archaeological sites in the Crow Unit either.



Not Recommended as W.S.A.

MT-027-732

Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
T. 4 S.
T. 5 S.
T. 5 S.
T. 6 S.
R. 55 E.
R. 56 E.
R.55 E.
R.56 E.
Drill hole
Water pipeline
Pocochedie Creek
Dry Creek
Timber
Corral Creek
Creek
South Fork
North Fork
Whitetail
Hay Creek
Soda Creek
Crow Creek
Boxelder
CABIN
AIRFIELD
EAST MERIDIAN
14TH GUIDE
1ST STANDARD
SOUTH
COUNTY

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-733

UNIT NAME: Deadman Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status although it meets the size criterion.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION

The unit is located 15 miles west of Alzada and straddles the Montana-Wyoming border. The size of the initial inventory unit was 9,540 acres. One cherry stem road was found in the unit that required a boundary change, however no acreage was lost. The final size of this unit is 9,540 acres.

The Deadman Creek Unit consists of low rolling terrain dividing Deadman Creek on the west from Thompson Creek on the east. Sagebrush and grasses dominate the landscape with just a few trees along the drainages on the edges of the unit.

NATURALNESS

Large parts of this unit have been highly impacted by man's activities here. Water projects cause the most impacts on the area. There are 29 reservoirs in the unit, scattered throughout it. The heaviest concentration of reservoirs occur in Sections 34 and 35 of T.9S., R.57E. and Section 25 of T.58N., R.66W on the Wyoming side. Two of these reservoirs, especially, heavily impact the immediate area. Waterspreaders are located in Sections 25 and 35 of T.9S., R.57E. M.P.M. Numerous reservoirs, seen from most of the unit, are 4 to 5 acres in size.

About 25 miles of vehicular ways are found in this unit with many of the ways following the ridges. Many of these vehicle ways are well used and very noticeable on the landscape.

There are 20 miles of fence in the unit. Two pipelines meet and cross in this unit. The Butte Pipeline runs north-south and does not appear to noticeably impact the unit. But the pipeline running east-west in the unit does impact the area substantially. The oil pipeline runs parallel to the Ridge Road, never being more than 3/4 mile from the road. This pipeline is newer and stands out more than the Butte Pipeline.

The majority of this unit contains evidence of man's influence and these human imprints have a substantial impact on the apparent naturalness of the area.

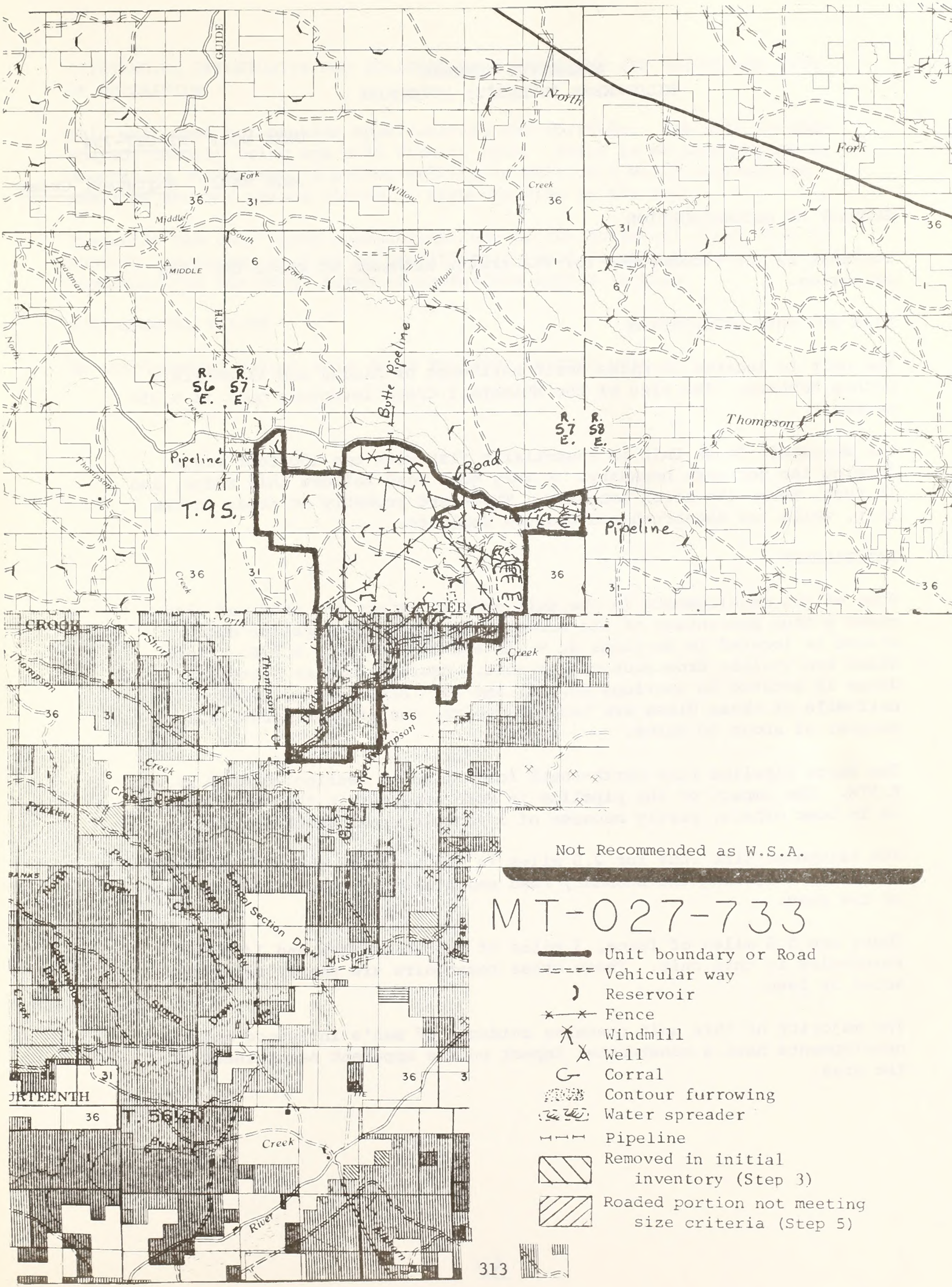
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

The opportunities for solitude are low for this unit. Vegetative screening is lacking. Low ridges run through the center of the unit providing some opportunities for solitude, but these are not outstanding.

The only known recreational use of the Deadman Creek Unit is hunting. Antelope are found in this area and the hunting is usually good in this part of the State.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

No supplemental values were found in the Deadman Creek Unit. There are no recorded archaeological sites within this unit.


GUIDE
14TH
North
Fork
Fork
Willow
Creek
Middle
South
Deadman
MIDDLE
Willow
Butte Pipeline
North
Creek
R. 56 E.
R. 57 E.
R. 57 E.
R. 58 E.
Thompson
Pipeline
Road
Pipeline
Thompson
T. 9 S.
CARTER
CROOK
Short Creek
Thompson
Thompson C.
Creek
Creek
Cree
Prickley
Pear
North
Draw
School Section Draw
Cottonwood Draw
Creek
Storm
Draw
Missouri
Fork
Butte Pipeline
Thompson
URTEENTH
T. 56½N.
Creek
River
36
31
1
6
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)

Not Recommended as W.S.A.

MT-027-733

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO.: MT-027-734

UNIT NAME: Whitetail Creek

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is not recommended for WSA status although it meets the size criterion.

SIZE AND UNIT DESCRIPTION

The unit is located 30 miles north northwest of Alzada and is entirely within Montana. The size of the Whitetail Creek inventory unit is 6,250 acres.

The Whitetail Creek Unit is essentially flat with one 100-foot ridge forming the northern boundary. A very good road follows this ridge, and in turn, forms the north boundary. There are probably no trees in the unit, while low sagebrush and grasses dominate.

NATURALNESS

Some of the developments in the unit greatly impact the area and also cover a high percentage of its acreage. A large waterspreader dike system is located in Sections 8, 9, 10 and 15 of T.5S., R.57E. These dikes are visible from much of the unit. Another smaller system of dikes is located in sections 17, 18, and 19. Also located within a half-mile of these dikes are two reservoirs, one of four acres, and another of about 20 acres.

The Butte Pipeline runs north-south for a mile in Section 10 of T.5S., R.57E. The impact of the pipeline is more apparent in this unit than it is in some others, partly because of a vehicle trail which follows it.

REA telephone line runs for 2.5 miles in the northern part of the unit, generally following the boundary road and staying within a quarter mile of the road.

There are 5.5 miles of fence, 3 miles of vehicular ways and 14 other reservoirs in this unit. These other reservoirs are small, being one acres or less.

The majority of this unit contains evidence of man's influence and these developments have a substantial impact on the apparent naturalness of the area.

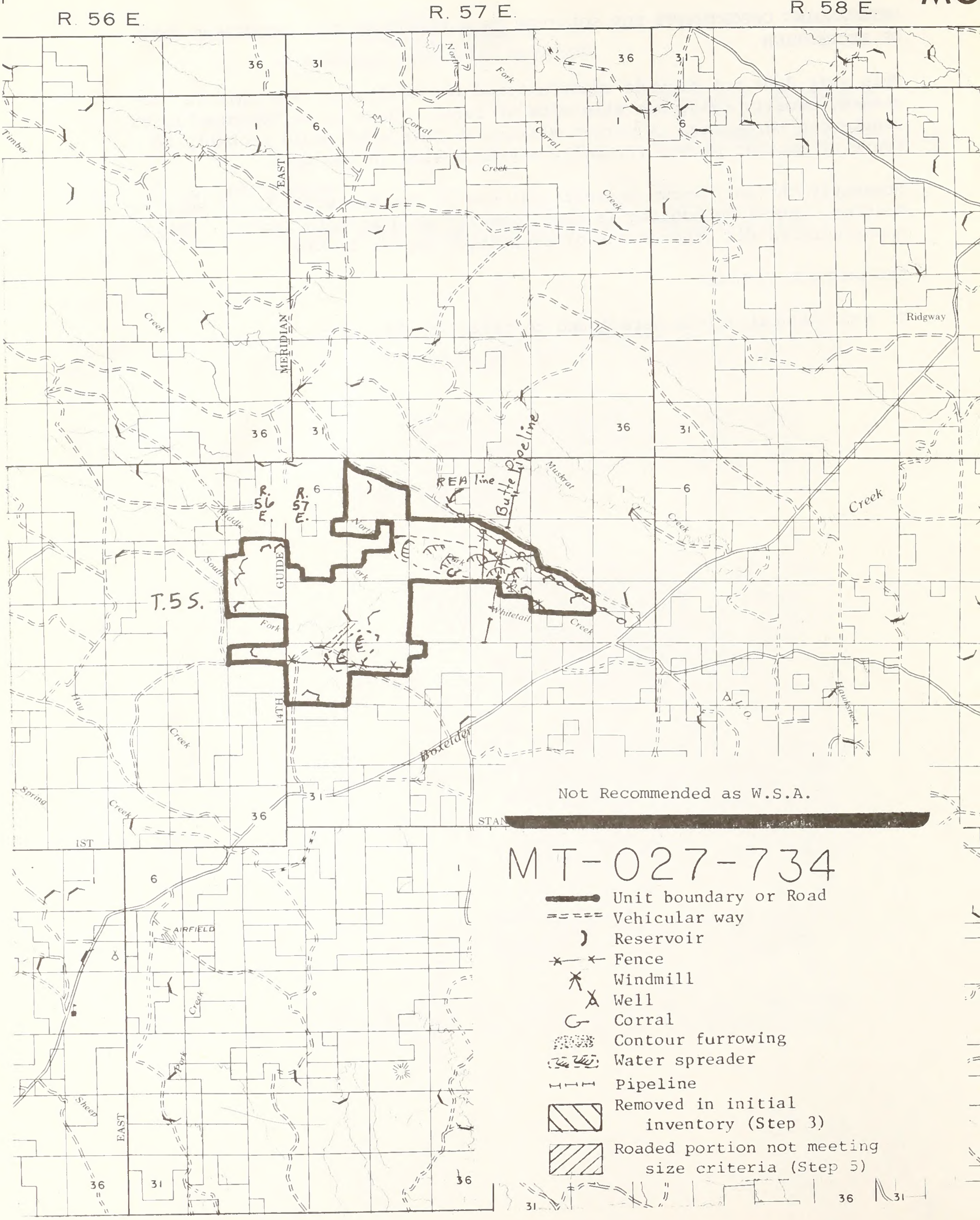
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

This unit does not provide opportunities for solitude. The unit is odd-shaped, usually being one mile wide or less. There is no topographic or vegetative screening. A person walking in this unit would probably be aware of another person virtually anywhere else in the unit.

Presently the only known recreational use of the Whitetail Creek Unit is hunting. Antelope hunting is traditionally good in this region. Potential opportunities for other types of recreation appear lacking.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

No supplemental values were found to exist in this unit.


R. 56 E.
R. 57 E.
R. 58 E.
36
31
36
31
6
1
6
Timber
North Fork
Corral
Corral
Creek
Creek
EAST
MERIDIAN
GUIDE
14TH
Creek
Ridgway
36
31
36
31
6
1
6
R. 56 E.
R. 57 E.
REA line
Butte Pipeline
Muskrat
Creek
Creek
Middle
South
North
Fork
Fork
T.5 S.
Whitetail
Creek
Hay
Creek
Hawksnest
Boxelder
Spring
Creek
36
31
1ST
STAN
Not Recommended as W.S.A.
MT-027-734
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
6
1
AIRFIELD
Creek
Fork
Sheep
EAST
36
31
36
31
36
31

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY

UNIT NO: MT-027-736

UNIT NAME: Tongue River Breaks Contiguity

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION

The unit is recommended for WSA status because it meets the size, naturalness, solitude and primitive recreation criteria.

SIZE & UNIT DESCRIPTION

The south portion (labelled "3") of this unit is 3 miles northwest of Birney, Montana and the northern portions (labelled "1" & "2") are 9 miles northeast of Birney. These three portions are contiguous with the U.S. Forest Service proposed Tongue River Breaks Wilderness. The size of the initial unit was 2,004 acres. Three boundary changes will necessitate the removal of 239 acres from further wilderness consideration (see Naturalness and Solitude narratives). The final size of the unit is 1,765 acres.

The 3 portions of this unit are contiguous with the proposed U.S.F.S. Tongue River Breaks Wilderness. It is impossible to distinguish topographically between public land and the U.S.F.S. land along their 5.25 miles of common boundary. The western portion of the Tongue River Breaks contains very rugged topography with 500 to 600 foot deep drainages. This area is drained northwest to the Tongue River. This river has formed a flat valley 1 to 2 miles wide. The public land contiguity unit is a transition zone between the wide alluvial plain and the forested breaks. Portion 1 of the unit contains some flat grasslands on the west; level but dissected topography and some breaks on the east. Portion 2 of the unit contains dissected topography and some flat grassland in the northwest.

The topography of both portion 1 and 2 against the U.S.F.S. land consists of 200 foot breaks dotted by ponderosa pine and juniper trees. Portion 3 of the unit is primarily moderate breaks with elevations varying up to 500 feet. Scattered juniper trees cover the breaks while some dense stands of ponderosa pines grow on the north slopes of the higher elevations.

NATURALNESS

The unit appears relatively natural. However, there are two developments that require boundary modifications. A powerline crosses the northwest corner of T.5 S., R.43 E., Section 2 (Portion 1). Removing the public land containing this powerline and northwest of it drops 15 acres from further wilderness consideration (see map for boundary modification "A"). This portion of the unit also contains a small fenced exclosure in the southwest corner of Section 2 and a vehicle way. This way was originally improved as a fire road, but is no longer maintained. This vehicle way becomes faint as it nears the Forest Service boundary but is well defined at the northern part of portion 1. There are also many uncased drill holes in this portion of the unit. They are barely discernable.

There are no developments in portion 2 of the unit.

Portion 3 of the unit has one small reservoir in the southwest corner of Section 5 of T.6 S., R.42 E. The major impact of this portion, however, is a scoria borrow pit and bladed way to it. This development is located in the northwest corner of T.6 S., R.42 E., Section 5. This impact should be removed from the unit and will drop 20 acres from further consideration (see map for boundary modification "B").

A fence runs along the entire U.S.F.S. boundary. However, the fence is unobtrusive due to the broken terrain and forest cover. The developments, except the powerline and scoria pit, are neither individually nor cumulatively substantially noticeable.

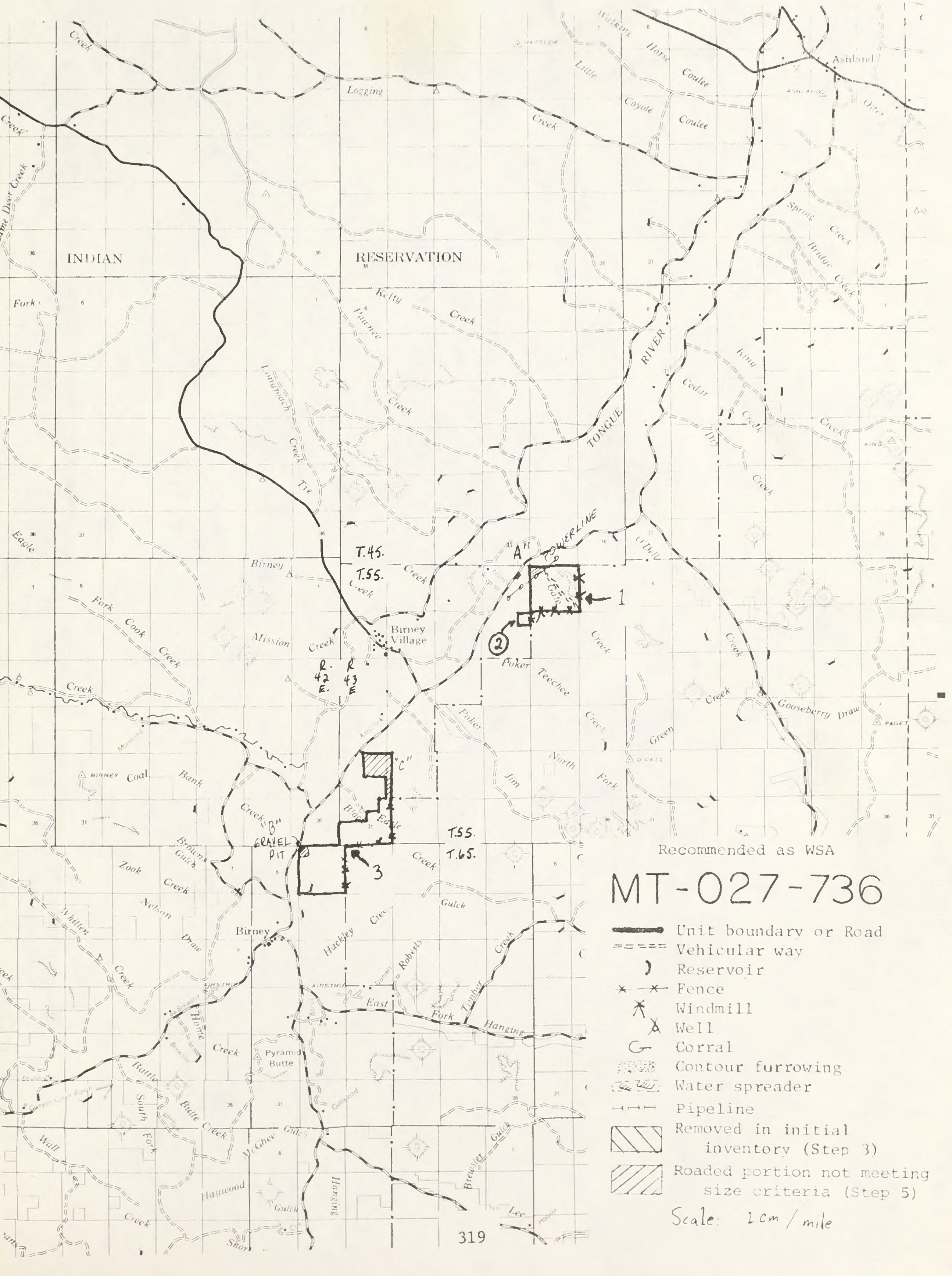
OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

None of the three portions of the unit by themselves have outstanding opportunities for solidute. They are each simply too small, in spite of topographic and vegetative screening. However, each of the 3 portions of the unit have outstanding opportunities for solitude, when viewed in conjunction with the U.S.F.S. lands. Generally, if any portion of an inventory unit exhibits outstanding opportunities for solitude (or primitive recreation), the remainder of the unit which meets the naturalness criterion will be brought forward as a proposed Wilderness Study Area. An exception is relevant for portion 3 of this unit in Section 29 and 30, T.5 S., R.43 E. This 204 acre "peninsula" does not possess any opportunities for solitude (or primitive recreation). Nor does it enhance any opportunities for solitude (or primitive recreation) of contiguous public lands. On this basis this peninsula should be dropped. (See map for boundary modification "C").

None of the three portions of the unit by themselves have outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation. However, they do meet this criterior in conjunction with the U.S.F.S. Tongue River Breaks, which has outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation. The "peninsula" discussed under solitude does not contain any outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation nor does it enhance those of contiguous public lands. (It is connected to the remainder of portion 3 by a 377' wide strip). See boundary modification "C". The potential recreational activities of this unit and U.S.F.S. land which cumulatively are outstanding include hunting, hiking, backpacking, birdwatching, photography of flora and fauna, and perhaps winter sports.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES

There are no archaeological sites known or recorded for this unit. No other supplemental values were found during intensive inventory.



INDIAN
RESERVATION
Logging Creek
Walking Horse Coulee
Little Coyote Coulee
Ashland
Otter Creek
Spring Creek
Bridge Creek
Kelly Creek
Fauchee Creek
Longroach Creek
Tie Creek
TONGUE RIVER
King Creek
Cedar Creek
Dry Creek
O'Dell Creek
Birney Creek
Birney Village
Mission Creek
Fork Cook Creek
Coal Bank Creek
Browns Gulch
Zook Creek
Nelson Draw
Whitten Creek
Birney
Poker Teechee Creek
Poker Creek
Green Creek
North Fork Jim Creek
Gooseberry Draw
Big Eagle Creek
Hackley Creek
Roberts Creek
Timber Creek
East Fork Hanging Woman Creek
Home Creek
Pyramid Butte
Battle Butte Creek
South Fork
Wall Creek
McGhee Gulch
Haywood Gulch
Hanging Woman Creek
Brewster Gulch
Lee Creek
Gulch
T.4S.
T.5S.
T.6S.
R. 42 E.
R. 43 E.
"A"
"B"
"C"
POWERLINE
GRAVEL PIT
1
②
3
BIRNEY
O'DELL
PAGET
KING
AIRSTRIP
Unit boundary or Road
Vehicular way
Reservoir
Fence
Windmill
Well
Corral
Contour furrowing
Water spreader
Pipeline
Removed in initial inventory (Step 3)
Roaded portion not meeting size criteria (Step 5)
Scale: 1 cm / mile

Recommended as WSA

MT-027-736

116°00′
115°00′
114°00′
113°00′
112°00′
111°00′
110°00′
49° 00′
48° 00′
47° 00′
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION
G L A C I E R
T O O L E
H I L L
Cut Bank
Shelby
FRESNO RESERVOIR
WILD HORSE LAKE
TIBER RESERVOIR
265
P O N D E R A
Conrad
T E T O N
Choteau
C H O U T E A U
Fort Benton
243
24
Lonesome Prairie
INSTANT STUDY AREA
SQUARE BUTTE
FERGUS
GREAT FALLS
C A S C A D E
JUDITH BASIN
LEWIS AND CLARK
POWELL
GREAT BEAR WILDERNESS
BOB MARSHALL WILDERNESS
SCAPEGOAT WILDERNESS
GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS
WELCOME CREEK WILDERNESS
CABINET MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS
MISSION MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS
FLATHEAD
FLATHEAD LAKE
FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION
LAKE
Whitefish
Kalispell
KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST
LINCOLN
SANDERS
MINERAL
MISSOULA
Missoula
Helena
East Helena
Eureka
STANDARD PARALLEL

POWELL
GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS
WELCOME CREEK WILDERNESS
GRANITE
BUTTE DISTRICT
OVERTHRUST BELT
INVENTORY
SHOWN ON SEPARATE MAP
BROADWATER
WHEATLAND
East Helena
Deer Lodge
ANACONDA
DEER LODGE
Butte
SILVER BOW
SWEET GRAS
PARK
MADISON
BEAVERHEAD
Dillon
BEARTOOTH WILDERNESS
46° 00'
45° 00'
115°00'
114°00'
113°00'
112°00'
111°00'
110°00'

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

#6668637
QH 76.5 .M9 L37

MONTANA WILDERNESS INVENTORY

PROPOSED WILDERNESS STUDY DECISION MAP

LEWISTOWN AND MILES CITY DISTRICTS

MARCH 1980

Scale 1:500,000
1 inch equals approximately 8 miles

10 0 10 20 30 40 Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

Contour interval 500 feet
Datum is mean sea level

Compiled, edited, and published by the Geological Survey. 1927 North American datum
Lambert conformal conic projection based on standard parallels 33° and 45°

LEGEND

State capital
County seat
City, town, or village
Scheduled service airport
Interstate highway
U. S. highway
State highway
Other principal roads

POPULATION KEY

GREAT FALLS	more than 50,000
MISSOULA	10,000 to 50,000
Lewistown	2,500 to 10,000
Fort Benton	1,000 to 2,500
Stanford	less than 1,000

Population indicated by size of letters

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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Denver Service Center

- 🟩 U.S. Forest Service Lands
- ▨ Existing Wilderness Areas All Agencies
- 🟦 Proposed Wilderness Study Areas
- 🟨 Inventory Units Proposed to be Dropped This Decision
- 🟥 B.L.M. Administered Lands Dropped in the Initial Inventory Or Northern Tier Inventory

110°00'
109°00'
108°00'
107°00'
106°00'
105°00'
104°00'
363
BITTER CREEK ACCELERATED INVENTORY UNIT (DECISION ANNOUNCED SEPARATELY)
364
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
MEDICINE LAKE WILDERNESS
HILL
65
BLAINE
321
FORT BELKNAP INDIAN RESERVATION
FORT PECK INDIAN RESERVATION
ROOSEVELT
362
RICHLAND
CHARLES M. RUSSELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE RANGE
BEND WILDERNESS
600
DAWSON
GARFIELD
FERGUS
248
LEWISTOWN DISTRICT
MILES CITY DISTRICT
TERRY BADLANDS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA
Northern Tier Pipeline
601
614
616
635
679
685
684
Border Pipeline

LEWISTOWN DISTRICT
TERRY BADLANDS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA
Northern Tier Pipeline
601
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
CUSTER
FALLON
YELLOWSTONE
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
BIG HORN
CARBON
CROW INDIAN RESERVATION
NORTHERN CHEYENNE INDIAN RESERVATION
POWDER RIVER
CARTER
BEARTOOTH WILDERNESS
BILLINGS
Miles City
215
750
751
610
611
612
614
616
617
691
728
208
210
216
218
204
205
206
207
200
201
701
702
704
705
709
710
711
714
715
716
719
721
729
730
733
736
737
45°00'
46°00'
110°00'
109°00'
108°00'
107°00'
106°00'
105°00'

LEGEND

🟩	U.S. Forest Service Lands
▨	Existing Wilderness Areas All Agencies
🟦	Proposed Wilderness Study Areas
🟨	Inventory Units Proposed to be Dropped This Decision
🟫	B.L.M. Administered Lands Dropped in the Initial Inventory Or Northern Tier Inventory

Scale 1:500,000
1 inch equals approximately 8 miles

10 0 10 20 30 40 Miles

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

Contour interval 500 feet
Datum is mean sea level

Compiled, edited, and published by the Geological Survey. 1927 North American datum
Lambert conformal conic projection based on standard parallels 33° and 45°

LEGEND

⊛	State capital	—⊡—	Interstate highway
◉	County seat	—⊡—	U. S. highway
○	City, town, or village	—⊙—	State highway
✈	Scheduled service airport	——	Other principal roads

POPULATION KEY

GREAT FALLS	more than 50,000
MISSOULA	10,000 to 50,000
Lewistown	2,500 to 10,000
Fort Benton	1,000 to 2,500
Stanford	less than 1,000

Population indicated by size of letters

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MONTANA WILDERNESS INVENTORY

PROPOSED WILDERNESS STUDY DECISION MAP

LEWISTOWN AND MILES CITY DISTRICTS

MARCH 1980

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

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Denver, Colorado ~~80025~~-0047
80225

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Denver Service Center

Borrower's

QH
76.5
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Montana intens
proposed decis
Lewistown Bure
Districts.

Date Loaned	Borrower
3-15-85	SMcCulloch